

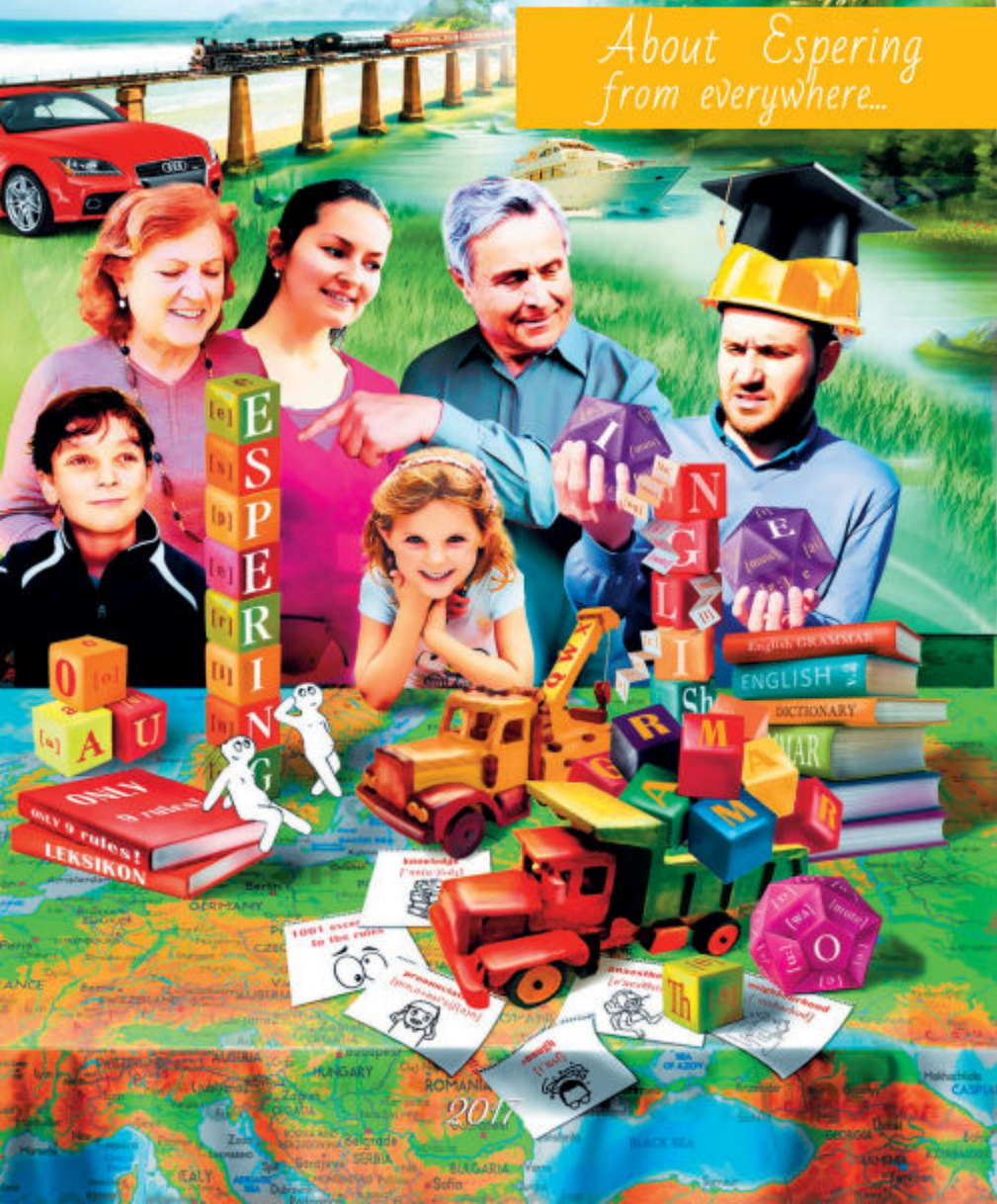


Espering

Espering - the simplest and easiest universal language without grammar

based on extremely simplified English

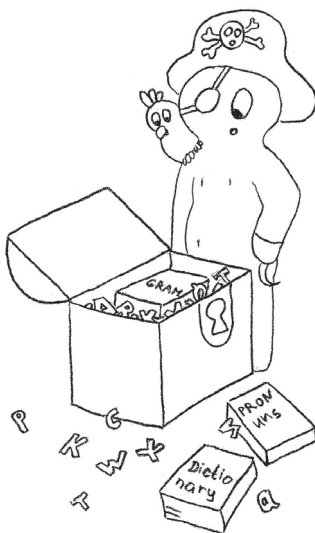
*About Espering
from everywhere...*



Espering

Espering- the simplest and easiest universal
language without grammar
based on extremely simplified English

About Espering from Everywhere...
for Curious Minds!



Translated from the Russian by Olga Miller, Pennsylvania, USA

Cover, illustrations and layout by Alexandra Petrochenko-De Angelis, Italy,
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Espering,
Universal language.
About Espering from Everywhere...
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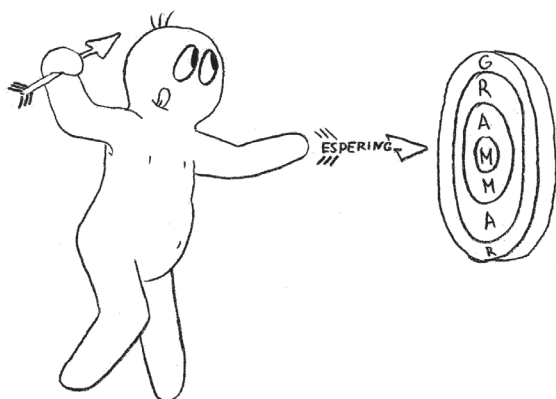
Espering is an universal language that is a simple and easy language with no grammar at all and based on extremely simplified English. It has only 9 simplest rules, and almost half of the planet's population that know English to varying degrees will easily understand those that speak Espering. And all together will talk to each other.

Contained here is the shortest language lesson in the world- a lesson on Espering, and the book called "About Espering from Everywhere... for Curious Minds" that will contain many interesting facts about the universal language- from brief notes and feedback on the language to funny short stories, original alphabetic-vocabulary novellas, and interesting translations to cater to various tastes and with about 230 witty drawings-illustrations.

As separate publications in this series "Language Skills for All", there are a 2.100 word English-Espering phrasebook for travelers and 2.250 word English-Espering-English dictionaries-notepads, enabling to complement them.

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ISBN



LINGVO-SNAIPER

*If yu ken si, if yu ken hier, en if yu ken sey,
zen yu spik Espering.*

*If you can see it, if you can hear it,
and if you can say it, then you speak Espering.*

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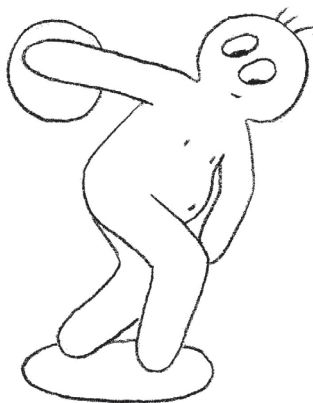
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Espering - the easiest and simplest universal
language without grammar
based on extremely simplified English.



Our world is becoming more and more of a common global village with each day.

Yet it is a Globillage where people inevitably can't communicate freely because they don't speak the same language.

Espering is precisely that one additional auxiliary language that every citizen of the world can now use to communicate.

Moreover, as 42% of all people already possess a certain understand and knowledge of English, Espering is the ideal solution to our planet's language dilemma. And, in fact, Espering is a kind of English, only much easier to learn and use.

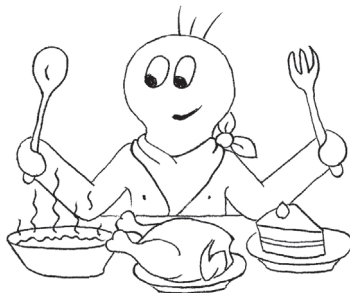
Isn't it truly a miracle then that almost half of the world practically knows Espering already?

No other language on earth has ever had such potential. It really is a genius innovation! It is true when they say that all great things are simple, i.e. the greatest solutions to complicated problems are usually the simplest ones. One can only wonder why nobody thought of this language sooner. Although, there is also truth to the fact that the English language has only become the most widely adopted language over the past half a century.

More important still is the fact that Espering **does not have any grammar**. That is why Espering is a language where you have practically nothing to learn, except a few words here and there.

As many as you may need when you need them!

Two words with your breakfast,
a couple words at lunch
and two more for dinner!



It really does not get any simpler than that.

Espering consists of only short words that are easy to understand and pronounce and much shorter than their equivalents in the English language. This makes it perfect for conversations on the **Internet**, in chats, forums, sms messages, social media networks, and all kinds of interactions in general, especially face-to-face.

Espering can also be very helpful for international **travel**. Many travelers have trouble communicating abroad, due to a lack of a universal language widely available in the most remote regions of the world.

Espering is **already half-way**
to being the world language for all,
truly the language for international, global affairs
and contacts. From digital landscapes sprawled over
the Internet to geographical locations set on a map that we
might go to or expect someone to come from.

It would be much easier for everyone to reach out
to the entire world if Espering were to become the universal
language on this planet Earth.

Not a single person in the world would object to saying:
no, I don't need it, but... if I actually don't have to do any
learning, I want to be the first to have it!

However, widespread adoption of a universal language
cannot take place without the participation of every person
in the world invited to join in.

Why don't you join the cause?!
Right at this moment, right now!
It is really simple and easy!

Thanks to Espering's ease of use and inherent simplicity,
anyone can begin to speak it more freely and faster than any
other new language in the world, practically with no effort
at all.

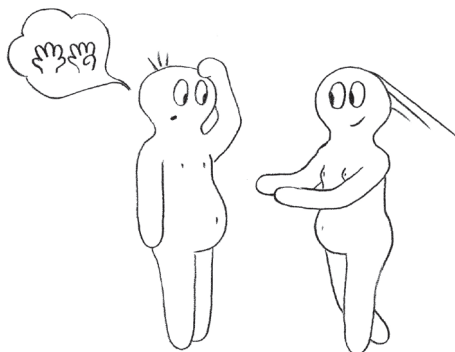
Espering means Hope!
And certitude in the fact that you
will be understood everywhere,
as well as knowing that you will understand anyone,
wherever they might be.

* * * * *

There are **no lessons** at all for Espering,
ONLY 9 SIMPLE RULES

(easily understood
 by anyone
 and everyone;

and **only 2 (!)** rules
 are actually **new**
 for Espering:
 sound-letters
 and verb usage;



only 4 rules are the principal ones,
 and the rest are the same as in English and other languages).

(* written: *Espering, espering, E-ing, e-ing*)

So, here are these 9 rules briefly explained,
 which will later be repeated in simple terms
 (exclamation points mark the 2 rules that are new
 in Espering, while stars denote the 4 principal rules):

- !* 1. Words are pronounced exactly as written.
- 2. Emphasis is usually placed on the penultimate syllable, like in the English language.
- * 3. The same word in the Espering dictionary might be a verb (infinitive and present tense), a noun, an adjective, and an adverb.
- 4. Phrases are short, while the sentence word order may vary depending on the context, i.e. the meaning of the expression; typically, it is as follows:

subject, verb, object, adverb, adverbial modifier.

5. Adjectives usually come before nouns.

* 6. Plural is used for nouns only, by adding an -s suffix (ending).

If it is easier to pronounce, the suffix added is -es.

* 7. Verbs have only 3 tenses:

a) present, as well as infinitive - the base forms
in the dictionary;

b) past tense, by adding an -ed suffix.

! There are no irregular verbs in Espering.

c) future tense, a **vil** word is placed before a verb.

8. Negation is made by placing a **no** before a word to make its negative form.

9. A question is formed by using intonation or a question word.

**And that's all the "lesson" of Espering!
And the entire Espering language
is all in its dictionary!!**

Now these **9 rules in detail,**
simplified and more clear for all.

1. Words in Espering are **pronounced exactly as they are written**. Every letter corresponds with only one and the same distinct sound.

Moreover, both the pronunciation of words, and often their spelling - are very close to their transcription (system of recording how English words sound).

For example:

the word "speak" transcribed - [spi:k],

and is written as "spik" in Espering.

More often than not, one cannot read or pronounce English

words, without studying language and grammar rules.
But Espering words- anytime!

For instance in Espering: smail, flauer;
but in English: [smail] is smile, and [flauer-'flaʊər]
is flower. Only when English begins to "imitate" our
Espering- then these words begin to be spelled and
pronounced in the same way:
rest, sing, joy, drink- there are many examples.

There are **22** letters in the alphabet of Espering, instead of **26**
like in English; and **26** sounds, instead of about fifty
in English- and that is a record for E-ing among the leading
top languages.

Aa Bb (Ch,ch) Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk
Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Yy Zz

There are **no letters** Qq, Ww, Xx in Espering:
replaced by kv, v and ks.

No separate Cc as Kk letters, even though
it is present in the Ch, ch (as in cheese)
combination.

Vowels (*which may be sung*):

a [as a in father];

o [as in dog];

e [as in pet];

i [as in dig];

u [as in put];

One semivowel:

y [as in young, they].

Consonants (*which you can't sing*);

almost all- are the **same**, as their English letters
and sounds:

b, d, f, g [as in eng. "go"], h [as in eng. "have"],
 j [as in eng. "gem", or "jam"], k=k, l=l, m=m,
 n=n, p=p, r [as in "ray"], s, t, v, z-
 all the same as their English letters and sounds.

Combinations of letters:

- * ch [as in church], sh [as in ship];
- * rarely: ts [as in pizza] and zh [as in vision];
- * ai, ei, oi can be pronounced (and spelled) as ay, ey, oy.
- * sound th like in think and this= simply s and z: sink, zis.

2. Emphasis, i.e. heightening of a sound in word,
 most often placed on the syllable before last
 (vowel sound) in the English language;
 if need be, may be marked as an uppercase
 (*capital*) letter.

For example:

mani [mAni]; or rekomend [recomEnd].

In addition:

e-ing repit [repIt] (eng. repeat [rip'i:t]);

e-ing auer [Auer] (eng. hour ['auə]).

3. The same word in Espering dictionary
 may mean:

a) an action word- "to do" (*e-ing* vok- eng. walk;
 tok-talk;

same as in present tense:

ay vok-I walk, hi vok-he walks, vi vok-we walk,
 zey vok-they walk; ay spik-I speak etc.);

b) a person or object in singular, i.e. " who-what"
 (frend, road);

c) "what-which" this person or object is (gud
 frend, long road);

d) and "how they do" (hi vok kvik; river flou
 kvik, eng. the river flows quickly).

This may be surprising at first. But that's how it works

in the English language, and in others as well.

For instance, from the group of 10 eng. words:

- rejoice; 1.joy; 2.enjoy;
- 3.to have fun; 4.fun; funny; cheerfulness; merriment;
- 5.jolly; 6.merry etc. - we can easily use
- e-ing* meri [mEri] for all 6 enumerated, if not for
- all 10 altogether! Or also simply: joy, chir...

By the way, *e-ing* meri also means *eng.* to marry. Even though to merry (take to wife *or the verb* husband *and* get married, *and...*)- are "different" words in English, all they sound practically as *e-ing* [mEri].

But let's finish about the rules.

4. Phrases are short, while the order of words in a sentence is flexible depending on context, i.e. meaning, and usually looking like this:

- 1."who-what";
- 2. action-"do";
- 3."do how" (*possibly before the action*);
- 4."do what or who, whom";
- 5."do when, where, how, why" and so on.

Example in e-ing:

- 1.Boy 2.sroued (throw, threw) 4.bol 3.**nimbl** and
- 5.rait in net.

The adverb "**how**" can be used in the following manner:

- 1.Boy 3.**nimbl** 2.sroued 4.bol 5.in net 5.et last minut.
- I.e. the same as in other languages.

5. Adjective ("what, which") is used often before the noun.

Example:

yang felou- young fellow.

6. Plural is only for nouns ("who-what") using

the ending **-s**, or **-es** if easier to pronounce.

Example:

dey- (*eng.* day), and deys- (*eng.* days);
mans- (*eng.* month), *but* manses- (*even though eng.*
months), otherwise it is difficult
to pronounce 2 "s" sounds together. Same as *eng.*:
box- boxes.

More:

adres (*eng.* address), adreses (*eng.* addresses).

7. Verbs have **only 3 tenses**:

a) present as well as infinitive "do"- being the
base form in dictionary:

e-ing: Ay (hi) gou (gou- *the same in dictionary*);
eng.: I go (he goes- *present tense*);

b) the ending of the word-**ed** is added to past
tense.

Espering has also no irregular verbs at all, or
"strange" ones: *in e-ing one bi and bied, and vil bi-
instead of eng.* be, am, 'm, is, 's, are, 're, was, were,
been, shall, will, 'll, would, 'd, etc.!

Example:

Ay (hi) goued (*past tense of gou*).

-I (he) went (*past tense of go*).

c) the word **vil** is added before the verb
in the future tense:

Example:

Ay (hi) vil gou... (*eng.* I shall or will go...; he will go...)

8. **Negation** no [no] stands in front of the negated word:

No, ay no vont.- (*eng.*: No, I do not want.
I don't want.)

Ay no vil gou. (I will not go. I'll not go.)

9. Question is posed using question word (who, what, which, where, when, how much, why, etc.) or intonation:

Vay yu no vont? *or*: Yu no vont? (Why do you not want? *or*: You do not want?)

Ven yu vil gou? (When will you go?)

**Yes, that's all the "lesson" of Espering!
And the entire Espering language
is all in its dictionary!!**

And, very soon you will see (and hear) and understand how similar Espering is to the English language, both written and spoken. Except Espering is more precise, simple, easy to understand, and useful for all! Without any confusion of grammar rules! Well, be honest with yourself: would you call these 9 simplest rules "grammar" (which usually comes in thick books and even in several tomes)?!

Especially considering the fact, as you have seen, that half of these rules are taken for granted, and many of them we already know.

So, Espering is the universal language strikingly similar to the English language, from which it draws the force at "half language-power" because half of the world's population already speak (spik!) English (even if it was a third or a quarter, still it is more than any other language on Earth!)

Yes, the two languages are similar, except English is full of tricks and too complicated for most people, while Espering can be easily used by all the people in the world!

Espering is the only version of the English language and language in general where you do not have to bone up

on a lot of subjects and hammer away at your textbook... As it is enough to simply top up your vocabulary as you move forward. And only as much of new words as you need at the moment, and then again onwards... Once again, without worrying about anything: your accent or anything that is "not right" or "incorrect"...

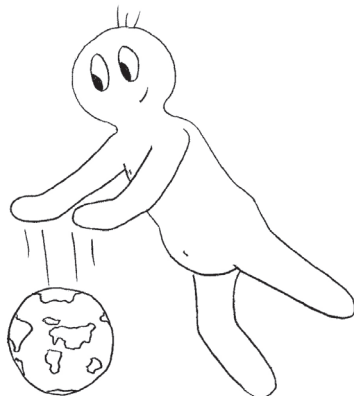
Espering is ideal for today and for everyone without exception, before our Global Village has also become a Global Student Campus for all where everyone will learn languages to become polyglots, already knowing the much more difficult and rare language Esperanto...

**So isn't this universal, simple and easy language,
in which practically
nothing to learn, what all humanity has dreamt of?!**

Yes, Espering is the easiest form of the English language. It is not meant to substitute English, but to coexist alongside with it. Only Espering is for every single person on Earth.

And today Espering can be an universal language,
an auxiliary language to native and other foreign languages

- the simplest
and easiest language
for widespread
communication
between people.



EVERYTHING ABOUT ESPERING AND FROM EVERYWHERE

(from Live Journals, Internet sites, forums, and correspondence)

(* here, on these pages you will have the company of invariably funny **nyuiks** (from the French **nu** (naked, nude); in English, besides the word "nude", there is nu [nju:] - in both British and American English.

In Espering, it is nyuiks (plural from nyuik (like "sputnik"), or in the Russian version- nyuiki).

Also, this nyuik is Espering's mascot (talisman): for some, it is a He, and for some, it is a She.

By the way, the word mascot meaning "bringing happiness, good luck"; American ['mæskə:t]-mesk(o)at; British ['maskɒt]-masko(a)t; and talisman, American ['tælɪzmən]-telizman; British ['talɪzmən]-talizman...; but in Espering maskot and talisman- distinctly, precisely and neatly.)

Espering is a language that is universal

and welcomes everybody!

(On the Espering website, from its first moments of existence on the Internet (in 2011), it was declared:*

This website is for everyone, it is universal(!), and everybody is welcome to join in!

Everything is on behalf of the Espering-language(!), and if there are some "personal names", they are on behalf of you all.)

(* in writing: Espering, espering, E-ing, e-ing)

Not to mention forums, live journals, let alone personal correspondence where anyone can express their own point of view- even the Espering website is actually not personal, it is a website by all people that in one way or another came into contact with Espering. It includes quotes from different

people, including people from a wide variety of Espering groups.

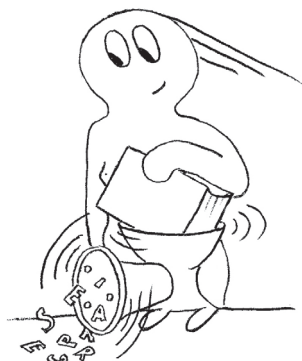
It is no wonder that the website, and now this book, reflects both different and similar points of view that, while they often repeat each other, express the same idea from a different angle.

It is up to you to look into it and make your own judgment. I hope that everyone will find the answers to all their questions here.

I will attempt to give you a full panoramic view of Espering in all its entirety, without trying to avoid difficult questions.

So, let's begin:

*(To the question:
Is it possible to learn
everything about
Espering in a very
concise form, literally
from a couple dozen
lines of text?)*



Answer: Yes, it is possible.

Just imagine:

it is an English (fill in any language here) dictionary that contains in its second translated half practically...

THE SAME English words...

BUT!!! you read them exactly as they are spelt!

And, there spelling is often very similar to English, and they sound similar to English even more often.

Isn't it a miracle?! Isn't it literally half the weight off your shoulders? And, "minus grammar"- except **4-9 simplest rules**- that is all of the heavy weight off your shoulders!

This heavy weight is always carried around by linguists and other language experts, it has been carried around by all the English-speaking people, and it is being carried around by all those

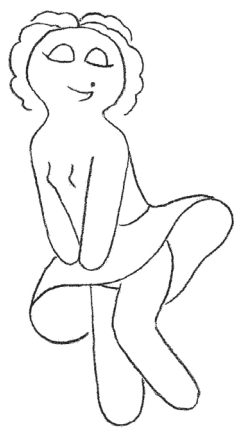
studying the English
language with much
suffering groaning.



So, you are welcome, everyone!

But the role of a universal language only suits the language that is paired with English in the abovementioned dictionary, i.e. Espering, since there is no other such language in existence.

Taking into account the fact that 42% of the world's entire population can already practically understand and speak it, all other world language are far behind Espering on their way to a universal language, somewhere far away at the horizon, where perhaps Esperanto is barely peeking through.



But, it should be noted that the human heard has migrated to the pastures of social media grazing on the fodder of "Harry Potter" to the sound of clinking smartphones.

But, we have a long chain of Tomorrows ahead of us... Do you accept my answer? More frankly and short not everyone will be able so...

QUOTES ABOUT ESPERING



* "Espering is so cool.

I have never read anything as if both in English and yet not in English, and it was so easy. And, I understood everything. I tell you, it is just great! It is impossible to imagine a language that is easier than Espering! It is puzzling to think why everyone is not rushing to learn it. But, I guess people's heads are filled with all kinds of stuff, things that are fashionable or who knows what else.

And, that's a shame."

* "It is an absolutely crazy idea, but it is so unbelievably effective!

After graduating from high school, I have tried learning English for real about 50 times, and every time unsuccessfully. The grammar was just too difficult to understand and a lot of my time was wasted trying to polish the "correct" pronunciation of words. Even though no one really knew what "correct" was. The same word sounded different depending on who said it.

The major problem every time was that I simply did not have the time to master all the intricacies of the language.

I was even able to learn to speak primitive Chinese at the level of a "shuttle trader", but my English was stuck without any hope of moving forward.

But then I discovered Espering, and everything progressed excellently. There is no need to study grammar. There is no need to twist your tongue learning difficult pronunciation. The words are short and many of them are familiar, and they are easy to recognize when you hear them spoken.

The most important things is that my son, who is a student and speaks English fluently (he worked for two months during the summer at a fish factory in Alaska), understands me perfectly. He even read the translation in Espering of stories by James Herriot. He laughed like crazy. Before that, he never read a book in English. He even told me that if he had known about Espering earlier, he would have spent his time learning Italian or Spanish, not English.

Now, I am always thinking of topical words in Espering wherever I go- to a grocery store, a clinic, or a park. In all these places, I speak out loud in my native language and in my head I say the same things in Espering."

* "...The long and short of it, **I showed what's what to them all in the States.**

I traveled all over the country and visited half of all the states with my Espering phrasebook "From Doorstep to Doorstep". I tried to use phrases from it everywhere I went and with every step I took.



And, every time, I marked the words and phrases that I had already used. I promised to myself that I would test and practice every single word and phrase in the phrasebook in that way. I was also asked to do that by my roommate who helped me learn Espering in a week.

On purpose, I would go to pharmacies even though I am a very healthy guy, despite being wounded four times. I also went to a few banks, even though I had no real business there. I even visited the women's sections and aisles at supermarkets. I talked to people in the subway. I ordered pedicure services over the phone, just for fun. I visited various companies and offices. In short, I went everywhere I could. And, people everywhere understood me.

To be honest with you, it was a great feeling to be speaking English and be understood. I almost could not believe it myself.

And, everybody was amazed to discover that my English is actually a special simplified and quick to learn form of English, the Espering language.

And, in all honesty, some tourists, especially tourists from my country, envied my effortless conversations in fluent Espering. Some of them even asked me: "Is it like Esperanto English?"

Well, that's one way to call it."

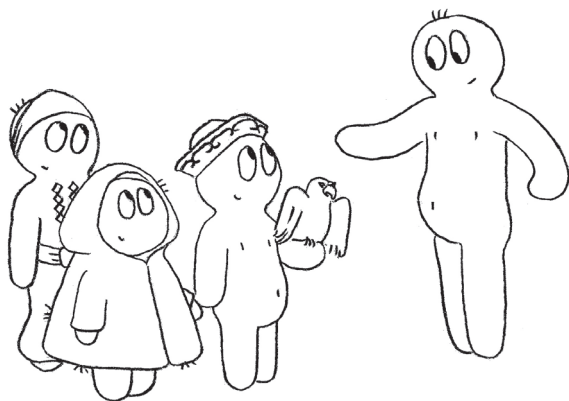
*** "...I will not bore you with too many details** of the impression that the drastic changes in my spoken English made on my friends and colleagues. I was after I had learned Espering. Let me simply say this: now, following my example, they even include some phrases... in Espering in their speech. Even though some of them do not even speak English!

It seems that they are all enchanted with the game

of "universal English language". And, it has allowed me to see the effectiveness of Espering proven in practice. Now, I can confidently say that I know spoken English, basic spoken French and Espering, the universal English language.

For us, Espering-speakers, to have people to speak with, I strongly recommend that everyone should learn Espering. I wish you all every success and look forward to our future encounters in the world."

*** "I know practically all 15 languages** of the former Soviet Republics. I do not know them perfectly or at an advanced level, but I can speak them. In the past, I had to travel a lot around the country...



I do not even include the languages of various autonomous republics, regions, districts, and other territories. I even know a bit of Mongolian.

And everywhere I went, I had no difficulty speaking with the locals in their native language.

But, I was always fully aware of the fact that I speak a very simple survival level language and, of course,
with a discernible accent.

But then I heard about Espering, and it dawned on me: all those years, I spoke Espering! I spoke the "Espering" version of Estonian, Chukchi, Karelian-Finnish, Georgian, Kazakh-German, Ukrainian, etc. I knew Esperanto, too.

When I recently, in only a couple weeks, I learnt Espering- the simplest of all versions of the English language, which is indeed very simple, I realized- this English language "the universal Espering" wants to serve the other half of the planet's population that does not know or speak English at all, while the first half already considered English its international language.



And since the half already speaking English can easily attach to it Espering, ... there you go, you have the universal global language of communication. It is the new English- "Esperanto".

It should be noted, however, that, unlike Esperanto, Espering does not take after its father- the English language- in beauty. There is nothing much to read in Espering, unlike in Esperanto, which offers you the translated Eugene Onegin, Don Quixote, and even the Anthology of World Poetry through the Ages, which to this day sits on my bookshelf.

But, first of all, Espering already has some translations- at this time, it is only a few short stories by James Herriot and some other things. Well, literary translations are not as

important for this language; they are made only for the pleasure of it and some language practice. Espering is a language of communication wherever you are, in any place. It is for conversations, information exchange at all levels, the use of Internet, etc.

I never lacked neither for the talent of communications nor for language abilities (as I have always been told);

I have experience in the world's first successful- albeit stopped in its tracks- universal Esperanto, and what's the conclusion to make?

The conclusion is that I- who does not currently know English, Chinese, or Spanish- have no excuse for not knowing the simple English-based Espering.

I realized this simple truth and learnt Espering in a couple weeks. I immediately put my newly acquired language to the test. I began looking for people speaking English and people from all over the world.

There are many such people in Moscow. Previously, I could only speak Georgian with a Swede, Turkmen with a Chilean student, Chukchi with a Frenchwoman, and Estonian with a street musician from Mexico, etc.

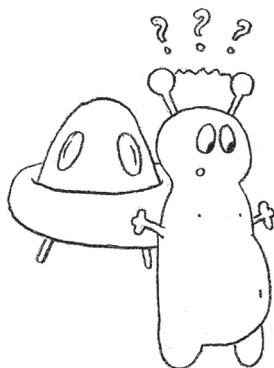
Now, I could speak with all of them using Espering. They had no idea that I was speaking Espering; they thought that I was speaking English, which some of them knew worse than I knew Espering.

But, the important thing was that I was speaking with them! I was actively speaking the language!

Only with a Turk, I exchanged a couple words in Azerbaijani, and with a Finn I spoke a few words in his native language. I could not find a Rumanian to practice speaking Moldavian.

Now, I know the language to speak with half the world.

If Espering is eventually learnt by everyone, the whole world will be not only a multi-language environment, it will become an environment of the common language! For all of us! And, as we, people, grow smarter and smarter, we will all learn to speak Esperanto, too.



Perhaps, in future,
a language of alien
visitors to Earth

will become
all the rage.

I am absolutely
positive that
Espering, my
16th language,
is not my last
language..."



* "We began teaching

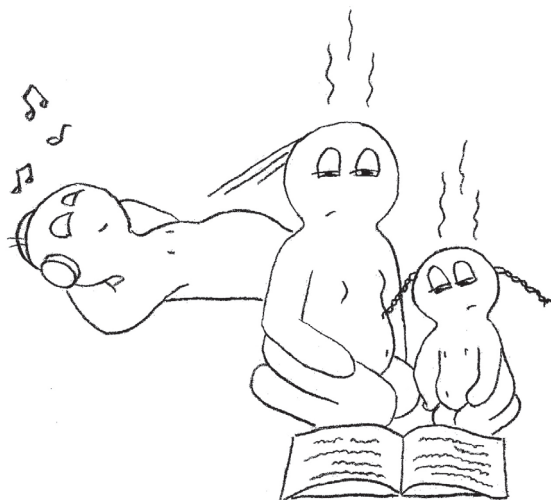
English to our preschooler. Besides his native Russian, he knows (from interacting with people in our neighborhood and our apartment complex) Georgian and Armenian.

Recently, I went to Moscow and brought with me copies of a dozen pages of materials for learning "an easy version of the English language" and some "universal" language.

My friends were trying to explain more about this language to me, but I was so busy while in Moscow, that I did not really listen to what they were saying.

It was only after I had returned home that I was speaking with my friends on the phone, and they explained everything to me and my husband and jokingly warned us that we would not be welcome in Moscow again unless we learnt to speak Espering.

It was out of the question for us to restore what language we learnt at high school, studying alongside our son- we were too busy for that. But, we managed to master Espering in just a few evenings, and before we knew it we were learning more and more new words.



We did not even notice how our son joined us in our studies- one fine day, he gave quite a little speech in Espering, and we understood every word of it.

A couple days after that, we my husband and I witness the horror written all over the face of our son's English tutor.

It was not last time that the tutor got quite a shock. But, our son did not disappoint. From the very beginning, we clearly understood that Espering is a whole separate language, which is simply very similar to English. Not long after that, the tutor had to admit that our son was making very good progress with the "pure English language"; in fact, he was making such great achievements in the language that the teacher had to revise their lesson plans to accommodate for our son's progress.

The tutor was honest in their admission that Espering played a major role in that, and he no longer had any prejudice against the "separate-from-English, simple and easy--could-not-possibly-be-easier, and universal-we-shall-see--Espering" (a direct quote)

We shall see, too. No doubt about it. We do want to speak English, without having to slave at studying it and mastering the intricacies of its pronunciation.

In the meantime, every now and again we hear some phrases in Espering spoken by the multinational crowd of children playing in our yard."

* **"My husband and I**

are elderly people, and we had to work hard all our life. There was simply no room in our life for French clothes or the English language. We are so happy that our daughter secured a wonderful life for herself. Unfortunately, it is not here but far away- in America, where she married a nice American guy and where she is now living and working as a software developer.

They are now expecting their first child, our first grandchild. And, they really want us to come visit them. A couple weeks ago, they called us, and after we had spoken with our daughter, we tried to have some conversation with our son-in-law- he was saying something enthusiastically in English, of course, and we responded in kind but in Russian, all speaking at the same time, which by the way is a great thing as it allows you to save on the phone bill for long-distance calls.

Our daughter, of course, would always translate- some words and phrases for us, and then also some of what we say for her

husband, which can cost a pretty penny when you think of all the added time for translation.

But, last week, we amazed them both when we quickly (after quite some rehearsing) gave them a detailed account in Espering of our life and latest news, and asking them endless questions about their life (sometimes reading the sentences that we had prepared before our conversation).

They could not get over their amazement! We then explained to our intrigued son-in-law that we were learning this new, simple and easy universal English language called Espering (we first heard of it from a friend of mine, who learnt about it from her son, who was introduced to it by his fellow student, and she...). We are learning this new language so quickly we will soon be speaking it better than Russian. Honestly! Sometimes, we forget to respond in Russian or add to the conversation in Espering. That's what a good incentive does to you!

And, what is our incentive?

Let us explain. Some of our friends and acquaintances children are also living abroad. Some have children now, our local friends grandchildren. And, these grandkids are foreigners... They often grow up not speaking Russian, which is the language of their parents and ancestors in Russia.

Such grandmothers and grandfathers do not have a language in common with their grandkids...

What could possible be worse?..

**WE WILL HAVE A COMMON LANGUAGE
THAT WE CAN SPEAK
WITH OUR GRANDCHILDREN!**

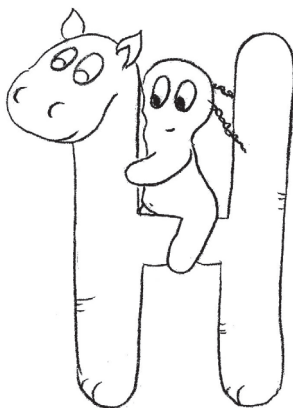
So what if for now it is Espering that is easy for them to understand;

given enough time,
when we are visiting them in
America, we can learn the real

"barking" English.

One does not exclude
the other.

And, if anything,
**Espering will help us
to learn English!"**



*** "I began reading**

a short story by my favorite author James Herriot translated into Espering with a certain degree of apprehension and even some disdain.

How could a story by an incomparable English writer have been translated into some new "pseudo-English"?!

What's more, there was some commentary boasting the fact that "Muses are favorably disposed" to Espering, and one can create beautiful compositions in this language to the sweet accompaniment of inspiration, etc., etc., etc.

But, I was hooked because I cannot read in English, and there was a glossary provided with the short story.

It should be noted that I know this short story almost by heart.

And, what do I find?

In the scene describing a hunting room and a long wait for the return of the huge dog's master, who left to fetch some water, soap and a towel, the young vet is getting ready not realizing the mortal danger menacing behind his back ready to pounce at him, and leisurely looking at the old books in the bookcase, something like the Life in the Countryside series.

Then, in Espering, I read the following:

"...and it seemed to me that there, behind the glass doors, there was a fly swinging in the spider web and making a faint noise..."

In the heavy and fearsome silence of a cramp hunting room, this image vividly describes the situation of the captive vet.

But... Herriot's story does not contain this detail! (at least, not in its Russian translation)

And, I am certain that the author would not object to such a colorful detail.

There are so many other charming pearls of translation here and in other parts. Bravo, Espering!

I really and truly enjoyed reading this story translated into this new language. I laughed just as hard as when I was reading this story in its masterfully done Russian translation.

Who would now dare say that it is impossible to write prose (and poems, too- I know it from my own experience) in Espering?"

* **"Well, I am simply enchanted** with the comments to the letter sections of the Espering-Russian-English dictionary! They are like miniature lexicon novellas.

It is pity that there are fewer of them than there are letters in the Espering alphabet.

Strange as it may sound, when reading them one is reminded of such names as Mérimée, Rabelais, Shergin, Defoe, Raspe, Pisakhov, and Boccaccio... Perhaps, if Munchausen had been a linguist, he would have written something similar in nature and style.

They are also similar to Felix Krivin's short fairytales, which

at one time were my all-time favorite. But these short stories in Espering are even more "specific"- here, you have a whole set of letters and words, not just a separate letter used for a play of words in a very humorous and aphoristic way, but still treating it as a separate letter.

In most cases, these short stories in Espering are made of words that start with a certain letter that are used in the most creative way imaginable. And, they are truly a treasure for learning new words!

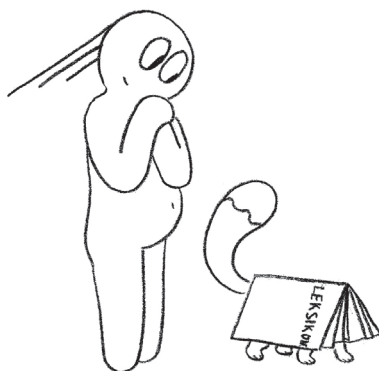
It is an excellent find; truly, a "know how" for an academic dictionary.

They are really not in the way of thing- one is free to use the dictionary like any other traditional dictionary. They may even easily go unnoticed if you are using the dictionary in a hurry.

But, these stories are delightfully funny, humorous, and ingenious; they are also very informative for those that are interested in vocabulary and dictionaries. One begins to see a dictionary as a living and breathing community of characters.

One might even meet the human equivalents of favorite letters and words among one's friends or "frenemies" in... the world of Twitter or Facebook!

Now, whenever
I hold
a dictionary
in my hands,
it feels like I am holding
a living creature,
almost like my
beloved pets!



I am thankful to the Espering dictionary for adding such an exciting dimension to my worldview!"

** (a guy gets a phone call from his girl-friend, who- without a word of warning- began reading to him the translation into Espering of Chukovsky's Telephone made by "grownup children", and he shares his impressions in this colorful feedback)*

"- But, listen to me for a bit more,- my friend interrupted me. Totally intrigued, I listened to the whole of Chukovsky's funny story translated into an unknown to me language so similar to and yet so different from English...

...In a nutshell, Natalia Konotop's translation is very unconventional and interesting. On my part, I- without any effort- mastered a "new and simply English" called Espering. I already knew English, and I also learnt this new language Espering over the phone and through the Telephone.

No changes or alterations were necessary because Espering does not keep the record of "wrongs"- in this game, one can throw or kick the ball, and there are no forbidden moves even if they come as a jarring surprise to your tongue or your listeners' ears.

On the contrary, it allows you to play with the ball on either side of the field, and even when you are out of bounds, that is "out of the grammatical bounds".

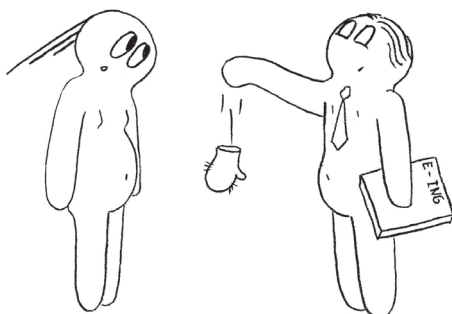
There is no place for grammar in Espering's playing field. There is none of it on the field, on the benches, or even in the grandstands. As to the rules of the game... there are 4 rules, and 9 rules for the Premier League. One only has to learn new words. And, I already know a lot of them, and so do you. Simply test yourself:

No izi job: from bog, on bot, dreg aut en pul (it is often written on doors: pull- onto you, push- away from you) begemot!

Oh well, "it's no easy task dragging a hippopotamus out of a swamp". It is no easier to pull the hippopotamus of the English language, especially to a certain level. Most people can get it slightly off the floor level, i.e. to a low level of English. But Espering works at any level- intermediate or highly advanced, as was the case for me.

So, I am happy to join the enthusiastic applause to praise the author of the translation, Ms. Natalia Konotop, and, together with Espering, I exclaim: Brava!

It is an excellent
translation and
a **worthy
challenge**
to any language
in the world!
Even Esperanto.



What almost "shot me dead"- which is something I do to animals when hunting- is that all the animals are depicted in this translation in such a lively way, largely thanks to their colorful new names: Emel the Elephant, Bitl the Baby Elephant, Mihelson the Bear (but graf- English gruff meaning "rough", especially the bear's voice), Nose-Horn the Rhinoceros, Big-Motor Tail Hippopotamus...

who else is there?

The kangaroo is a blonde... with a pouch... Rabbits, the fashion icons, are getting ready to grace the catwalk wearing gloves on their long ears...

Another one! There is a pig snorting into the telephone receiver from a pigsty called "Pork" and inviting a nightingale

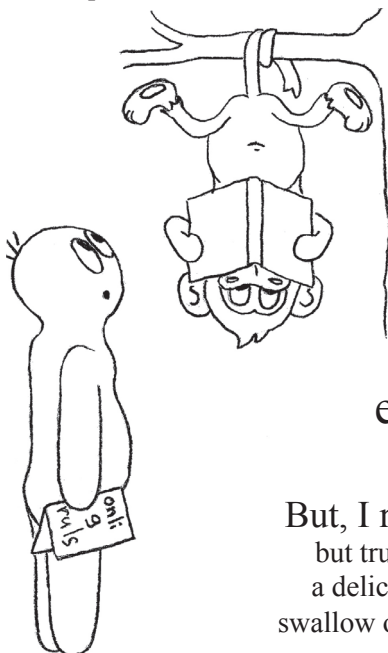
from the New York Metropolitan to come sing a duet...

And let me assure you: indeed, there are places in Panama where you can go deaf for the loud noise of birds chirping, or- as we see here- gazelles chattering on the phone.

Now, those of you that have been to Egypt, please remind me: the Colossi of Memnon and *Amenhotep*- those in the vicinity of Luxor- are they shown wearing ... galoshes like those that the Crocodile ordered over the phone?

And, is it really true- and please, esteemed meteorologists, correct me if I am wrong- that "the wind filling the minds of Gazelles is strong enough to swell the sails of all caravels"?

May I ask our much respected educators- is it true that monkeys- those studying in human classes of high school- still require books, as in the times of Chukovsky, and...



glasses, as was the tradition in the times of Krylov, or is it that under the recent decree by the Ministry of Education in view of the Unified State Examination there is more flexibility for glasses for eyes but more strictness regarding ears, i.e. mobile phones at examinations?

But, I regress, I do apologize- but truly, this translation is such a delicious treat one can literally swallow one's tongue when eating it!..

I spent quite some time in South America (my parents are in the diplomatic line of work), but my English was not useful to anyone there, least of all me.

Should I learn some Spanish? Perhaps, it's not such a bad idea. But, then there is a whole Asia all the way to Kamchatka in the east...

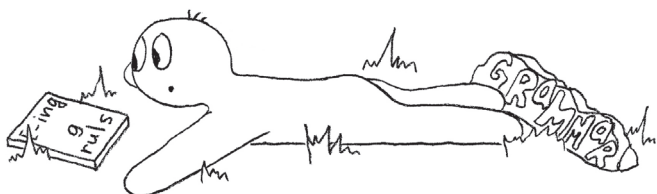
I pushed my keyboard aside, closed my mouth and my eyes and imagined a world where everyone can speak Espering at a decent level- I imagined it, and it is a thing of beauty. I even opened my mouth again getting ready to ask questions and give answers to anyone who would care to listen in Espering.

But, coming to and opening my eyes, I clearly see the wretchedness of our reality- it is a total global "languagelessness" and inability to communicate with each other. Previously, I would think about a global language- I had heard of Esperanto, too- but I have never had the chance to learn it, and now I encountered Espering.

Perhaps, to a great degree, the effect Espering had on me was because I was in love with the girl whose melodic voice I was listening to when she was reading the translation of *The Telephone* into Espering, so new to me and yet so familiar at the same time. Perhaps, it was because my girlfriend's enthusiasm was so inspiringly infectious. Previously, she had not learnt any language successfully.

I wish everyone a similarly inspiring discovery
of the language that will serve the great purpose
of the universal language
for all people!"

* **"Because of my Russian grandmother**
and mother, I know and speak Russian.
However, if there are any mistakes in my post, please feel
free to correct them.



I was browsing the Internet when I came across the Espering website; I also found some other materials about this language, for example, an interesting article in the Russian web-journal called the School of Life (the article is called "Is there a language in the world with nothing to learn?").

I grew so keen on the idea of a new universal language that I posted a short piece in a local newspaper. I received many responses asking for further details about the language, and I published this short article about Espering in Spanish.

Genius Lies in Simplicity

That is certainly true about the new Universal Language
Espering- precisely this: genius in its simplicity.

...But, where is the lesson in the Espering language?
There is no lesson, don't look for it.
You cannot possibly call this a lesson: 9 simplest rules
of Espering, to be more specific, explanation about the 22
letters of its alphabet, word stress, plural forms of nouns,
and only three tense forms of verbs.

I could find only these four basic "rules";
the rest of them could have been omitted altogether.

I am absolutely delighted with one more "rule", which-
in limited ways- can also be found in other language:
the same word in the Espering dictionary can be used

as a noun,

an adjective,

a verb,

or an adverb.

It is the Espering dictionary that is the most complete as
it is truly... limitless, and it encompasses any and all English
language dictionaries!..

How can it be?! It certainly is possible. That is precisely why
its genius lies in its simplicity!

You see, Espering is a significantly- indeed extremely-
simplified version of the English.

Ok, if so, what does that mean?

Here's what it means- **use your fingers to count:**

1. Espering is already understood by almost half- 42%- of the English speaking population
of our planet; that's the FIRST point.

And, it is a very significant point- in all of history
of the mankind, there has never existed another
language that, from the moment of its conception,
half the people in the world can understand.

That is so simple! And yet until now none
of the inventors working on developing a universal
language thought of it. It is a kind of a "gift" given
to us by the realities of today's world.

And, the Espering language was the first one
to receive this gift.

2. What's more, there is virtually nothing to learn because,
as you have seen, there is NO GRAMMAR, which

is the second point. And, this word "second" deserves to be written in the largest and boldest type.

There are some languages with little grammar, for example, Chinese, but no other language has pretty much "zero level" grammar. In Chinese, by the way, the absence of cumbersome grammar rules is completely outweighed by the unbearable burden of thousands hieroglyphs, and the proverbial language's "musical" tones", where pronunciation of words is not unlike singing these words.

Isn't it everyone's dream: not to have to study and yet know or be one step away from knowing.

And, speaking of this step, here's our third and last point...

3. In the universal language Espering, it only remains to learn new words "on the go" as they becomes necessary; and, by the way, they are all simple short, often consisting of only 2-3 letters.

Or, for those not prone to laziness, one only needs to read and repeat one-two-three times a day a mere one or two new words, and, ideally, use them in real life conversations.

After all, it is a LANGUAGE, not a gavel that you can use to make a lot of noise without saying a word.

Can it be any simpler?!

Could it be any easier?!?

Anything simpler is just "im-pos-sible". Anything easier just does not "e-xist". There is "no o-ther" such language.

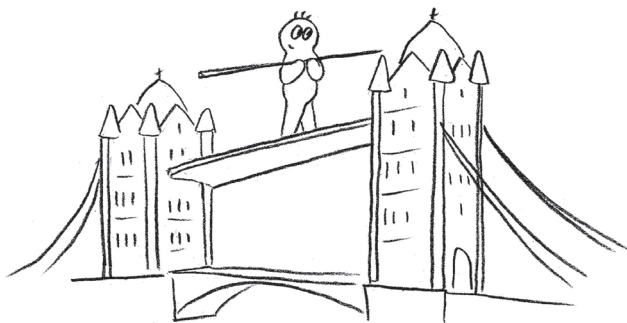
Everybody wants to know a universal language because we are already all on our way to each other, but once we come

close to each other, we cannot always communicate. There are so many Scandinavians that spend half of their every year under our warm and welcoming sun, and yet they cannot say a word in Spanish. Some of them do know English. Wouldn't it be great if we all knew this convenient and simple "English" language Espering!

There is no unnecessary hassle with it!

You only need a phrasebook or a dictionary- nothing else is required! With this language, you can establish contact with anyone on the Internet or in any corner of our world... For English-speaking people, it only takes using the same phrasebook- they will understand everything they hear in Espering, and it is not that difficult to pronounce familiar words in a slightly different way in Espering, which is so very similar to English.

If only we could take this first step...



In short, if everyone makes this first step, all of you....
no, ALL OF US on this planet will have
a UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE!

In all its history, mankind has never been given such a chance- or rather such a miracle!- before; never ever before... but, it has this unbelievable opportunity now, as long as we remember that we have a very real possibility

to have a common language for all, the truly universal language Espering!"

* **"We were helped greatly**
by the Espering website, which we came across when
looking for an "easy to learn English"...

We are a rather sizeable group of people aged 52 to over 80;
most of us are retired, and, with the exception of me, not one
of us knew any foreign languages (I could read
and understand technical instructions).

But, the powerful tide of the Internet has reached even our
shores, and my friends felt
the need to learn
some basics of English:

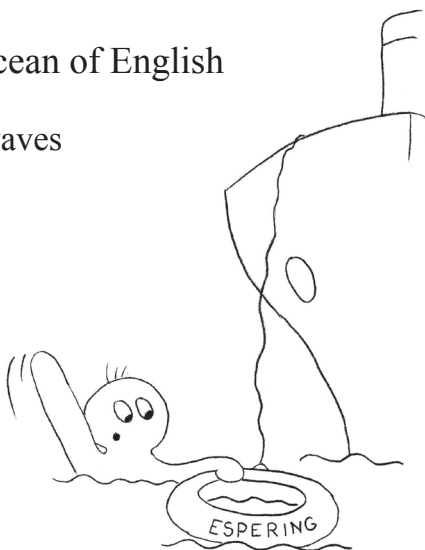
the alphabet,
the most common
and widely used
words
and perhaps even
the beginner level
of English.



From various people we got- after asking and begging-
a whole assortment of various "latest breakthrough" learning
materials for studying English, including some that promised
that we would be speaking English "in only 3 days". But,
none of them produced any results for us...

It was until we had found the Espering website. Things
immediately started moving forward at a good rate.

The dead calm
 in the vast Ocean of English
 gave way to lively winds
 and dancing waves
 as we progressed
 in our
 learning English
 alongside
 learning
 Espering..."



*** Business is with us!**

Words do not have to interfere with actions.

(how a businessman found his voice in Espering)

"He who has courage in deeds
 is not afraid of words."

Sophocles

I am a business man. I am not a young man. Both my wife and my daughter are successful businesswomen. My son is a musician, and he does not understand anything about business, but he is a nice guy.

For as long as I can remember, my business has kept me super busy.

I never had time for universities. I do have some abilities, but I never noticed any particular inclination or talent for foreign languages. But, no one would say that I have difficulty

putting words together.

In fact, there have been situations in life way when I said too much and ended up in places I never intended to go, including behind bars...

But, recently, I started frequently traveling on business to Europe, America, Israel, China and Thailand. I am trying to establish business contacts and relations, for which a wire bundle, contact terminals, a soldering tool and some rosin from my son's violin case would not be enough. One needs languages.

At present, I am not in a situation where I can hire interpreters, or easily do without them in any country, i.e. I do not know any foreign language, or at least English, at a level sufficient for my business purposes.

At my level, the English language I know is not enough for what I need it. But I am too old and way too busy to begin learning foreign languages now- be it English, Spanish or Italian!

And, I have to desire to study. If the knowledge of foreign languages would miraculously be given to me, I would certainly be grateful, but I do not want to invest my time and energy into it, especially since my attempt to learn English in the past ended in nothing.

My grandson, who is a student, recommended that I should use the Espering website. It was like stepping into a stream of Living Waters!

Now, I look through my notebook with some words and phrases in English, Chinese, French, Spanish and Italian. I am trying to make out the phrase written in Cyrillic letters. Why should I make all these ridiculous efforts and make funny faces, too, trying to pronounce all those words?

(for most people, pronouncing words requires moving only the lower third of their faces, but God made me very special- I have a big forehead, which used to look almost "Socratic", but even my only quarter face does not help me to save a decent facial expression)!

All that just to correctly pronounce or write- using a golden pen or a white keyboard- a word or a phrase! That is the "purpose [purpose? perpos? perpes? pepes? pe:pes?]"; but for my purposes, such cumbersome pronunciation or spelling would actually be wrong.

For my purposes, the correct spelling and pronunciation would be perpos [perpos].

It would be correct and easy to understand in English or in any other language- whichever way you look at it, pronounce it or spell it.

And, by the way, it is correct in Espering. It has been tried and tested: it is correct, convenient and simple for anyone- a Chinese, an Italian, or any other person.

Why then should we complicate things for ourselves and those listening to us with all these hard to pronounce and understand English words: 'kontekt, p'rodakt, p'rektis, 'regyule... Or, worse still: geren'ti, me'tiriel...

And, here is another great example: su'pierce- yes, that's how you pronounce the word superior.

In the catalogue of "Grimaces of English Grammar",
it is one of the prime examples!

Once, I received a text message from a good client of mine in Spain: he wrote to invite me to an... exhibition. At first, I got him wrong thinking it would be a picnic for exhibitionists, and I was already happily removing my tie- but it turned out that he used that word to mean a fair where his product will be displayed.



I got so angry I wanted to show them all my red-haired... knuckles and hard fists, and leave as the English do, without saying a word. How difficult would it have been to check the Espering site and find the correct spelling for the English word "exhibition"- eksibishn.

Yes, I mean the English Espering. Here is another couple of example of identical words from both the languages from my new notebook for learning Espering:

marketing department,
 problem,
 transport,
 and even progres(s),
 order...

Espering is the English language for all, in terms of everyone's readiness to understand and speak it. I give you my word- the word of a businessman! Espering is liked by everyone: people with narrow slanted eyes, people with an eye for beautiful women only, and even farmer-type guys with ever squinting eyes because they are always ready to hit the target from their Winchester rifle.

As a joke, I dictated words to them: half the words from a businessman's dictionary they write in... Espering. And,

they look as happy as kids at a birthday party when I tell them that they know 2 versions of the English language:
bad English and Espering, which is for everyone!

When I say to yet another guy in a straw hat a phrase in English (let me look in my secret notes), here it is:

I'm interested in buying your products.

- but, in the pure- in the true sense of the word- Espering, it look like this:

Ay interes bay yu produkts.

You should hear this yellow-faced "Robertino Loreti" with a thin little beard as he responds to me in his version of "English", not knowing that in fact he is also speaking Espering.

And we both understand each other perfectly and even shook each other's hands on the deal.

You tell me- can you get through or break through with this English word thorough-going (I see you cannot pronounce it either)? In Espering, it is very simply:

sare-going (and even: serou).

How about getting into the Senate or the British Parliament, or at least a stable on a thorough-bred "horse" of the English language? Try it for yourself.

In Espering, you will succeed at the first attempt- sare-bred.

Or, what about driving an ivory-colored limousine down the main street in Las Vegas (once, I had such an opportunity- the owner of the limousine agreed to grant me my wish by letting me drive the limo and going down on his prices, too); by the way, use the word "thorough-fare" for "main street"- you will likely run over many pedestrians. In Espering, however, it is all smooth sailing or rather driving: sare-feer!

And, finally, how about the word... "thoroughness"

to describe your personal quality?

To hell with that!

I want to write and pronounce in Espering- rekvairement- instead of rikwaie(r)ment-requirement. If I spell it as rikvairement, I will soon stop recognizing this word when I see it written.

So, I began placing my red-haired fists in the most conspicuous position at a negotiating table and using (and even writing) words in Espering:

biznes and bizines (not bizinis), kont'akt, pro'dukt, dis'kus, koope'rat... Instead of diskashn-discussion and kouopereishn-cooperation (-ive, -ing, -or, -ate, -ivity)...

I was almost at a point where I was ready to accept the fact that I will never learn to write in English, for example, this word- question. Now, I am writing faster than a professional secretary: kveshn, ekvipment, posebl, venchur... I spell all these words exactly the way I, and most of my foreign partners, pronounce them.

There was no need to learn, unlearn, or learn anew.

I said, I heard, I wrote!

You will save a lot of time for your business or anything else



if you choose to use Espering. You will even stand out
 as a unique figure "in the market", plus you will save
 a lot of advertising!
 I have experienced it myself.

Here is my word of honor: as soon as I have made my third
 million (in dollars), I will give it to the guys on the Espering
 website team (except for Espering himself: my draft was way
 more colorful. He "beautified" a few details.

Let's call it square.)

Pyotr Vl. Gromov, Khabarovsk.

(* *urgent note from Espering:*

I do not agree (period).

Please send note of reconciliation (period).)

* **"Today, I came across** a brief
 description of Espering in the School of Life newsletter.
 I really loved the idea of Espering!

English is a great language to know for anybody (at least,
 I think so), but both at high school and university I had
 German for the mandatory foreign language. I have always
 wanted to learn English, but I never had the time for it.

But, there was another major problem with it- the way words
 are written and the way they are pronounced are absolutely
 different- and, the reading rules are so unbelievably
 complicated!

In Espering, everything is beautiful and simple!
 I immediately went to the Espering website to download
 all the available materials.

I wish the author of this wonderful idea and its
 implementation every success and every good thing in life!"

*** "It is quite interesting.**

The first tasting proved that it is edible and even tasty.

Thank you for the great feast on the Espering website- it is truly a treat for those loving languages and words.

I already know English relatively well, and I am studying abroad- I can tell that a universal language will truly come in handy.

No one wants to study hard, and, prior to Espering, no universal language was ever invented that is so simple and easy to master..."

*** "Thank you for the article!**

I had no idea that such a language existed- I am very much interested in learning it!!!

I will try to find it on the Internet- once again, a big thank-you to the author!"

*** "Very interesting. Simply delightful!"**

*** "How wonderful!**

I am immensely grateful for the article. I will go and start learning Espering!"

*** "I will soon turn nineteen,**

and for the last five years I have been actively travelling the world with my dad and two older brothers.

In the summer, and sometimes at other times of the year, we visit several countries, usually staying in each for about a month. For my dad, his lifestyle is determined by his "geography-related" occupation. My brothers and I chose different professions, and my mother works at a clinic.

I am not a future linguist. However, during all these years I gave a lot of time and effort to learning foreign languages.

Prior to traveling
to a new country,
I spend
a lots of time
studying
its languages,
and when I live
in this country
surrounded by local
people, I practice
the language
as much as I can.



I never had the goal of knowing any foreign language perfectly.

But, I did have a purpose: I wanted to learn the languages of the countries I visited, at least at the survival level. And I succeeded in that, even though I don't have any special talent for language, and my memory is nothing outstanding.

I am a long way away from the famous world champion hyper-polyglot Willie Melnikov with his 110 languages...

... But, let me start from the beginning. Before, I was literally swimming in the ocean of multiple languages. And then it dawned on me:

my dear fellow travelers- my dad and both my brothers- are all smart guys and they all more or less manage to do with only English, relying on... me in the situations where other languages are required. They know English very well- better than me- but when they are in a crowd of local people, they need my help.

One day, we asked each other: why is it that the English language helps us (and all other people on the planet) so little, and even not at all in most situations? There was no need to answer the question as it was pretty obvious: few people can really know this difficult language well.

The next question appeared like a ghost haunting not only Europe but the whole world: why is it that people don't have just one common language, a universal language for all? What do you mean there is no such language?! Who did not hear of Esperanto? Well, that's the thing- some people have heard of Esperanto and even heard how it sounds, but cannot speak it.

So, I began learning Esperanto. I really went at it. Previously, I had studied other languages, but I had never done with such fervor. Esperanto was easy to master; it did not take much effort at all.

I started with learning words a couple pages at a time; then I began using a phrasebook and a dictionary to learn whole phrases and sentences. I would spend a couple hours a day studying and then a few hours more internalizing the language I had acquired.

And, what was the result of all that work? When we were visiting yet another country, my fellow travelers asked me:

- So, when will you begin speaking Esperanto?

It turned out that this pleasant language is even more useless than English for traveling, if... if on your arrival you do not actually go and find people that speak Esperanto, too.

I know such people. And it is a great pleasure being in their company and speaking Esperanto.

But, without people speaking Esperanto, you feel totally helpless. It is impossible to keep in constant daily contact with them when you have things to do and various other

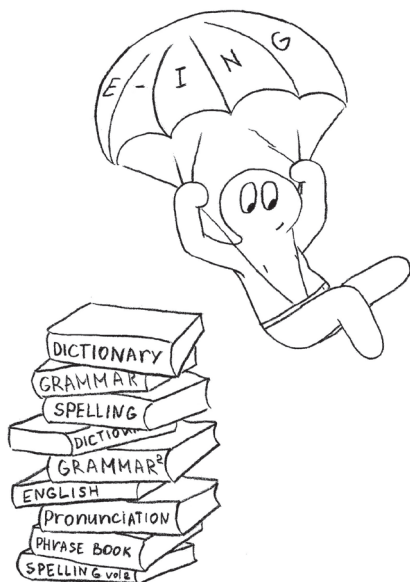
interests in the foreign country that you are visiting with fellow travelers that do not speak Esperanto.

How can this be?- I thought to myself. Such a simple and easy language, and there is no great demand for it!.. Yes, this language requires some studying, too...

One day, all of a sudden, as if in a crowd of people speaking various unknown tongues, I came across... Espering.

As though I ran into my fellow countryman that are speaking with you the same language. It was my first encounter with this new language, which was so easy there was nothing to do to learn how to speak it.

Literally, there is nothing to do or learn because there is no grammar to speak of! And, I already knew its 9 primitively simple rules! I wrote them down, nonetheless- just a dozen lines- and a page of news words that I really liked the look of. All the words in Espering come from English, and I already knew them.



That's it?!?... I was totally thrilled!

Think about it- if all the people that I am destined to meet in the future- tomorrow, in a month, or in a year- are doing the same in different countries all over the world, we will have a common language for all people on our planet! Without having to slave away at Esperanto.

5-6 new words daily will give you... 1500 words in merely 250 days, and you still have one third of your year for other things- work, rest, leisure and laziness. That way, you can prepare yourself for speaking with half of the population of the planet that already knows English, hence, Espering. They would only need to get used to a simplified version of English, and... we have one language for all of mankind!

I would have saved so much time in the 5 years of my swimming the Ocean of Foreign Languages, where I sent most of my time splashing around thrown overboard and away from the ship of my native language. At times, that splashing around was fun, but, in all honesty, it was burdensome and unnecessary. When leaving a foreign country, you never know whether you will ever return and wonder to yourself if you will be able to remember its language...

But, a universal language that is common for all people in the world is impossible to forget, just like your
own native language!"

Attention! Please keep in mind that all the "attacks" on the English language and its grammar refer only to its suitability as a universal language.

QUOTES ABOUT THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

* "It is amazing to think why it was Latin and not English that became a dead language."

(from a website... "Here, everyone is in love with English"- a bit blunt, but sincere!)

* "It has been long since noted that in English a word can be written Manchester, prompted by transcription to be [liverpool], pronounced as Birmingham, and used in the meaning of Sunderland."

(Espering, an amended old saying)

* "Dictionaries of English contain some word for which there is no explanation, just a note to say that they were invented by Shakespeare."

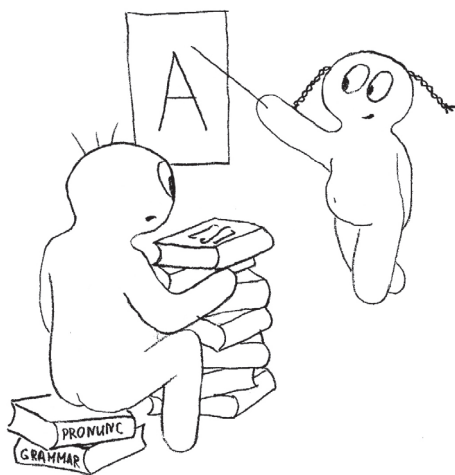
(V. Levik, a translator, a poet)

* "The *English* take a dozen monosyllabic words in their jaws, *chew* them, crunch them and *spit* them out again, and *call* that *speaking*."

(Heinrich Heine, a great German poet)

* "The English have no respect for their language. They spell it so abominably that no man can teach himself what it sounds like."

(Bernard Shaw, a British writer)



* "*German and Spanish* are accessible to *foreigners*; English is not accessible even to *Englishmen*."

(Bernard Shaw)

* "English spelling is a national disaster."

(Max Muller, a linguist)

* "Chaos has set in and we need to fix it!"

*(a true (!) statement from the Society
for Simplified English Language)*

* "Even if you do learn to *speak correct English*,
whom are you going to *speak* it to?"

(Clarence Darrow, a famous American lawyer)

* "*George Moore wrote excellent English until he discovered
grammar.*"

(Oscar Wilde, a British writer)

* "The English language is best to be silent in."

(Boris Kriger, a Russian-Canadian writer)

* "It is not for no reason that they say English is a terribly
mangled French."

(Boris Kriger, a writer)

* "National variants of English are like the second
pandemonium of Babel."

*(* here, variants of the standard English language
are meant, for example: American English,*

*Australian English, and various pidgin languages:
Singlish, Hinglish, Euro English...)*

* "Though it is far more restricted than
everyday language, *Seaspeak* has considerable
expressive power."

(David Crystal, a linguist)

*(Seaspeak, and there is also Airspeak,
and Emergencyspeak, which a language
of emergencies and extraordinary situations)*

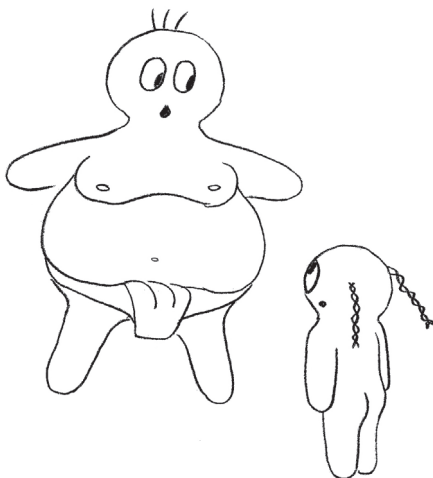
Yes, this statement is in favor of Espering, which is much richer in words.

* "The reason why millions of people learn English is simple: it is the language of international business and, therefore, the key to success."

Need one add that it is the key to the success of... businessmen. But, they are not 100% of the world's population, so the English language holds no key to the success of universal communication.

Espering is the key to common-language communication and universal understanding!

ENGLISH VS ESPERING



After World War II, with America's growing power in the international arena, as well as the spread of its culture (jazz, Hollywood, etc...), followed by mass computerization largely based on the English language

and worldwide spread of the Internet intrinsically linked to the English language, all of which can be compared to the Second Great Flood, half the world's population

was truly submerged in this language. That explains the successful spread of the English language all over the world. It was the immersion method, so to speak, on a global scale.

Espering is the same English language, only simplified to the level of any person on this planet, so for the "English-mute" half of the population this submersion or immersion into the language will be no more than a beach vacation pastime.

The shortcomings of the English language- as well as all other languages in the world, developed naturally or artificially created- lie in their complexity for most of the world's population. That is why none of them is suitable to become a universal language.

Let's consider the English language.

First of all, the English pronunciation
is an insurmountable difficulty for most people.

However, the major shortcoming of English on the phrase or sentence level is its chaotic grammar. There are too many unnecessary "white noise" things- there are articles, auxiliary words; pronouns are more complicated in use than your common nouns; irregular verbs and cumbersome verb tense forms; awkward set phrases that require complicated transformations depending on prepositions used in them... All of this is just too complex...

In Espering, you find none of those problems. Most words consist of one syllable; some are just 2-3 letter words.

There is no grammar whatsoever, except for 9 simplest rules from the "goes without saying" category. There are no complicated verb tenses. There are no irregular verbs.

And, finally, the most important thing: unlike any other language, in Espering anyone that knows the Latin alphabet characters will be able to read and pronounce anything (you pronounce words exactly as they are spelt; the only note is that ay,ey,oy = ai,ei,oi). And, anyone can read and pronounce in a way that is clear to any English-speaking person!

And, anyone can understand the simple-structure English phrases, only enriched lexically.

The basis of Espering is just its dictionary.

What else is required for a universal language?!

And, what else could be simpler?!

Espering is a separate and independent language, which is based on the English language.

In essence, Espering is a simplified English transcription of words using the simple letters of the alphabet. That is why it sounds so similar to English, only more clear and understandable, which is more significant for a language of universal communication than spelling.

Since in English a word's spelling and pronunciation can be vastly different, in Espering the spelling of words may differ from English, which, as explained above, is not very important:

I is ay [ai] in Espering; in English- I [ai];
 nou-know [nou- as in Espering];
 mit-meet [mit- as in Espering, although in English the vowel is a long one [mi:t], which is an insignificant details, almost a whim];
 cheer-chair is [chee(r)], etc.

Please note that when reading the phrase "in English, this word is spelt in this way, and in Espering it is spelt in another way" remember that in English there is often more than one of "this way" variants, for example "nothingness" can be both naught and nought, so a word can be spelt in one way,

transcribed in another way, and pronounced in yet another, third, way.

However, Espering words try to be as similar to English words as possible in their spelling. So, Espering makes every effort to reach the "golden mean". Again, I would like to add that some creative variants are possible- only for the purpose of practical convenience- the important thing is that any word should be clear to those that see and hear it.

Secondly, the Espering Dictionary recommends (!) an average median "this way" spelling, BUT it never insists that it is "the only way". In English, by the way, especially in its various versions (American, Canadian, Australian, Indian, etc.) it has long been an established practice- they all speak and spell words differently.

Yes, Espering was created from English's "rib", but seeing its parent language's multiple flaws, it strives to eliminate most of them and does it quite successfully.

In most cases, the comparison is in Espering's favor by all parameters:

(e-ing) imedyet- (eng.) immediate [i'mi:djet,
but Espering chose the "European standard"
pronunciation- imedyet].

Espering is undoubtedly the easiest, simplest and most compact language based on English;

it is convenient for use as the world's universal
language for communication!

It is first and foremost a language for communication, but it is also suitable for any purpose, including artistic literary self-expression.

Intervention:

"There are such unusual and even weird words in the Espering dictionary!"

Answer:

But, you did not come across such a word as (fr.) "anticonstitutionnellement", or (russ.) "pereosvidetelstvovaniye" in it, did you?

Praise be to God!

Words in Espering
and English are different,
in the same way as words
in French and English

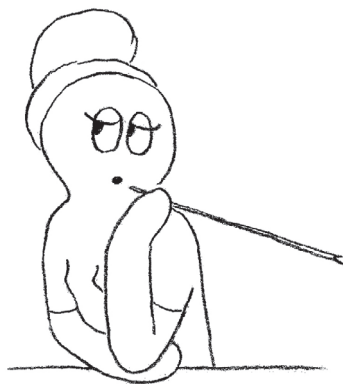
are different.

Why is it any wonder then
that they may look odd

or even weird

compared to one's

native language?



Besides, I dare you to show me a single word in Espering that looks more strange or odd than its English equivalent?! It may understandably look unusual, BUT... it is when you look at it from the perspective of what is usual or familiar to you, isn't it?

Those "strange and unusual" words in Espering in fact help you to:

both

1. read hard-to-pronounce English words,
2. spell them (exactly as they sound!),
and, finally,
3. use them (not bothering with grammar, and not wasting years on learning rules).

Thus, all Espering words combined together give you the only currently available universal language!

For example, in Espering *refrijereyt*. And, is it *refrigerate* in English? No! It is that in writing, but in pronunciation

it is [rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪt]...

It is already strange for any literate and educated person that does not speak English; why is it that *re-* in English is....

ri-, and *-ate* is all of a sudden *-eit*... ?..

For this person, an most people, the Espering "*refrijereyt*" will seem, look and sound even "more correct" than the English "*refrigerate-rifrijereit*".

And Espering allows using at least "*refrijerat*", and better still the simple and universal "*refrijer*" (or even "*frij*") instead of all of its English variations:

refrigerate,

refrigerated,

refrigeration,

refrigerator (*frige*, *frig!*),

refrigerant!

Should all of these words be included in a simple and easy universal language? Are you out of your mind?!

But, Espering does not forbid you using these words.

Remember: the important thing is that it should be understood by everyone.

Yes, those people that actually prefer to use all of those multiple derivative words are welcome to do so- they will be just as easily understood. Except, of course, that most people would not want to learn, memorize and use all of those words...

CRITICISM AND...



... to some critics, here is the **answer**
from **Bernard Shaw himself**:

"Any problem should be thoroughly thought through. When the final decision seems to you so simple that any fool could have made it, you should present your thought to the public with as much thoughtlessness as possible. You will amuse the public and rebuke those prone to chatter that assume an impressive pose only to hide the fact that for an unbearably long time they had basically nothing to say."

We hope they will have more to say in Espering...

That is enough about cranky word spitters.

Seriously, what can one possibly have against an independent, universal, additional and auxiliary language

for communication of all people on the planet, albeit based on the English vocabulary and very similar to English?

Just think, it is merely a simplified and "light version" English. Nothing more. You can only think of things "FOR" it, because there can be no other language that is more convenient for global communication.

The vocabulary is up to anyone's ability to learn it. The incentive is the fact that it is a language for successful all-planet communication! Consequently, the emotions can be only positive.

Naturally, there have been constructive discussions, arguments, debates, and... full-scale fighting matches with very distinguished opponents. On the Espering website, there was even a "lingua ring" for linguistic fights in the lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight categories, naturally in the best traditions of the sports code of honor.

There have also been more reserved and temperate comments; there have been enthusiastic and impassioned responses to them, too. Here is an example. It is also the answer to the question of how to spread Espering without any support of the "high and mighty" of this world, but simply by collective effort!

cetsalcoatle (lingvoforum.net):

"Dear Espering, please don't take this too close to heart, but an ideal international language is- on principle- impossible: let's consider Esperanto- it has existed for over a hundred years; it is the most well-know linguistic project in the world, with very promising slogans- no less promising than what you say- and similarly convincing arguments, but one hundred years later, it apparently has not become the global lingua franca.

My point is this: so many people worked on promoting it- linguists, religious leaders, politicians, and other famous cultural dignitaries; if the most powerful and influential people in this world were unable to establish it, do you really think that you are more powerful and influential?"

Espering

(response on the same website, and apparently from none other than... Espering-langue):

"Dear cetsalcoatlé, no worries, I take no offense. Actually, it is the other way around. And, you are absolutely correct regarding "an ideal (!) international language". I have actually said the same thing many times, here on this Espering website and on other platforms.

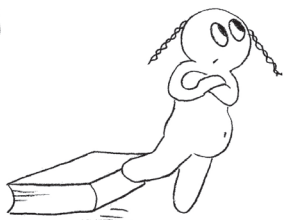
Also, I made an almost "programmic" statement in "More about Espering" in the article called "Register of Dreams about an Ideal Universal Global Language".

Also, in the Afterword from the Main Menu, and in the Entertaining Dictionary, too, and... On the Homepage, in the white tab, where you find information about Peano, I even mentioned- just like you- the "high and mighty" of this world; and I appeal to all of us: "... but, so many things depend on all of you. Lead by example!

Dare to aspire!"

I have always emphasized it that I rate Espering lower than Esperanto. In everything except one thing: its easy accessibility.

The Esperanto "slogans and arguments" were balled out of play even though the "most powerful" of the world were on its team. Esperanto was desperately trying to score a goal



from the penalty spot

("learn, learn,
and learn some more"-

it does sound like
a penalty kick!).
And, yet mankind
chose to idly stand
by, not even trying
to protect
the goalpost.

But, now prompted by the modern times' reality, only
Espering (language!)- overtaking Esperanto and all the other
7000 languages on our planet, bypassing the Pope and all
the other "powerful and influential" of this world- can leave
all its competitors behind and easily comes face-to-face with
all mankind and... smoothly scores a goal under the banner
of "Universal Language"...

If people choose to catch the ball that Espering kicked
their way, they will get a universal language, which will
not be ideal but quite acceptable at this stage of basic level
communication. If not, people will lose 0:2 (the first match
was already lost to Esperanto). They will lose, but not to me-
after all, it is not about me at all- but to themselves.

Will I lose, too? Of course, I will lose both on my own,
and together with all of you.

The English speaking half of the population has graduated
from universities- from Harvard's to plantations. They bought
their English in the market, having bought it and having been
bought by it.

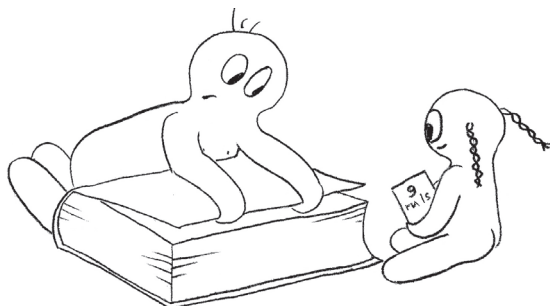
The second half does not want to learn other people's
language, even one that is as easy as Esperanto.

They, along with all, did not want it prior to Esperanto,

and for over 125 years now that Esperanto exists, all together still do not want to learn it.

Today, this other half of the world's population is offered Espering, which one does not need to learn, whose words are already familiar to the rest of the world- and, they can be acquired in small doses: two words in the morning for breakfast, two more at lunch and another two at dinner.

**Nothing
could be
simpler
or easier!**



SPEAK!-

no other language has even made such an offer

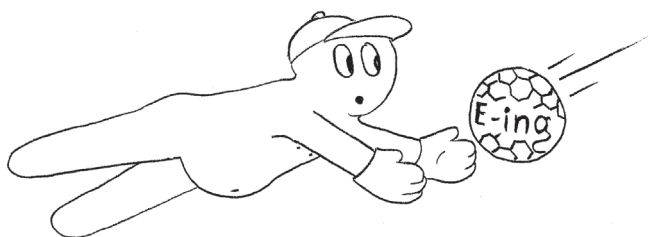
(from the very beginning!) to people.

Once they have tasted the joys of a truly universal language, they will get interested in learning Esperanto.

Espering is not learnt, it is not promoted, it does not require a chance. You can simply take Espering, or leave it. Espering needs to be distributed! In every street, on every corner!!

That was exactly how I (Espering-langue!) started and how it continued through a couple hundred followers.

But that is not enough...



So, Espering is the sole player in the field, and we all are at the goalpost. At this point, the score is still 0:1..."

There have also been such battles of words, all very civil and gentlemanly:

-... **these rules** of Espering require that one should get used to words and phrases that are different from correct English.

Most people- from school and practice (whether voluntary or involuntary) on the Internet- have some vocabulary and knowledge of the English grammatical and lexical rules. I do not know English, but I can "scan" texts in paragraphs, even if most of the words are new to me. In Espering, you really need to focus when reading and often re-read. So, why "get used" to and re-read words that are different from correct English; why make English worse?

(* *response from a young woman on the Espering team*)

- ... **also**, it is likely to make Chinese, French, Khmer, and...
lots of other languages "worse",

but why do you say "worse"?

Do you speak some other languages?- Good for you!

Espering is as much an independent and separate language all of its own as English "proper" and Khmer. For Espering, it does not matter what vocabulary, knowledge of grammar or speech practice you have in either English or Khmer.

Try speaking with 58% of all people in the world using your English. Now try your Khmer, which you probably also "got used to", "read and re-read", and "studied hard"... did any of it make your English worse? Or, did it make nothing worse? See, it is my point precisely. There is a place for everything.

But, in any case, none of the 58% understood you.

Or, does the fact that Espering is similar to English bother you? Yes! It is similar to the English that you "do not know", and yet you can easily "scan" texts and use it still with 42% of all the people in the world.

Well then, together with everybody else on the planet, you will also learn Espering- with even more ease and for all 100% of all people- you will get used to it, along with everybody else.

Without "learning", there can be nothing, right?

And, all the other 7000 languages will be none the worse for it.

- My English speaking acquaintances understood me perfectly; as to vocabulary, Google Translate was of great help.'

- But, what about those 58% of non-English speaking population? That is exactly what we are talking about: everybody will be able to understand everybody else and each other!

For this purpose, only one language can be of practical use- a simple and easy language that requires virtually no learning, and this language is Espering. Can you imagine 100% of all people using Google Translate or vocabulary glossaries?

With Espering, it is all as simple as it gets.

- Are you sure that the other 58% of people dream of nothing else but communicating in a universal language? Perhaps, 10 percent, but not more. Even those are not willing to make much effort to learn it.

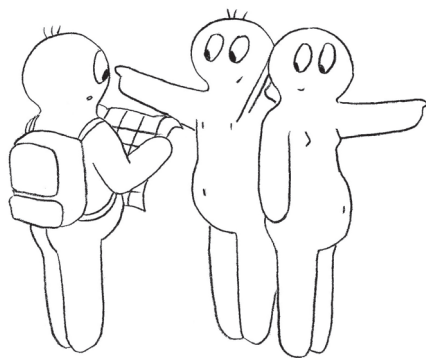
Besides, making the pronunciation the basis of a language is rather controversial. There are so many people that deal mostly with written English (technical documentation). For them,

"knowledge" is just that, the printed word "knowledge". Many of them would not even know how to pronounce the word knowledge correctly. So, the word "nolij" suggested by Espering will puzzle them for a long time.

- **No, I am not sure.** Perhaps, this number is actually less than 1%. And, you are right, they do not want to make even the slightest effort. So, what? I also know people that would say: "Yes, I really should...!"

That does not in any way diminish the quality of Espering as a language. There remains some hope that it will become necessary and actively used until such time when all 100% wake up from their linguistic slumber.

But, they must be
woken up!
And, there are people
that need this language
even today,
as we speak.



As to those people that "deal" with mostly written English, perhaps they will never learn how to pronounce the word "knowledge", because it is indeed a difficult word to pronounce, and for 58% of all people it is even impossible- in any way and at any time- to pronounce! They simply do not want to bother with its pronunciation; they have lots of other things to worry about.

But, if they were to pronounce the Espering word "nolij", to their amazement they would discover that 42% of all

people in this world would understand them! Also, they would understand those 42% of all people, if one of them heard this word *nolij*=knowledge. From these two words, which, in your opinion, one is the easier word for 58% to learn?

That is the wonder and miracle of Espering!

- There is enough wonder and miracle when you look at Esperanto: look at all the numerous translations, books, songs, theater performances and even movies dubbed in Esperanto... Let me present the entire list here (* what follows is a lengthy but interesting list of all the familiar things, because Espering enthusiasts like Esperanto and other languages as well. Many, very many books, but other things... not just repertoires and film archives).

And what does Espering have?

- As to the achievements of Esperanto, it is highly commendable and wonderful and...

Espering is rather envious, but... How did Esperanto begin? Did it also begin as a language already familiar to 42% of all people? Or, did it- almost 130 years after it began- attract at least...

0.2% of people? Alas, the latter is the case. It is 200 times less potential than Espering, which will soon be...

4 years old.

When Esperanto only just started, it had about... 900 words, a couple poems and a letter sample. The first translation into Esperanto came... a year later: it was Pushkin's "Blizzard" by engineer Grabowski.

Espering, however, was born with a silver spoon in its mouth- it has translations of three stories by the famous

veterinary James Herriot and The Telephone by Korney Chukovsky.

(unfortunately, the translation- or rather retelling- of James Herriot's stories had to be replaced with other translations, because we were unable to find the copyright holders to obtain their permission for publishing them in this book).*

At birth, Espering already had 9500 words, for the sake of exact and... one-sided statistics.

And, as a note of reproach, there should be no such comparisons at all.

At the moment, there isn't much to read in Espering, but it is of no great importance: this language is meant for universal communication, and not for reading. Reading should be in one's own native tongue, so that reading gives the most pleasure.

And, when you need to read something in English- give this reading material to a person that knows only Espering and a person that knows only Esperanto... Do I need to describe the scene that would follow?..

However, it would lead only to gleeful exclamations on the part of Espering.

It is really such a pity when you think of Esperanto! If only it could go without its grammar.

It has 16 (!) main rules, and a total of almost fifty rules of grammar- compare that to only 4 core rules of a total of 9 rules in Espering. In Esperanto, the word making system is so complex- it consists of about another fifty complicated rules.

If only Esperanto was more similar to the world's most popular language... which one?

Yes, English, of course. But, there is this wonder of wonders called Espering! And, Esperanto can wait its turn...

- **Still, one can't help but** see the Espering phrases as a very broken English in the vein of "My your understand no". If they were to be replaced with something similar in any other language, it would be this parody (* shows a whole page filled with text in the so-called "a Mixture of the Roayl English and Creol").

- **OK**, let's take only one line from your opus, the so called translation from Espering into..., or the other way around; let's look at just this one line...

To begin with, are you certain that you translated from Espering? Not from Esperanto, for example? Here is this sentence:

"Espering- universala angla lingvo sen gramatiko!"

Or, perhaps, from French phrase "Espering- l'Anglais universel sans grammaire!"

So, you are positive it was translated from Espering, correct?

So, this phrase "Espering- universal simpl Inglish vizaut gramatik!" is translated into any language exactly it is translated into Esperanto or French above. They are identical translations in terms of content, meaning and correctness as to the rules applicable in the two languages.

For example, in English:

"Espering is a simple universal English without grammar!"

Or, in Chinese:

"Espering 普遍, 简单的英语, 没有语法!"
(not certain)

Back translation from either French, Chinese, Russian, English, Khmer, Bengali, Romany, or Italian- as well as from Esperanto, Spanish or Latin- is this: "Espering- universal simpl Inglish vizaut gramatik!"

Why is it that you think that the translation from Espering into French will be "Espering- l'Onglais univarson san gramure", and nor "l'Englet anuversal an labsans de grammois" (a very broken French, God forgive me), can you tell me? The English translation from Espering above turned out to be quite correct and understandable.

Or, would your translation from English into French would also be something like this:

"dans labsune de alfabetizasion"?

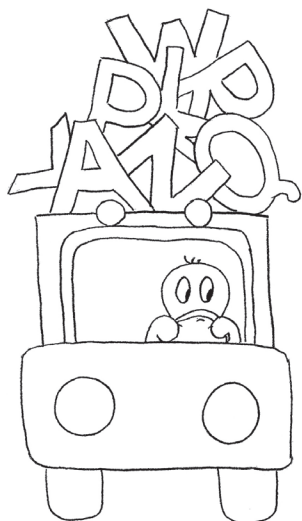
Well, joking is all very well, but there can be... tears after such laughter. And, there will be lots of tears if you show that phrase in English to 58% of all people after a brief instructions in the English language using the textbook by Randolph Quirk & (1120 pages). There will also be lots of smiles from all of the 58% after a 5-second explanation and then independent and correct reading and pronunciation of this phrase. Besides, you and all 42% of the English speaking people! That is a total of 100%!

Naturally, it is not even funny to compare related languages, for example, Ukrainian, Belorussian or Bulgarian, which is so "curiously" similar to Russian. Or Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Latin...

Well, but Espering is to equal degree related to English! Here is what Espering took from it:

2) secondly, all its vocabulary, i.e. its entire (!) lexicon;
1) but first and foremost, 30-40% (you would like it to be 50%? But even 5-10 percent would already be a great achievement!!) of the entire population of the world that already know, to varying degrees, the English language.

That is the first and the most significant advantage of Espering compared to any and all of the world's 7000 languages!



That alone automatically (!)
makes it a universal language.

That is why it is "hi bied"
in **Espering**,
and not "li estis" (Esperanto)
with its 128-year-old beard,
and definitely not "he was"
(English), which has
a truckload
of grammar
rules hanging
on to it.



So, do you still refuse to believe in the miracle of Espering?!

- **Again**, that's not the point. I am certain that if mankind really needs something, it comes to be. Universal languages have been invented and created since the Middle Ages. Yes not one of them has ever really been widely accepted. That means that there is no real need in them. And there cannot be any vital need in them on principle. What works for the Chinese in the Intel offices called Singlish is not acceptable for those speaking Hindu. What works for Hindu speaking people will not suit Ukrainians, and so on.

In any case, there is no sense in adding 58% broken into thousands of groups to one group of 42% than having all 100% re-learn, if for no other reason than because there are millions of English teachers and only one teacher of Espering.

- **Not one** of them has become widespread because it was not... Espering, which is already practically "accepted" by 48% of the world's population! That became possible in the second half of the 20th century, with the massive wave of popularity of the English language, which was spoken by 40% of all people, but its progress stopped there: inaccessibility for all is exactly that in-ac-ces-sa-bi-li-ty. How difficult can it be to understand that?!

As to the real need in a universal language, perhaps this need is not pressing at the moment, but you are not being truthful with yourself and afraid to admit: "What a shame! If only I had a common language with half of the world's population. Forget half- if only this Chinese man or that Indian over there would understand me, it would be so great! But how do I say what I need to say to them?!!"

You are right in that neither the Chinese, nor Indians or Ukrainians need what they already have- their languages, their pidgins, their versions of English- to understand each other. That is pretty clear and obvious. Espering, however, would certainly be useful to them, and it would work for everyone. To learn this language, no teacher is necessary, unlike for English, where millions of teachers are required. There is nothing in Espering that would call for a teacher to explain and help you learn. Everyone can learn it independently, anywhere and at any time, while doing other important things in life- they can still learn dozens or a couple hundred words in Espering.

You try it for yourself and see if that is true. Take 5 words from the Espering dictionary. Now, give the English dictionary to anyone with the same 5 words and ask them to learn those words.

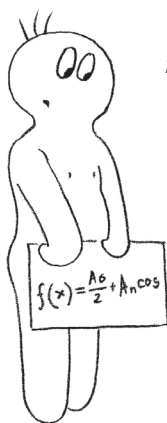
Then try the same with any language of a total of 7000
that exist in the world.

The moral of this story: the one who wants to say "No" will find it hard to say "Yes".

Still, you should try. Good luck.

- Best of luck to you!

ON THE SIMPLICITY OF ESPERING



** instead of the epigraph, the Espering motto for all beginners:*

Open maus, luk leksikon, spik!

And, an even shorter version:

Open, luk en spik!



Open (your mouth)!
Look (in the dictionary)!

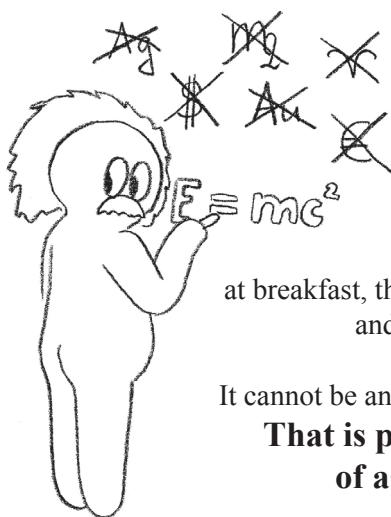
Speak!

Albert Einstein once said:

"Everything should be made as simple as possible,
but not an iota simpler."

That is exactly how Espering came to be. And, there was that "iota": an alphabet of 11 letters and zero... written language; it all exists in the still living languages.

Or, take a dictionary of 120 words, as in Toki Pona... But, Espering is tied to English, which it simplified to the level of everyone on this planet to be "as simple as possible, but not an iota simpler". And, almost half of the world's population already knows Espering, so to speak- it is English speaking people.



The rest of us have practically nothing new to learn, except for new words, but without much difficulty and as part of our everyday life-

2 new words

at breakfast, the same amount at lunch and 2 more words at dinner.

It cannot be any simpler.

**That is precisely the limit
of as simple as possible.**

Also, you should note that the Espering dictionary is limitless, i.e. it is not limited by the most complete English dictionary, as paradoxical as it may sound. Does it sound like "too much simplification" to you?

It is true, however, that the Espering dictionary is also suitable for quick and easy use. It is not one of those academic dictionaries of foreign language. It is indeed a helpful resource for any and all- in one universal dictionary.

Finally, the first translations into Espering have proven that this language is not that simplistic- it can be used for literary prose and poetry!

It can be used for any purpose imaginable.

Espering may have no grammar, but it is not the same as zero grammar. Its 9 grammar rules are enough to make it- like any other language- a powerful weapon for expressing thoughts, feelings, imagination and even creativity.

For...

"Spelling does not make geniuses." (*Stendhal*)

It is as obvious as it gets:

Espering evrivee;

English: everywhere.

The Espering word may surprise, the English word will puzzle...

But, its "alphabet based" practical "real life" English transcription, i.e. pronunciation is [evriwee]- evrivee!

On the shortness and simplicity of Espering words.
Below is an excerpt from an article by Kunitsyna
"Shakespeare's Drama: Theatrical Effectiveness
of Translation and Translation Discourse":

"There are three main aspects of translation
difficulties:

faithfulness- Chinese xin, readability- Chinese
da and refinement- Chinese ya."

Hmmm... even with approximate comparison (faithfulness-
in Chinese, one of the corresponding combinations of two
hieroglyphs sounds like this: zhōngchéng) the shortness
of Chinese words is truly astounding.

But let's put the Espering equivalents next to the English
words:

faithfulness- feysful,

readability-- rideybl

and refinement- refain.

The effect is almost the same!

Let me emphasize this point again: used in context, Espering
words with possible multiple meanings (a verb, an adjective,
an adverb) will not be mixed up. Besides, for those that know
how to use words like feysfulnes or feysfnes, ridebiliti,
and re(i)fainment, it is permissible in Espering.

Again, one stands amazed that it will be understood by those
that cannot pronounce such words with all the -ness, -ility,
-ment, and other numerous endings.

But! They will also be able to write it down in Espering and then read it out loud if necessary. Although these words cannot be considered words for everyday use
(except for the word "faithfulness").

*** But how can it be-**

a language... without grammar?!

Naturally, a universal language- a democratic language for all- simply must (!) be "poor";

first of all, it should be grammatically poor,
 and ideally it should have no grammar at all.

*Giuseppe Peano, a professor at Turin University,
 a mathematician, a philosopher, and a logician,
 as well as the creator of a universal language (based
 on simplified Latin), once said:*

"The best grammar is no grammar."

It is a well-known fact
 that one can easily do without
 any grammatical category.
 The least developed languages
 tend to have the most complex
 grammar structure:

they have dozens of classes
 in addition to genders, verb forms
 for tenses that are almost
 day- and month-specific, etc.



Looking at the well-developed languages, one can see that there is some "golden" mean, which is more quantitative than qualitative, i.e. a developed language can do without a grammatical category that is an absolute must in another language, whose level of development is in no way inferior.



Here is an interesting opinion,
and it seems to be not too far
from the truth,
which explains,
by the way, **the Espering**
approach- a language
without grammar
and only with a lexicon (!):

"I think that vocabulary is more
important, especially at the initial
stage, than grammar.

I have first-hand experience.

When a friend of mine left for the US, he had solid knowledge of grammar (he had studied English with a tutor before leaving), but his vocabulary was rather limited. It took him about two years to overcome the language barrier because he simply did not understand half the words he saw or heard.

I came to the US with rather poor knowledge of grammar, but with considerable vocabulary (I don't know how to explain it, but I learn words easily, while sentence structure is really difficult for me). From day one, I never experienced any problems in communicating with people (* it is almost word-for-word from one of the feedback reviews

of Espering).

Thanks to my rich vocabulary, I could easily understand my interlocutors.

Yes, I have difficulty making grammatically correct sentences, but people can still understand me because they know what I am saying- from the context and the "set" of words that I use when speaking."

(* well, this is absolutely true about Espering!!)

It is impossible for everyone to be rich, or smart. The same is true about languages.

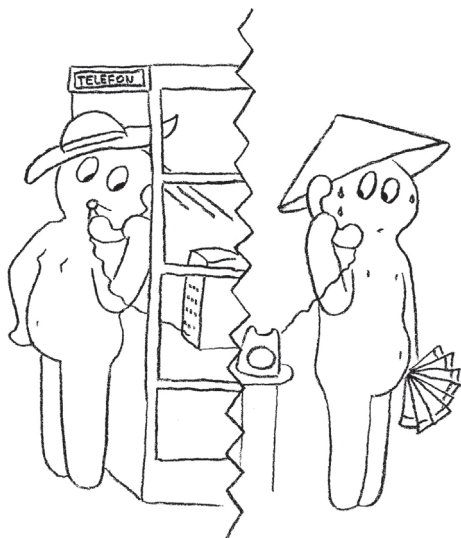
For a universal language, the most important thing is its convenience; it is like an instrument that should fit well in your hand to be useful- a language needs to be literally "fitting" for your tongue to speak it. There is no other language more convenient than Espering: it is clearly convenient for the English-speaking half of the world's population that already know it, and for those that are currently "English-mute"- they need only to be awakened from their linguistic slumber.

We need to wake them up and invite them to enjoy Espering.

There is no need to spend 45 or even 5 minutes explaining about Espering. What is the point in repeating- while we are guilty as charged, we freely admit it- these fundamental maxims about this language (no grammar; only 5-9 rules that are familiar to many; and, "learn new words on the go, in small doses").

There is little point
in talking about
Espering.

We should
simply
speak it.



*** How Do We Spread Espering Throughout the World?**

... Espering only needs $\frac{1}{2}$, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of all the population of the planet to become a truly universal global language.

Considering that its words are "English" and well-known to practically $\frac{1}{2}$ of the English-speaking part of the world's population, the English language may not be easy to learn for the other half, or they may simply not want to learn it, for a variety of reasons.

No other language could ever boast such a "startup capital" and such huge potential: half the people in the world already know it!

That's quite a start!

But... how do we get to the finish line, and quickly?!

*** Yes, Espering is greatly needed**

to simplify communication between all people inhabiting this planet Earth.

Now, here is a question: how do we encourage everyone to use Espering? It is clearly very simply to acquire and use. But, few people have ever heard of it. There are very few people that know that you can sort of speak English, only in a very simplified form.

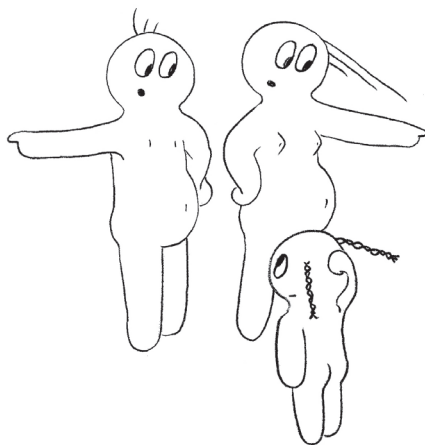
*** As it was already noted:**

"Espering is not promoted. One can simply take Espering, or leave it. Espering needs to be distributed! In every street, on every corner!! That was how I (Espering-language) started and how it continued through a couple hundred followers.

But that is not enough..."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTING ESPERING

(as already tried, i.e. tested, discussed,
approved and put into practice)



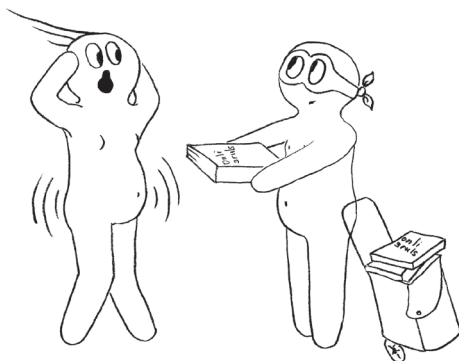
Key Encouraging Words:

"Do try Espering- it is simplified English. It is extremely easy, there is no grammar, there is nothing to learn, except words- and only as many of them as you need at any given moment."

And, that is what you need to say everywhere: in the street, in the subway, in your workplace, in conversations with your neighbors, acquaintances, relatives, and people you meet when traveling.

* In fact, there is little to discuss at length: the advantages of Espering are so obvious that no doubts or objections will be possible.

The only thing remaining is what Espering it meant
for- everyone should use it.



While all that is very
true, but how can we-
technically speaking-
encourage
and move
the masses
to begin
speaking
Espering?

That was the question asked at one time by a guy from Bulgaria, with a nickname dinamosov.

He asked himself and began wondering, making all of us on the Espering team wonder too- and, we had been wondering about that for a long time, since we are talking of a massive task here!

"How can Espering be spread throughout the entire world? I have looked online- there is nothing there, i.e. no previous example of a similar successful project. There are some very promising startups, but they are all in very different spheres. Plus, they all have strong teams of professional managers and other specialists. What are your plans?"

At this time, our response is no great discovery- not one of those breakthroughs that their inventors earn Nobel Peace Prize or at least Nobel Prize for Economics: that is no laughing matter, actually, since interpretation related expenses in the European Union alone exceed billions of dollars.

However, this is our response:

dinamosov, yes, there have been various ideas...

Some were funny ones: for example, there was an idea to get Bill Gates interested, and promise to every person

in the world that learns Espering a 5-dollar bill with his autograph, and Bill would still have enough money left...

You would not believe it- the problem was not Bill, but that half of the world's population that does not need this



5-dollar bill;
they would find
5 million
a much more
attractive offer...
Although, to be a bit
more serious, I think
that 1000\$ a head
would determine
the destiny of this
universal language
for... everyone that
thinks in thousands.

Here are also suggestions from two people from Moscow. They both believe in printed materials about Espering, thinking that actually "tangible" "lesson-phrasebook-dictionary" materials are more reliable and accessible than those in a virtual or electronic format, even with millions of "likes".

1. Perhaps, a few (dozen?) of those 1000\$ would be required. The materials should be translated into 23 languages (their choice; see the list slightly amended by us below):

a) brief introduction with a "Lesson" on the 9 rules similar to those that are already presented in 8 languages from the Homepage on the Espering website

(links in the upper left corner);

b) "big" phrasebook of "foreign language"-Espering

for 2.250 words;

c) dictionaries: 2 of 2250 words (foreign language-Espering-foreign language).

Publish 7-10 thousand copies of the materials in a pocketsize format using publishing services in certain countries (see their list below, too). The materials should be distributed in 30 countries among school children and students free of charge, BUT! they should be distributed in all those countries at the same time, to create a truly dynamic moment and provoke a huge public response...

A few enterprising guys would visit foreign language departments of schools, colleges and universities, as well as other relevant places, and recruit students and other people that know languages to translate everything, in part or as a whole.

Does it sound a bit utopian? Perhaps, it is only in terms of ...
the enterprising spirit.

2. Limit ourselves (for now!) with the translations into those 23 languages of a short but informative article about Espering, and send it out to the most popular newspapers in those same 30 countries, BUT! all at the same time:

on 22 September, which is the World Day of Languages, and do the same on 21 February, which is the International Mother Language Day. Espering can be presented as... the mother tongue for everyone on Earth and a foreign language of all aliens...

(as a sort of a joke, of course).

One can find the addresses for the 30-50 most popular newspapers on the Internet. It would hardly be too expensive to send out 30-50 envelopes; or, alternatively, email could be used.

Does that sound unrealistic? Again, it is all down to enterprising spirit, and there is one other factor: how do we convince the newspapers' editors to publish the article?

* Languages: English, Spanish, Portuguese, Brazilian, French, German, Italian, Chinese, Esperanto, Hindu, Bengali, Russian, Vietnamese, Swahili, Arabic, Malaysian, Thai, Polish, Turkish, Tagalog (Philippines), Burmese, Amharic (Ethiopia), and Japanese.

* Countries (*over 25 million people*): Australia, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Great Britain, Vietnam, Germany, Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Spain, Italy, Canada, Kenya, China, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Korea, Russia, the USA, Thailand, Turkey, Philippines, France, Ethiopia, South Africa, Japan.

WHY ESPERING AND NOT...

And how come no one came up with Espering any sooner?



... what's not?
But what language?
Esperanto?
Or, English..?

Or, perhaps, an ideal artificial
language should be invented
and created?..

Esperanto is a wonderful language, but... give to Caesar what is Caesar's- give to English its Hollywood and computers; give to Chinese the Heavenly Empire;

give to Esperanto (for now) all of politics, business, even science (it is dealing with all those just fine!); and, to the great masses- tourists, travelers (including virtual travelers)- give a simple and easy means of communication, i.e. a universal global spoken language.

Give it to them today, now, on the go, in keeping with globalization, with its "half international" already but slowing down English (which is spoken by 30-42% of all people). People need it now, when the entire world is traveling all over the planet, mixing and socializing and communicating- if not in person and on the Globe, then on the Internet!

And, it is only today, following the waning popularity of English, as a result of the 60-year globalization trend (among other things), it is possible to invent a simplified version of English without grammar, which is suitable for the role of a universal language so that communication could become as simple as possible.

Indeed, **this innovation is truly ingenious**
in its simplicity!

We need to take into account today's realities, namely this: most of the people on this planet realize the need for a universal language, and all people in the world are subconsciously aware of such need.

It needs to be a language that one does not really have to study hard, unlike Esperanto.

And, since half of the world is already familiar with English, it makes sense to use English and simplify it to such a level that it becomes an easy language perfectly suitable for global communication everywhere in the world.

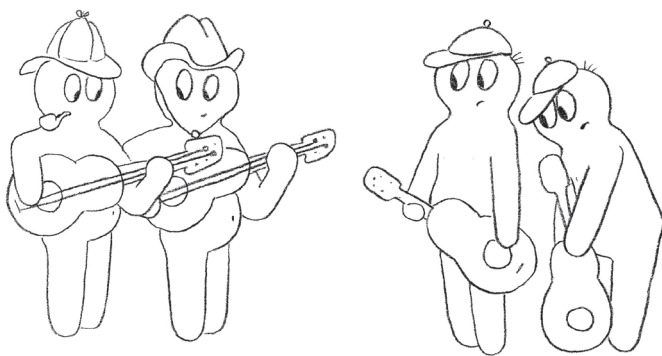
To all people, we offer this "extremely simplified and easy English without grammar" but with a truly limitless (!)

lexicon as such a universal language for people on this Earth. Its name is Espering. As you can see, the name is similar to the already well-known phenomenon of a universal auxiliary language called Esperanto, but Espering sounds more like the English version of that name.

But, the most important thing is that there is nothing to learn in this language! Except for new words, of course (well, one can't speak a language without words). And, all the words are already familiar to half of the world's population that speaks English! No other language has that, not even Esperanto, which has been making no headway for the last 125 years, thus remaining the universal language of, perhaps, a very distant future.

But, is there anything simpler than that? Let's assume there is. But, we would then have to teach it to everyone (!) in the world, including all the Brits and Americans that are famous in their stubborn refusal to learn foreign languages. With Espering, we really only need to teach the other half; the "pampered" half of the population would simply need to learn to accept some corrections, for example:

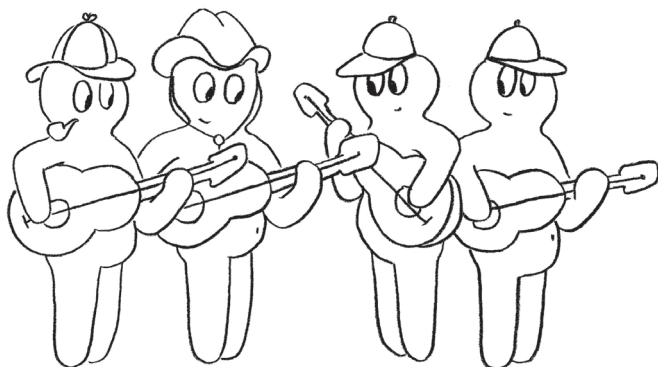
not correct, but korekt.



Thus, with Espering as it is, the two halves of the world's population will start moving towards each other: some

by learning new words from simplified English, and others- in the name of mutual understanding- will simplify their English vocabulary, where necessary.

That way, the way to one universal language for all mankind will be twice as short.



Here is a question from one of the Espering enthusiasts, a forum member kolunarh:

- Who is there in the language "boxing ring"?

Are there any other languages, besides Esperanto, that compete with Espering? Can you give me a brief overview of this Battle of the Titans?

Here is the **reply** from universallang, a "Live Journalist":

Well, it will not be very brief, even if I give you just a list of the "titans", so here goes..

133 years ago, there was invented a language called Volapuk, only... "for all... educated people";

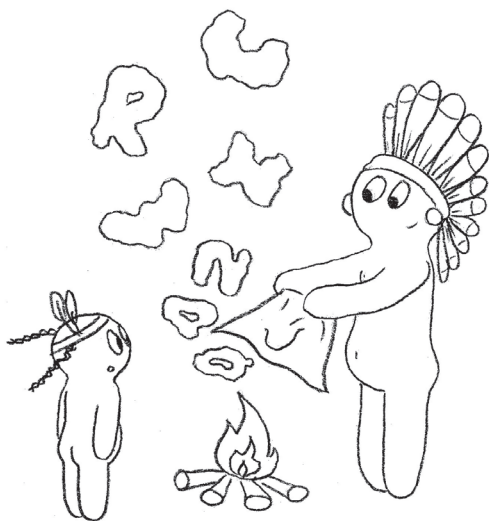
125 years ago, Esperanto turned out to be a language... also for the educated elite;

105 years ago, the language of Ido... then, there was more... various inter-, -lingua, and -gloss languages...

Esperanto won that battle, but due to its lack of "absolute" simplicity and ease, it did not spread "throughout all

mankind", i.e. it did not become a universal language, although it remains such a language for a distant future... Before that future arrives, it can be useful, perhaps, only as a hobby.

There have been numerous attempts to develop a universal global language, but there has been the least number of projects based on English, either English proper or in combination



with other languages. You will find detailed and interesting information about that on the homepage of the Espering website.

Let's meet some of those languages.

Lingwa de Planeta- this language is based on 6 European languages in combination with 4 additional languages: Chinese, Hindu, Russian, and Arabic.

Besides the native Russian, clearly the key principle here was "the more, the merrier".

But, those 4 languages are suitable to "in-country" use only- even if the population of the country is many millions (or even a billion) of people. These languages are too complex to become universal and have numerous shortcomings.

The Russian language is indeed powerful and expressive, and in its potential it is closer to Europe, the center

of civilization.

The other languages here are too specific and too exotic (further below you will find the description of a hybrid fruit born from the union of Chinese and English).

From the banks of the Han River (created by a team of linguists from the Seoul University, South Korea) comes the language of Unish, in some parts very similar to Espering, but- alas- thickly mixed with a dozen other languages.

As a result, it is a hard-to-stomach dish of a language...

You will find useful information about Unish on the Espering website, in the section "More about Espering" in the Main Menu: the article is called "How come no one came up with Espering any sooner?"

There have also been "portioned" languages: Basic English of 850 words and EWE (Essential World English)

of 1300 words.

There was also Blitz English- it is a language and a methodology so academically complicated that it virtually disappeared into the realm of "very slowly" and "never"....

There is an Esperanto and English hybrid: Mondlango (Ulango, China). The English Good morning!, which in Espering will be Gud morning!, is ... Guda morno! in this



language...

Quite
a hybrid...
And, who
would
need it?!

The pronoun
"[ʃi=shi]"
(English she)-

shi
in Espering-

is xi in Ulango. It even sounds too Chinese, with all these hu, shu, yu, lu words and syllables...

All the other inter-, -lingua, and -gloss languages are too cumbersome and more aimed at the opposite of a universal language- toward super-complex a la natural (inter)-national languages. Suppose, Atlantis would resurface, and we would all be face to face (or "tongue to tongue"!) with its language- some Atlang- previously unknown to us and as difficult as Latin, etc.?

- **But, perhaps**, there is still some hope for the English language? Can English perhaps move further than to the point of being the language of half the mankind?- asks lidialivadia.

The answer comes from a well-known prominent linguist, Charles Ferguson, who wrote in 1982 that the spread of English might stop in the future...

(Ferguson, Charles A. *The Other Tongue: English*, 1982)

Thirty years later, we see English suffering all the symptoms of grammar osteochondrosis.

It is too complicated to become a universal
language of communication.

Yes, we have said it many times- Espering inherits some of the shortcomings of English, but let's all be realists, English is way better than Chinese.

And, where can it go without the basis of the English language- which is excellent and providing Espering with half the world's population that already knows how to speak it?! This unprecedented, unique and winning potential is worth any "hereditary" shortcoming. With all other languages,

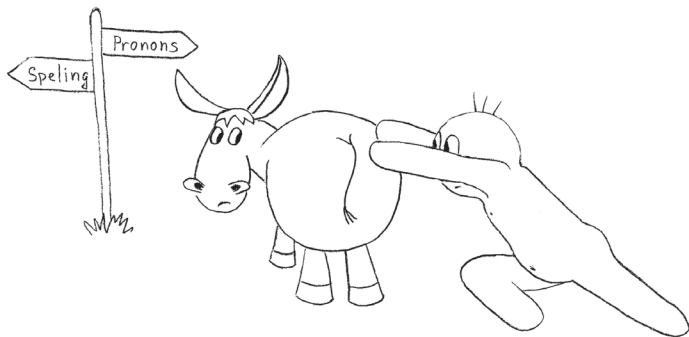
it is not just shortcomings, but deadly flaws that make them incompatible with the role of a universal language.

Today, only Esperanto- with all its shortcomings but not fatal flaws- remains still living, but... in the school of universal languages... it is still in Grade 128 and not ready to graduate. All other languages are either the "walking dead" (French, Spanish, etc.) or mummies (all conlangs) or belong in lingvo-mausoleums (Latin, etc.)...

What about English? Well, it is a real heavyweight that lost its strength halfway to the finish line of becoming the "Universal Language".

Where English stopped short, Espering can keep moving towards the much desired finish.

There, it can pass the torch
of the Universal Language to Esperanto.



Today, however, the reality is such that in their overwhelming majority people do not and will not want to learn Esperanto. If it did not require any learning, they might be interested.

But without learning one can acquire only one language- Espering!

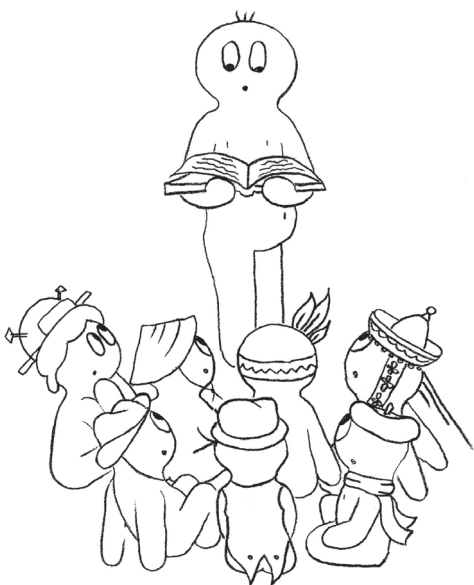
Espering is a language for all: those that know or do not know and do not want to know a foreign language.

It is also a language for the half of the world's population that already knows English. It is also a language for the other half- it is easy and simple, they can acquire it without any learning; it is a language that becomes your own on the go, while you communicate (!) or just come into any contact with the first half of all people or communicate amongst yourselves.

It is a process of naturally acquiring the language- without grammar or any effort on your part- simply follow the "here and now" principle, which means that you will be learning

new words
and simple phrases
in small doses,
as required by your
communication
needs.

Exactly the way
language works in
real life!
That is how
children learn
to speak their
native language!



Esperanto requires the least amount of effort to learn it- no other language in the world can offer anything that compares to that! Esperanto is still only just starting, of course.

But, all other languages are on the sidelines of the race track, and English- exhausted and out of breath- is far behind, unable to even finish the race.

Still, English can demonstrate that it is in "somewhat good

shape", and it is all in things that it seems to borrow from ...

Espering.

Look at the style of titles and headings in English- they are very laconic: no articles (!), no auxiliary verbs (!), sometimes no verb (!) in the sentence; as to tense forms- there is a one and a half of them (! Simple present and infinitive to express future...); besides, the -'s form instead of the possessive preposition, and, finally, contracted forms of numerous words!

What is it if not a hint at Espering-

an extremely simplified version of English!

Only Espering makes oral or spoken two-way communication possible for all!

And all that with unbelievably little effort.

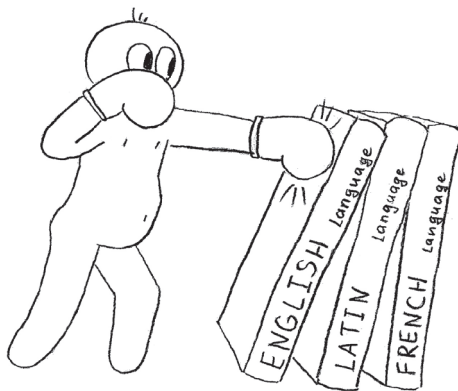
And no advertising is required.

All languages (naturally existing and artificially constructed) end up in a draw with each other, still it is the languages that up to this point attempted to become universal that score more points.

But only one language- Espering- achieves the confident victory, delivering a powerful knockout blow to all other languages.

This victory
should gladden
every heart-
you do not need
to **learn** anything,

or **worry**
about anything,
you simply
acquire,
practice
and **perfect**



your language, alongside everybody else in the world.

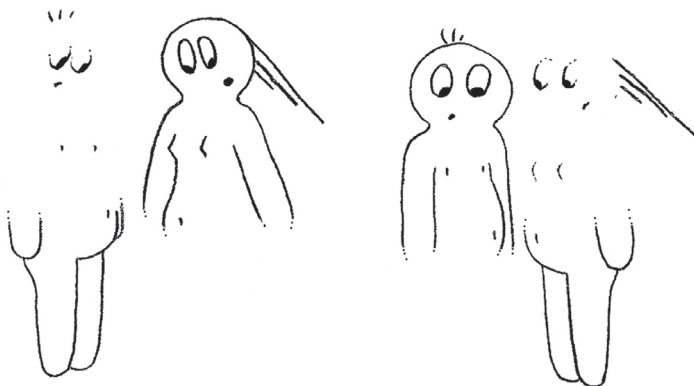
What other language gives its speakers so much freedom, ease and convenience?!

Espering does not strive to please all those fussy-nutty-trifling-idle fault-finders clothed in academic cloaks of self-importance; it wants to be convenient and useful to all people living on this planet Earth and beyond... By the way, it is also the language for the majority that already speaks, to varying degrees, different variants of English, simply IN DIFFERENT WAYS, i.e. speaking it without understanding each other, in different parts of the world.

It can be no other way with English! It is indeed the new Tower of Babel!

Espering is currently the only language capable of becoming a truly universal language!

According to this optimistic formula:



50% already know + 50% will easily know = 100% speak the universal language Espering.

ADVICES FROM ESPERING

* In Espering, you must forget the notion of "correct-incorrect" or "speak or write this way- and only this way".

In Espering, you are free to speak and write in the way convenient to you; the important thing is that those reading or listening to you should understand you.

All words are good, as long as they are understood
by everyone!

Espering is a language for every single person on our planet!
It is wrong to require that everyone should speak strictly
according to a dictionary.

* Speak Espering to your heart's content, paying no attention to anything "incorrect".
Speak it freely everywhere, with everyone that wants to understand you or whom you want to understand- since we find ourselves in a situation where people do not have one common language, it is up to us to begin speaking Espering. That is how it will- gradually and naturally- become our one language for all.

* A word of advice to those practicing spoken Espering:
Your conversational tactics should be determination, forcefulness, and friendliness.
Be persistent in asking again or asking to repeat when you are in a conversation with people, especially English speaking people, with one of those specific "unintelligible"- not to say, incomprehensible and absurd "barking/croaking"- accent, compared to which the Chinese language may sound like a sweet song.

- Pliz, spik slou (en simpl).
- Please speak slowly (and simply).

Try to encourage the person you are speaking with- or simply demand it from them!- to use clear simple and short phrases. Respond to them in the same manner.

- Vot yu sey? Repit, pliz. Simpl, spik simpl, pliz.

Ay vont andestend yu.

Yu andestend vot ay sey? Senkyu.

- What did you say? Repeat please. Please speak simply, very simply. I want to understand you.

Do you understand what I say? Thank you.

Continue in this manner until you achieve the desired result. Espering's new motto is "Teach an English speaker to speak"!

Teach everyone to speak!



Unlike other foreign languages, Espering is an ally to a person's language skills in their native tongue.

Espering is everyone's second language- in addition to the native language and all other languages- but it is the universal language of communication.

* Based on practical advice from experienced

travelers, when travelling in a multi-language environment of some continents, for example, Africa, or countries with multiple languages- or anywhere in the world- you will be able to solve many problems if you know only...

6 words in the local dialect.

Here are these words:



can, free, straight, eat, sleep, here.

These 6 words can be combined in different ways in 720 phrases and sentences that cover most of the real-life situations of primary needs and requirements.

Naturally, such communication can be successful only with the help of gestures, facial expressions, intonation patterns, and sometimes signs and basic pictures in the dirt by the side of a road.

Of course, you should learn these 6 words in... different language that may be useful to you ahead of time. You should get prepared prior to your trip while you are still at home or when you are already on your way and travelling the country where a foreign language is spoken.

For instance, in Africa you may need the following

languages: English, French, Portuguese, Swahili, Arabic, Amharic, and your native Russian may come in handy, too.

Well, it is not that easy to remember four dozen foreign words like *puedo*, *gratuyi* (fr. *gratuit*), and even *manzhe* or *esen* (essen), *chama*, *komer*... Well, you can always write them down and always have with you on a piece of paper.

But in Africa alone there are a thousand different dialects! As the well-known children's poem warns you, "do not go there for walk"... while elsewhere thousands more dialect! And, if everyone knew Espering, a simple and easy form of English, there would be less problems and much more communication and information exchange!

Here are those six help-in-every-situation words in Espering, and naturally they sound very much like English words:

ken, fri, streyt, it, slip, hie

(* In Espering, there is no "inanimate" pronoun "it"- instead of it, there remain the pronouns *hi*, *shi*, *zis*, etc., while in English the word "eat"- who would think!- is actually pronounced [i:t]; and please see just below * a little more tasty notes to "eat-it").

Naturally, these "splendid six" words are included in "Your First 40 Words"!

Now, just imagine, if you had not 6 but 40 words- how much you would be able to say and express anywhere in the world! And then 40 more words, and then on to 200 words
and beyond!

There is simply no way to estimate how many phrases and sentences you can come up with using all those words. And, the most important thing is that with Espering you will feel at home wherever you are in the world!

If and when everyone can speak Espering, this will become

a marvelous reality!

(* Yes, in English the word "eat" sounds [i:t] and "it" sounds [it].

But in Espering there is no the word "it" at all (since "it" is sometimes as an "empty" subject or object as a kind of "grammatical stealth"), and instead of "it" there are hi, shi and zis.

As well as no words: my, me, his, him, her, its, your and yours, us, our and ours, their and theirs, them... (phew! Have I listed them all? Just in case... etc.)...

And instead of all this grammatical Horde is only a pair-three of friends: ay, hi, shi, yu, vi, zey.)

ADVICES FROM ALL OF US

(mostly from the Espering forum and its website, which is the product of collective efforts of everyone that- in various ways- approached Espering, i.e. truly an all-people website. Besides, it is not only interesting and engaging, it is also complete, comprehensive and all-encompassing in every respect.)*



**Espering
is like
ping pong!**

And we
memorize words
like playing it.

Perhaps, our family's practical experience of quickly memorizing new words in Espering will be useful to other people. It can be used to memorize words on your own, too.

So, wherever you go (to a store, a pharmacy, a clinic, a bus stop, or on the bus, etc.) you should role-play out loud for both your own role and the role of the other person that you will come into contact with (e.g. a salesperson, a nurse, a passerby, a passenger on the bus, etc.); repeating all the suitable phrases in various ways- quickly and slowly, loudly and softly, even making funny faces or singing opera style.

Essentially, you have fun "playing" in these situations. You can repeat words silently to yourself or out loud if you have a partner to do it with. We have been asked many times what language it is that we speak. It provokes people's curiosity, especially in those that recognized the English in it- they could help but "eavesdrop" on our conversations in Espering that they could easily understand.

It is much better practice when you have a conversational partner. Someone in your family is ideal. Our Grandpa did that with both our kids- his grandkids- it was better than performances at the children's theater. When my wife and I are too busy with other things to participate, we listen to them and learn new words that way.

Sometimes, we act out different role play situations from the phrasebook, and we try to do it fast.

If one of us stumbles, there is always another person to help with a difficult word, or we can always look it up in the phrasebook (I have various phrases written down on pieces of paper, and some of the phrasebook I printed out at work). We never ever sit down to cram and memorize new words- we learn all of them while playing and having fun.

Why do we do it fast? First of all, we do not have that much time, and we also noticed that we learn better that way. One thing is pretty clear to us: in such a short time, we as a family would never have learnt so much if we were slaving away at English or another language.

Our Grandpa traveled to Germany and tried to learn at least some words and phrases using a German language phrasebook, but he only learnt a couple simple phrases. Everything is so difficult it is like solving a puzzle. He did not realize that he could try putting words together-like in Espering- he thought that it would not work in German, plus most of the words are so long.

In short, play with Espering
and be creative.

It is such
an easy
language
to learn.



My wife compares it to badminton or ping pong. With English, it is very hard work, like professional volleyball training. I would actually say it is more like football because I know a thing or two about football.

It is not your fun game of badminton at all- Espering, however, is exactly that: easy and fun!

TangOV, previously one of Espering forum contributors and later the "inventor" of "Word bullions" for automated translation from all languages into Espering (with instant preliminary translation in Google into English and then into Espering using this translation tool) intended for meaning-based translation, i.e. translation of difficult materials or hard-to-translate English expressions, phrasal verbs, sayings, jargon and slang words, etc.- and that can be quite a challenge for Google and its team of Google fellows!

The authors of the largest and a very interesting Espering Translation Tool containing 55300 words are three generations of one family-

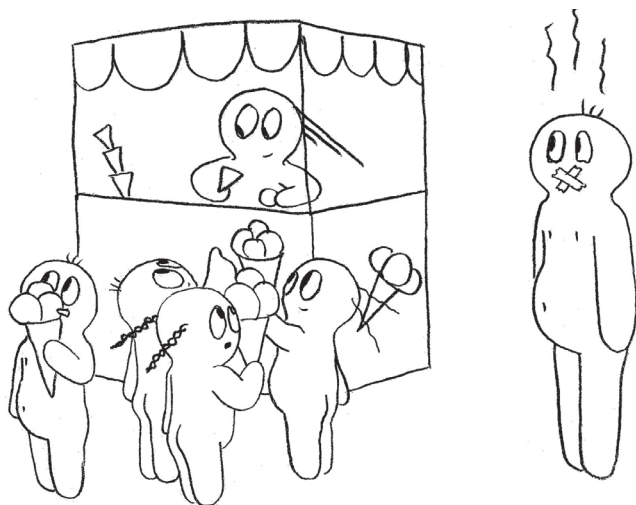
Anton and Darya K-p, their son Evgeny K-p, and their granddaughter and niece respectively Olga Ch.

Similar **family experience is shared** by a "Live Journalist" unuversallang, who is one of Espering's most active supporters under the forum nickname PavKor:

I knew English pretty well, but I was a beginner in Espering, following the example of my younger sister, her friend and our parents; in turn, a couple of my friends were inspired by my example and joined us. Together, we had such great fun acting out various role play situations from the Big Phrasebook of Espering, which we found on the Espering website.

My parents do not know languages. Last summer, they traveled abroad (to Paris) for a week with a group of fellow tourists; it was their first time outside their native country,

and... the entire week, they were afraid to find themselves more than two steps away from their guide. When they needed the towels in their room changed, they had to call the guide to ask for help in this situation...



When they wanted to buy ice-cream,
they could not explain what they wanted...

They ventured out using the metro a bit, but they were too nervous to use the city buses, not knowing how to ask people about stops and where they needed to get off, etc...

But (with our help) in a couple weeks they were able to act out all the dialogues from the situations that they sadly remembered all too well from their experience, but now
fluently and confidently.

Of course, they still have some words to learn and need help here and there, but traveling abroad is no longer a scary prospect for them in terms of the language.

If they can do it, you can definitely do it, too!

Other Espering enthusiasts **share the same sentiment**:

Try to improvise, be creative depending on the situation you find yourself in. Do not allow established stereotypes and language templates to limit you. Be glad that Espering frees you from a lot of linguistic "noise". In English, here is how this phrase looks:

"What is the best way to get there?"
*(an article, 2 "dead load" verb forms,
 difficult to pronounce sounds...)*

Indeed, what could be easier and more intuitive than say this phrase in the way you say it in your "native" language:

"Vot best vey tu zee?"

That is how this phrase is given in the phrasebook, or almost exactly how it is given there- with the addition of the verb "get" to make it similar to the English phrase:

"Vot best vey get zee?"

Now, look at these half a dozen words in Espering! They are in the most commonly used phrase in the world! Is there any other language on the planet that would allow you to repeat the same phrase using 16 letters or 16 sounds?!

Also, is there any other language that is already known by half of the world's population?!

What is it if not a truly universal language?!

Kolun

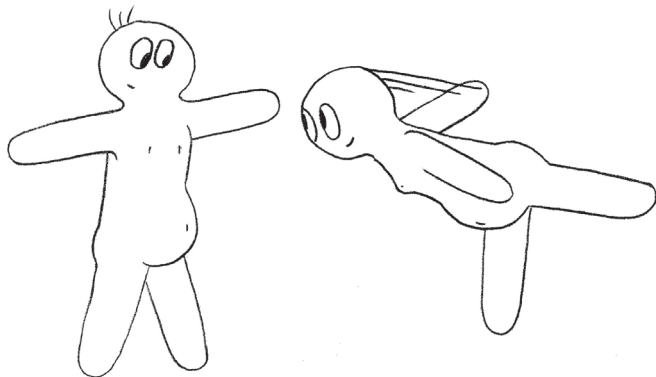
I made sure to check the Google Translate tool in all of its 104+ languages: there is no other language such as this one! With one half of the world's population or without it, there is none other like that. Even in Chinese and Esperanto- it is longer and less comprehensible.

PlaGa

Again, we hear from our good friends that want to specify the following:

Someone here mentioned that the most important thing is to speak Espering- anywhere and everywhere, especially in situations where somebody knows at least some English. You may speak with young people out on the street, people in hotels there you can walk into on purpose, to ask a question. In the street, you can stop the foreigners you meet to speak with them. So, just go and have fun with Espering.

Everyone in our family speaks Espering often and with much joy. In summer, before one of use goes on a trip abroad, we all help them prepare- we ask them questions, we demand that they respond, we help them express themselves, etc. That way, we all learn and practice
the language in a fun
and interactive way.



Those people that have small families or few friends, can act out role play situations by themselves, the way actors do it when preparing and rehearsing for their role.

(PavKor and his younger sister and later a student at a foreign languages department KorNad)

are members of the Espering forum and the creators of the big dictionary of Espering, as well as several programs and creators of an e-book called "Phrasebook of Espering" for e-readers)

PECULIARITIES OF ESPERING

It is very tempting to just show some- not all- letters of the Espering alphabet and the English alphabet, and... the core peculiarity of both the languages will be obvious, as well as other more specific characteristics of the language interests us.

So, look and try to see the alphabet root of both the languages.

Espering

Here are the letters of its name; the way they are written (printed) and the way they are pronounced:

E e [e] S s [s] P p [p] E e [e]
R r [r] I i [i] N n [n] G g [g]

They are written the same way they are pronounced. That is true about all the letters of the Espering alphabet. Some of them (the vowels) can be sung, and it is always the same sound that you hear:

A a [a] O o [o] U u [u]

English:

What's in its name?

E e [i] [i:] [ai] [ə:] [ɛ:] [silent]	N n [kn] [ng] [ŋ] [silent]
G g [g] [dʒ] [ʒ] [silent]	L l [l] [silent]
I i [i] [i:] [ai] [ə:] [ɛ:]	Sh sh [ʃ]

As you can see, the letter Ii is easy to write, but as to its pronunciation- it can be sung in 5 different ways.

It is not any easier with the other letters:

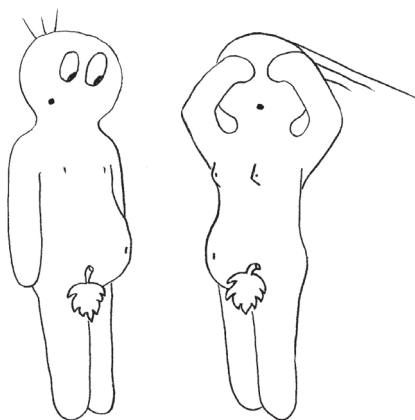
- A a [ɑ:] [ei] [æ] [ɔ] [ɔ:] [ʊ] -
written and pronounced in 8 different ways...
- E e [i] [i:] [ai] [ə:] [ɛ:] [silent] -
written and pronounced in 8 different ways...
- I i [i] [i:] [ai] [ə:] [ɛ:] -
written and pronounced in 7 different ways...
- O o [o] [ʊ] [ɔ] [ɔ:] [ə:] [ɑ:] [ʌ] [u] [u:] [wʌ] [silent]
- as many as 13 different ways!..
- U u [u] [ʊ] [u:] [ju:] [ʌ] [i] [ə] [ɛ:] [silent] -
10 different ways...

Many consonants can surprise when it comes
to pronunciation, especially when they are...
silent, i.e. they are not pronounced in words:

- B b [b] [silent]
- C c [s] [k] [ʃ] [silent]
- Ch ch [tʃ] [k] [silent]
- F f ph [f]
- G g [g] [dʒ] [ʒ] [silent]
- H h [h] [silent]
- K k [k] [silent]
- P p [p] [silent]
- R r [r] [ɑ:] [silent]
- S s [s] [z] [ʒ]
- Y y [ai] [j] [i]
- Th th [θ] [ð] - this letter combination has earned
English grammar its horrible reputation, when
it comes to pronunciation...

(* By the way, about the transfer in writing sounding
English letters and words:
forasmuch as all Espering books are for all without
exception, including those who are not accustomed to books

at all; and Espering's books in English are for those who does not speak English well or who had never studied English,- that in some places is given "accurate" recording of English words by special symbols of the transcription, but in other places- by ordinary letters of the alphabet, that are familiar to most people.)



Now, we can move on the "peculiarities" of Espering, which there would none of if it was not closely related to the English language- thus, it has to be **compared** with it.

So, here they are:

* **The very essence** of Espering- or its "schtick", as they say today- can be seen in the following example, which is not even the most vivid one: The English word challenge- in Espering it is chelenj (challenge thrown at somebody).

That is the real challenge thrown at the English language by Espering: the wildly different English spelling and English pronunciation, Espering deals with this problem by making the transcription clear, precise and practical. The Espering word chelenj is the example of the transformed transcription, i.e. transcription without any special symbols, of which there are 3 out of the 8 sounds in this word [ˈtʃælɪndʒ]. Plus "e" is used instead of "i"- for more convenience.

Espering is both shorter and more laconic!

It is surprisingly rational!

* **Question** from a forum member called lidia:

- What kind of language will be it if everyone speaks it in any way they want?

(a surprised smiley)

Answer from PavKor (you already know him- he comes from a family of people speaking Espering):

First of all, it will be a language that everyone will be speaking, i.e. it will be a universal language! That's the kind of language it will be- that's it! So, there is little point in discussing any of the characteristics of this language, given its huge- unheard of and unseen in any language ever before- advantage; but we can have this discussion, if it is of interest to some people.

It sounds like you doubt that such language simplification is possible at all for a purpose of getting the language to a level where everyone in the world can speak it, is that correct?

Here is an excerpt from "Flight of the Boomerang"

(a book by a famous naturalist, N. Drozdov):

"Unfortunately, our respective native languages could not serve as a means of successful communication. So, we had to use English for our conversation.

It is curious to note that over the 2 months of our travels together; our English pronunciation and vocabulary had significantly deteriorated.

Unable to reinforce the phonetics and lexicon of our English via constant communication with speakers of the literary and correct English, our language was gradually "lowered"

to the level of Pidgin English, a very primitive jargon dialect.

Our meetings and conversations with drivers, farmers, unemployed people, and local aboriginals only further encouraged that trend- people living in the middle of nowhere in Australia speak a very simple and robust jargon form of the language that can shock some of the more "noble" ears. But, if you think about the essence and spirit of this language, it is simple, but also clear, precise, accurate and full of rich humor.'

Then, the author gives an example of such language. To the question "where?.." the answer was:

"Me mother know..." I hope you agree that
in Espering this phrase is much more universal:
"Mazer of ay nou..."

* **Question** from the Espering forum:

- Isn't this too frontal an assault on the English language with its impressive history and literature?

Answer:

Espering has no intentions against the great English language and English literature, or against any other language, for that matter- it is simply an easy (extremely simplified) version of English that all people can use for communication.

It is a language that is convenient for everyone- it is necessary for everyone, in addition to one's native language and any number of foreign languages. It is the language of UNIVERSAL communication.

There is little point in calling this project "grandiose" and "bold"- it is a new step towards everyone in the world realizing the vital need to be able to speak a couple hundred

words in a language that is already familiar to half the people on the planet- and Espering is that language.

*Frost (Fartov), together with TangOV,
who is one of the people that improved the Espering
Translation tool containing 55300 words.*

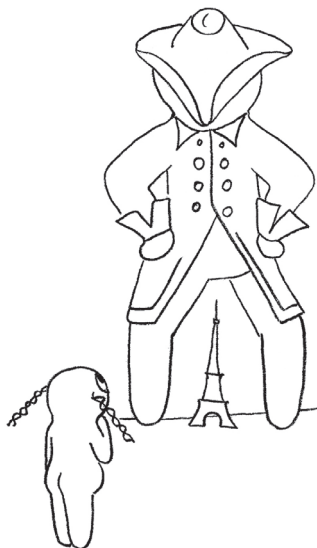
* **One** of the earliest questions from a forum member PlaGa:



- What stands in the way of any other language- for example, Chinese, Russian, or Spanish- that already uses the letters of the Latin alphabet or can begin using them- accepting the same international vocabulary, without the grammar, and becoming a universal language? Wouldn't that give us a clone of Espering?

Answer:

Any of such languages becoming a "**national**" simplified language a la Espering will not be able to spread throughout half of the world's population the way English has already (!) done. Since Espering is- in essence- a variant of the English language; it is more than somewhat similar to English: the entire English lexicon is included in Espering.



Espering (standing on the shoulders of a giant called the English language) has left all other language far behind it, with no hope of any clone languages.

You should keep up with the leader!

I wish you every success!

*Ludminka, one of the most active supporters
of Espering (language).*

*** Message** on the Espering forum from landansa
(one of the active supporters of Espering):

- On YouTube and the website of a paid-only (*even for... comments*) project called Snob, I watched 3 video lectures "The Universal Language" in English by a Russian teacher from the Dalarna University (Sweden). I'll admit they are great lectures. However, still...

The topic was stated as the language for international- and even worldwide- communication, but it turned out... as always and many times before: the lectures are more about an "educated Europe" followed by an "educated world", i.e. a "universal language" for educated people and for people that learn this language, hence the inverted commas.

EVERYONE will never learn this language. Never will everyone want to learn English or any other "universal" language. Not even a simple Esperanto, which has existed for 125 years already.

Esperanto may still become a universal language in the future, a language for an "educated mankind" that will inhabit the Earth as a "global university campus"...

As for English, at its peak, it will most likely be the language for 20%-35% - rather than 42%- of the world's population (English speaking people). Today (and definitely

in the future!), it is a "semi-universal language" or, to be more specific, it is the most popular language in the world.

The only viable candidate to become a truly universal language today is Espering Language.

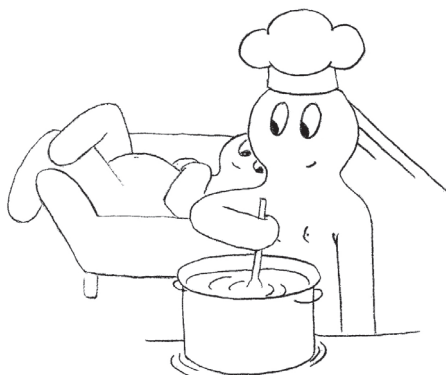
It is the simplest variant of English, without grammar.

Nobody needs to learn it!

The non-English speaking half of the population will only need to learn new words, as needed. Espering is the only addition to the English language that elevates it to the level of a truly universal language for everyone in the world. For now. For the "global village" that our world has become.

THE CONCEPTION AND BIRTH OF ESPERING

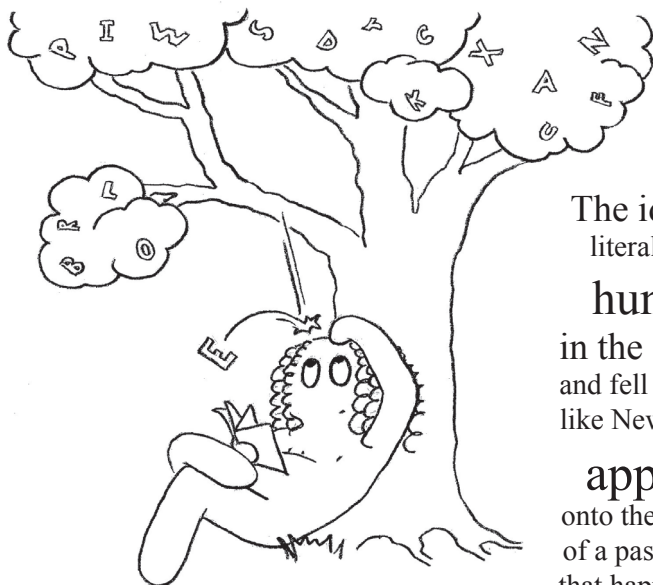
(about a dozen unhurried movements)



Let's look inside the language kitchen where Espering was cooked and discover its tastes similar to English and other languages, as well as its very own unique flavors and after-tastes...

As in any kitchen, some things turned out to be a success, others were not so great; in some instances, things were undercooked (the stock pot is from the new Universal Language), other things were overdone (the frying pan is from English); some things had too much or too little salt in them...

But, in the end, the dish served at the table of universal global communication is a simple, light, delicious and nutritious Espering- a universal language. Espering is a universal simple form of English!



The idea-
literally-
hung
in the air...
and fell down
like Newton's
apple
onto the head
of a passerby
that happened

to be in the right place at the right time, i.e. Espering, naturally, with a head on its shoulders...

The birth of Espering on the Internet, its website was preceded by a rather bold statement by a famous American scientist Einar **Haugen** from his book 'Language Conflict and Language Planning' written about 35 years ago, i.e. in the middle of the process of globalization of the English language:

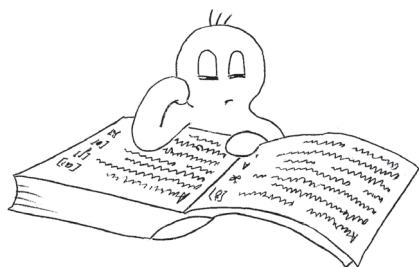
"If English spelling were to be reformed, I think we should pray that it be a sudden rather than a gradual change. But this would require the act of a statesman and reformer like Ataturk, or else total consent in advance, neither of which appears to be in the offing..."

Immediately, Espering (*the language, mind you*) expressed a hasty hope that that "nearest future" has already arrived, and it is already here today.

Further, it became clear that the problem of reforming the English language is a matter of great interest and importance for scientists, and, interestingly, primarily English scientists.

It has been happening in a spontaneous fashion for a long time now.

Today, they use a simplified and unpolished "Euro English" approved by the European Commission as a working language for 27 countries... to frighten the Brits and Americans, who- as linguists says- will have to learn... Euro English in about 30 years.



Well, will it be the "sudden powerful blow"... or rather "a gradual change"? But, they are already trying to warn and frighten people...

In the last seven years, the most recent and actively promoted "limited English" called Globish has had enough time to grow a long beard, and the neat flowerbeds of lexicon, phonetics and grammar have been overtaken by stubborn weeds. As well as the entire garden of its 300 (!) pages ... with patches of tables, of course, and the proverbial rakes that we like to step on repeatedly, and compost pits...

That has nothing in common with either Atatürk or Bernard Shaw (yes, he actually suggested his own alphabet of 45 letters for the English language, i.e. still new "letters").

The London society called English Spelling Reform or Cut Spelling, which has existed for over 100 years, has not been any more successful in its intentions and activities. It even has its own... textbook published.

Their version of the language keeps its horrible pronunciation almost unchanged; the same is true about grammar, so it is really only spelling that is simplified. They even spared the article.

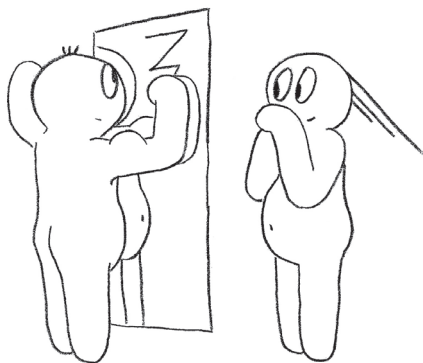
That can hardly be called "cutting";
at best, it is "light tickling".

It will be interesting for you to compare the two texts below. Here is the text written in accordance with the "post-reform" shortened spelling rules:

"Wen readrs first se Cut Spelng, as in this sentnce,
they ofn hesitate slytly, but then quikly becom
acustmd to the shortnd words and soon find text
in Cut Spelng esy to read."

(Translation: When readers first see Cut Spelling, they often hesitate slightly, as in this sentence, but then quickly become accustomed to the shortened words and soon find the text in Cut Spelling easy to read.)

And here is this text in Espering, which goes a lot further:



"Ven riders ferst
si Kat Speling,
ez in zis sentens, zey
ofen hezitat slait,
bat zen kvik bikam
akastom tu short vords
en sun faind tekst
in Kat Speling izi rid."

Isn't it delightful!

So, the text in Espering became shorter, the words are recognizable, and the meaning is fully preserved.

It is pronounced in a simple and clear way as the words are pronounced exactly how they are spelt!

One thing is pretty clear- English grammar needs a good shaking, perhaps not a level 9 earthquake according to the Richter scale, but definitely at least a level 6-7 "shaking".

The language of Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea- as well as the Vietnamese and Chinese language- does not have declensions and conjugations; one cannot distinguish a noun from a verb or an adjective, i.e. there is no grammar, as we know it.

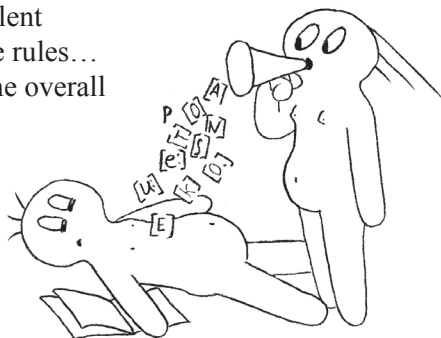
In English, attention should be given first of all to its spelling and pronunciation. It is inconceivable that it takes 6 years and more to acquire this horribly difficult pronunciation, which will break your jaws as you practice it.

And what about its grammar on the whole?!

In its grammar, exceptions it seems are much more prevalent and dominant than the rules...

Of great concern is the overall (75%) redundancy

of the English
language-
there is too much
linguistic
"garbage"
in it...



Of course, one cannot imagine anything more complex than spelling in Japanese (the state of the Japanese language can

truly be described as "Homeric" without any exaggeration), but no one is trying to make Japanese... the universal language.

But, English is almost halfway
there in terms of complexity.

Perhaps the Japanese language is the advance mathematics of written language. Those that have studied English will tell you that it is no simpler than academic algebra. And, anyone would agree that Espering is just arithmetic perfectly suitable for life!

How did that happen?! It happened because Espering raised its hand and... delivered a powerful blow. But, it was all within the rules of English boxing, in a truly gentlemanly manner.

Espering keeps the transcribed English lexicon intact, i.e. its vocabulary that is pronounced and spelt in the exact same way, only not in transcription symbols but using the letters of the alphabet. And, it left behind its original complicated spelling, spat out the chewing gum of its pronunciation, and threw out its boring grammar.

What could possibly come about as a result
of such radical simplification
of this "incorrect" English language?

As a result, we received an independently developing Espering- a language of global and universal human contact and communication.

We got Espering as an independent form of English, only systematized, simplified, and suitable for global universal communication- a language for everyone.

It is not a revolution or reformation of English.

It is a separate global universal and available to everyone language of communication based on the world's most popular language, English.

It is a language peacefully customized
to meet global communication needs.

Today, as Latin way back when, and French relatively recently, English is the most popular language of politics, science, manufacture, trade, the Internet, and other high-tech fields, but, alas, it is too heterostructural and not comprehensive enough; the level of its complexity is so high that it cannot "condescend" and go down to the level of a universal language, a language of global communication that Esperanto almost became at one point. Esperanto did become a generic term for the phenomenon of universal language of global communication- it became its synonym. The future of the world will tell...

For the time being, Espering could play that role,
for everyone, right alongside English.

But, the 42% of the world's population that speak English do not know it very well. Even among school children studying English, there is a saying that they use as an excuse in their English class: "It is not me who is dumb- it is the spelling that is dumb". Poor kids...

If only they could learn Espering instead!

Actually, they already use it in everyday life, communication, mobile and Internet environments. Espering is simplified English that got transformed from a disastrous chaos into a normalized order, like any other natural language, it has its dictionary, a phrasebook, and even its first translations into it- but it is improved and ready to be used
by everyone everywhere on the planet.

It is not a language to be used instead of English-

it is intended to be used as the second spoken simplified English for global communication, in addition to a person's native language and any number of foreign languages they happen to know.

Anyone with experience of trying to master English and failing to fully digest it often remains "tongue tied" even after years of learning the language. However, when they give Espering a try, they feel that they are quickly ready to speak it- and, speak it fluently and freely.

Undoubtedly, the Italian language is beautiful, but many would admit that it suffers from redundancy- its phrases are multi-word and complex-

Italian is often called "**lingua spaghetti**".

Compared to it, **English** is "**lingua fast-food**".

In this comparison, **Espering** can be described as "**lingua lollipop**"- it is light and refreshing.

So, Espering is primarily for spoken or oral communication; it is also a language for mobile and Internet communication, i.e. it is simplified and orderly written language, only much richer than a jargon version of the language.

It also allows people speaking it to understand texts in regular English and conversations of varying degree of complexity, but primarily those that are not too complicated.

In fact, many people often come across something very similar to Espering: in very fast speech, incorrect speech or speech with a specific accent; in writing, people encounter it when it is "shorthand" written English, with shortened words, modified word forms, simplifications, etc.

Even simple-minded illiterate people from underdeveloped

countries- even aboriginal people in the middle of tribal
nowhere- that cannot



write are able to learn
Espering with some help,
which will simplify their
increasingly frequent
contacts with foreigners
from all over the world
(who can also
serve as "help").

**There is nothing to even talk about.
Here is the dictionary, here are the 9 rules-
you are ready to speak Espering!**



Espering is the only
language that one can
start speaking right away,
and if necessary-
write and read,
with the help of just
a dictionary!

But how was it all created?

Sometimes, "creating" an Espering word really felt like
threes of creation. You don't believe me?! Let me give you
an example of the word ... "and". Yes, I mean the simple
connecting word "and".

In Russian, it is a one-letter word, and in Espering?... No,
you guessed wrong.

Here is what we see in the Espering-English dictionary for the letter... A,a? No, E,e:

en (or end? as eng. and [ænd or ɛnd])...
 here is the stumbling block: I already complained
 about it somewhere here that the linking eng. word
 "and", if it was "end" in Espering, would then be
 identical in spelling and pronunciation, as well as
 transcription with the eng. word "end" [ɛnd]
 in the meaning of "end of rope or brick", "to end-
 finish", and even... "death".

Well, the British have no such quandary- they say "end"
 (meaning "death") with a shorter and less pronounced sound
 at the beginning than "and". Perhaps, at an opera house this
 difference is distinguishable, but not so much in real life
 speech.

It is not only in slang that "and" sounds more
 like the extremely shortened... "n"!

In short, Espering is like that Russian warrior from folk
 epics that stands at the crossroads: if one goes straight-
 grammar will get you; if you go left- death (as in "end") will
 get you; and if you go right- "and" that is "en" will keep you
 company.

In Spanish, "and" is y, e;
 in French, it is et [ɛ];
 in Italian, it is e, ed;
 in German, it is und;
 in Esperanto, it is kaj [kai].

I would definitely prefer "en" for Espering, wouldn't you?

To make your choice easier, I will tell you about
 the etymology, i.e. the "very beginning of all beginnings"
 of the word "end".

It seems that it is used to denote some "anatomic end". However, linguists tell us- and you can believe them sometimes- that one of the many versions of the story of the origin of the word "end" involves what in Russian is known as a "3-letter word"... and, the English word itself is related to the ancient Indian word "anda", which means
"male genitals, scrotum".

In English, "ant" was related to Logos or the divine reason; so, it follows that reason is in some way connected with the conception and birth, right?

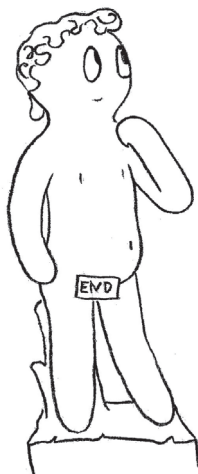
According to ancient legends, the copulative organ was located in the head.

Gradually, the concept and meaning of "Unity of the Universal Beginning and End" (the key word is "AND"!..), that is Perfect Harmony.

Perhaps, **Espering** should protect itself from any sin and adopt

the innocent "en" to use as

the linking word **"and"**.



It is like that in everything: it is all about choice, choice, and again- choice.

1) In practical terms, it should be understood in the following way: instead of a threesome of any English word:

a) spelling,

b) transcription (prompt- it is the way the word sounds)

and c) pronunciation you have ONE Espering word.

Besides that and some of the commonly used "meanings" of the word, there is nothing to learn or memorize in Espering.

I suppose much will be forgiven to Espering, at least, for these words, for example:



inaf **instead** of enough,
 sru **instead** of through,
 sot **instead** of thought,
 sorou **instead** of thorough,
 kerij **instead** of carriage,
 nolij **instead** of knowledge,
 neibehud **instead**
 of neighborhood... etc.

Doesn't Espering look better and better in such comparisons!

Or, look at these examples:

The English word although [ɔ:l'dəu- oldzou]
 is olsou in Espering in the meaning of "despite,
 in spite of", and even "though".

As can be seen with the naked eye (and heard with the "naked" ear), this English word is incredibly difficult to spell, read, and pronounce. In Espering, all these "ear-eye-tongue-hand" manipulations are a breeze: the word is spelt, read, and pronounced in the exact same way!

Here is many people's favorite example:

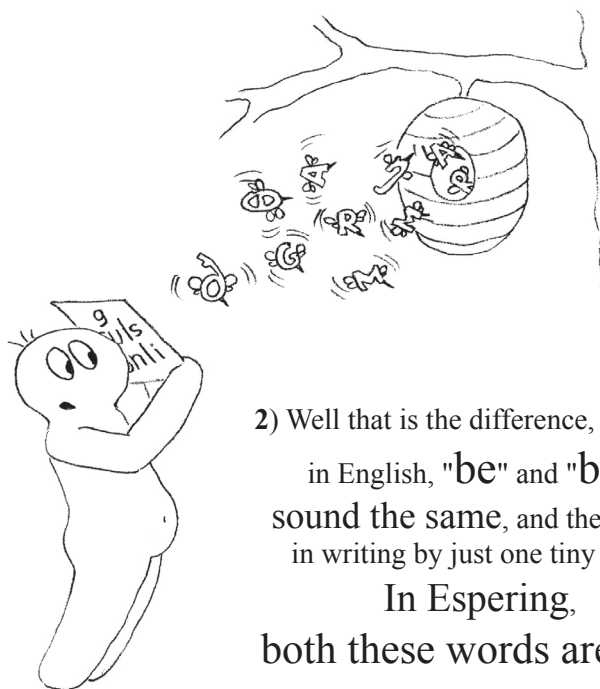
the English word "edge" is "ej" in Espering
 (in the meaning of "edge, end, blade, sharpen").
 And both these words sound exactly the same:
 [edʒ].

The Espering word is also actually 1 symbol shorter than... the transcription of this word! That is how sharp this language is- thinner than the sharpest blade!

But even in the cases where the spelling is different in English and in Espering, for example:

admire [əd'maɪər or əd'maɪə]-admaier-
in the meaning of "look at with pleasure", "regard
with approval"- one cannot help but admire
the way the Espering word is applied to paper;
it begs the pen to rush to paper, even those
unfamiliar with English admit it!

The Espering word does not strain the ear, the tongue,
the eye, or the brain- be in while listening, reading
or speaking.



2) Well that is the difference, it seems:

in English, "be" and "bee"
sound the same, and they differ
in writing by just one tiny letter.

In Espering,
both these words are "bi".

"Bi o no bi?"- exclaimed Hamlet
grabbing his cheek right under his eye
(just kidding).

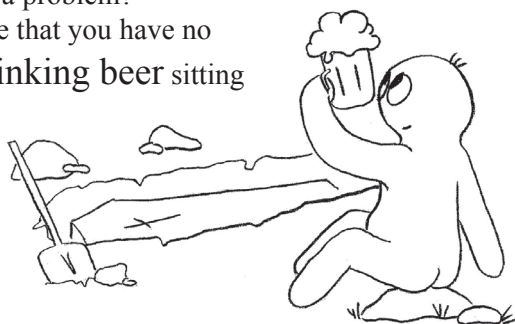
3) Or, here is another example: "beer" and "bier" sound identical in English; in Espering, both these words are "bier". So, how is that a problem?

I can only hope that you have no intention of drinking beer sitting

in a bier

and blowing the beer foam off onto

the black clothes



of the grief stricken mourners?

Attention! To those for who all this boring details are not interesting, they can jump through 5 pages directly to the page 134.

4) The Espering word "rait" compared to the English words "write" and "right"- not every beginner in English will write these words correctly with either their right hand or their left hand. In Espering, they both sound exactly the way they are pronounced, and the way they are spelt!

In essence, this Espering word is the ready-made transcription for the two or three English words.

"Rait bay rait hend (Write with the right hand)".

Who would imagine that it can be read as

"buy the right hand correctly"?

But, if to avoid it being read this way it would be necessary to write (not pronounce!) these additional letters-

w, e, g, h- it would be like putting 4 nails into the coffin of the global universal language- a language for all! For those that are already

studying neurolinguistic programming and those that do not want to study anything- not even another language that would be useful for anyone, to speak with our own family and with other people in other- sometimes very unexpected- situations.

That is something worth thinking about...

5) One Espering word vs four English words:

so [soʊ or səʊ] in the meaning of "such,
of such nature";
sow- [also soʊ and saʊ] and...
sew [again soʊ or səʊ].

Plus, a word that might just go into the same category,
even though in the pronunciation
of [ðəʊ-dzou], but it is... "though", still.

Can you believe it?! But such is the English language.
You choose what is best for everyone:
to spell a word that sounds the same in four
different ways, or to just figure out from the context
of a conversation in Espering what word is being
used, what do you think?

That is exactly what English speaking people do!
And, for correct spelling they have to remember four times
as much, plus in four different forms.

By the way, the English word
"sow", if it is read as [s] become a different word
in the meaning of ... pig.

So, is there any point in catching fleas in Espering's close
haircut, if we can find such a veritable zoo in the red-haired
thicket of the English language? In there, we can also find
[so:] saw and saw in the meaning of "saying/riddle",
and the "irregular" past tense verb "saw" from
"to see", and also...
"thaw"- yes! it falls into the same category

[θɔ:, only with a bit of "lisp"- tso:].

That is truly incredible- such a variety!..

Thus, the meaning in the context will place everything where it belongs. Otherwise... otherwise, you will have to learn Italian, or Chinese, or English in its entirety, including grammar.

Undoubtedly, it will be impossible to make every little hair in English's haircut look absolutely nice and neat. Espering, by contrast, allows everyone to look a bit disheveled- like in a lively conversation that everyone is engaged in. Such haircuts require little styling or neat combing. One just runs their fingers through their hair of Espering- and they are totally presentable to be seen in public.

Other candidates for the status of the universal language required such elaborate "linguistic" haircuts, hair styles, and hairdos. Those are expensively done in linguistic hair salons (schools, colleges, universities, personal tutors- all Figaro's in the making, and sometimes they are "do it yourself" attempts of hairstyles reflected in distorting mirrors).

6) Shall we continue?
No time to relax!
Keep that fire going!
The Espering word vik
replaces
three English words:
week,
weak
and wick.



One might say- but, these are wildly different English words! Now, look at the first two words in their transcription version, i.e. listen to them as they are pronounced- [wɪ:k-(u)vi:k-vik]- they are absolutely the same. And wick [wɪk] doesn't fume, as vik.

In Espering, they are identical in spelling, too! So, Espering requires 3 times less effort that goes into learning new things in the language- too bad it is not the case in every single case of every word.

Are you feeling relieved already? Of course, you are!

It is so much better than the grammatical chaos
of the English language!

Here are some of its obvious distortions:

7) The Espering word sed is the same as the English sad and... third. How about this "third" option- with 2 additional letters (in practical transcription [sed], with the addition that the sound "s" is a fricative sound [θ-ts] and the sound "e" is a long vowel [ə: or ɜ:], i.e. [θə:d or θɜ:rd]).

And, again:

half of the fault here lies with the English language.

In Espering, there are no such complications. The context makes everything clear:

"the third wheel" is a reason for sadness, but "will you be the third?" is a reason for great joy.

Hi sed ez sed in lav (He is sad as the third one
in love... the meaning will be precisely clear from
the context).

In everyday language, such complication will have no place at all.

Everything will be even simpler in real life communication:

yu vil bi sed (you will be the third); vay yu sou sed?
(why are you so sad?). The answer is: perhaps,

he is in love, or suffering from a toothache.

You do not like "sed"?

Well, let us learn all together Latin "tertium" and "tristis"...

8) il; (English "be ill"- [ɪl]).

But: I have a toothache ['tu:θeɪk].

Ay hev tus-eyk;

One would have to suffer some excruciating pain when learning to spell this word- ache.

Don't you agree? Isn't that the truth?!

The word "toothache" is even worse...

it is worthy of a humorous short story- not unlike Chekhov's Horse Surname- where the characters are trying to remember how to spell the English word "toothache"...

Another example:

the word "patsient" in Espering, which is the English word "patient"- this patient looks somewhat promising until... his mouth is opened and this word is pronounced... [simply: peysh(e)nt], and anyone can see that the patient is sadly headed to the morgue. In all 5 international languages, including Esperanto, the word "patient" is [patsiento], [patsient], [pasyente], etc.;

9) e-ing. "paper" is closer to the "international" equivalent and even Afrikaans (The English word "paper" is like crumpling paper: [peipe(r)]...

On the other hand, "paper" (with the word stress on either syllable!) will be understood in any London office or anywhere else in the world.

Which cannot be said about a cowboy stuck under a prickly bush somewhere in the middle of the Sahara Desert and pleading with the caravans passing by for a piece of "peype"...)

But, let's go back to parquet floors, and... be careful!

It can be slippery.

10) e-ing "burzhua"- that is how it is pronounced in French, too. In English, the word is "bourgeoisie". Please don't ask me to pronounce this word!

It is a word borrowed from French, and of the 11 letters only...8 give us sounds (burzhuazi).

But, in English, the 8 transcription characters produce sounds...11 times as you pronounce it.

You don't believe me?

Follow the pronunciation of this word closely:

[bʊə(r)ʒwazi: = bue(r)zh(u)vazi] (and, it is the long sound r:)...

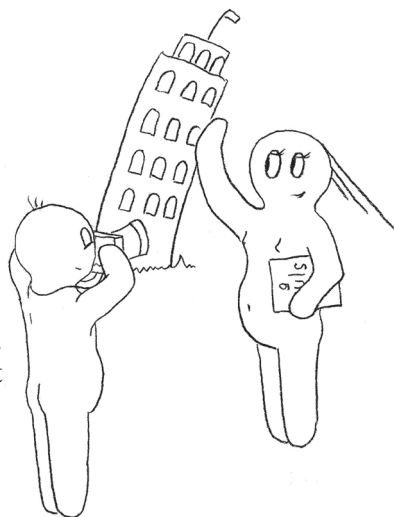
What do you think of that!?

11) "akaunt men" in Espering, which literally means "counting man", in English "accountant" [ə 'kaʊnt(ə)nt]- it is interesting that this term is one letter longer than such a simple word (even though it is technically a compound word) in Espering! Yes, and "kaunt-men".

Come on, my friends!
Do admit that Espering's
4 advantages
are indisputable:
availability, ease,
simplicity, and
compactness!

With luggage such as this,
 how can one help but want
 to travel the world?!!

Run quickly, straight
 to a travel agency!



In Espering, there is no grammar, and there are no speech pathologists. It requires some ingenuity of mind to imagine these two words when used in the same phrase:

"Ges vot ges in ay tenk?

(Guess what gas is in my tank?..)"

So, does Espering fail this test? No. But, let's keep looking at further examples:

14) The Espering word "zen" as compared to the English "then" and "than", which is indistinguishable, as those Chinese words that are differentiated only with a tone of voice. One is used with comparative adjectives and adverbs, the other one is an adverb itself. For example:

"then more than now".

How can they possibly be confused, given the proper context or even without it?! Please note:

it is directly inherited from the English language.

So, no criticism is accepted here.

In any other artificial language, it would have been considered a flaw, but not in the universal simple English-language Espering.

To paraphrase a saying, if you keep company with a language, you will learn to speak it...

(Lucius Seneca and Benjamin Franklin have specified:

If yu lai daun viz dogs, yu vil get ap viz flis.)

15) And, a final word, to say goodbye:

"bay" (in Espering) and the English "threesome" of "by, buy and bye" - all 3 words (in the meanings of 1) preposition etc.,

2) "get a new thing; purchase"

and 3) "goodbye") sound exactly the same.

Yes, one of these words is the English verb "buy". Be careful not to "buy" into the tricks of English: in the likeness "bay" but [bey], you will find a dozen different words there with

whole myriad of meanings! They are pronounced absolutely identically.

Espering is a lot more honest: there are two (2!) words, not 4- "bay" and "bey". No need to suffer painful choices.

If you want to learn to distinguish them in writing, go ahead and learn English, or you may grow interested in how they would look if written with Chinese hieroglyphs, etc. Espering has no need of English spelling or Chinese hieroglyphs! It only has one word: Bay! (it coincides with a fashionably chic exclamation word "Wow!" but in Russian).

16) At last, I draw from 'Espering Leksikon' this word starting with the letter M:
mater (English mutter.

And here is the English "matter" as in "what's the matter?" - it has a dozen different meanings from "pus" to... the philosophical term.

So, in this matter the English dictionary does not speak clearly, but rather mutters. In Espering, you can ask "what's the matter" in this simple way: Vot mete?

You will ask why is it not "vot meter"? It is because in English the word meter means "counter", and it is pronounced as "mite or miter", which is the same as word... metre [miter, sentimeter, kilometer]. My God! The English has created so much chaos in the Dictionary universe!

It is good that you have chosen Espering, not English, as you get ready to have a chat with the rest of the world! For pompous speeches and other purposes, English is your choice, or Japanese, or God only knows what other language.

By the way, in Espering the English word meter (counter) is miter (kaunter) and metre [miter] is metr. And keep in mind that no one forbids you to say: Vot meter? What

is the problem with that!?! Any which way- keep saying it until people understand you.

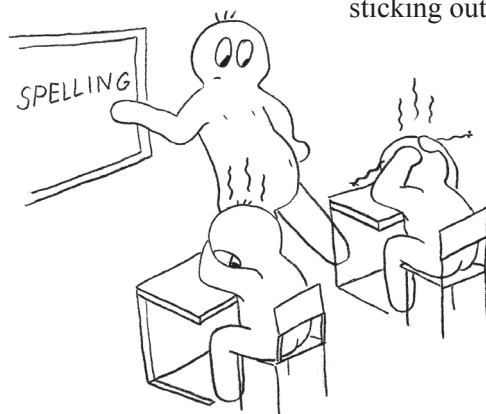
The other crazy option would be to rush to a language course to learn to write (what, is, the, matter) and pronounce

"What's the matter?",

which sounds like this: (u)'votizdze'mete(r)...

At a language course, in a classroom, or with a tutor... you will only be getting lots of tiresome reminders: how many times do I need to repeat that the article is pronounced "dze" (with a voiced fricative sound), with the tip of your tongue

sticking out between your upper
and lower teeth...



Go to...
a speech
pathologist!
Or stick with
Espering!
The choice
is up to you!!

17) By the way, speaking of this very unique and almost legendary "th", which has caused a lot of grief to the 42% English speaking people in the world- there have been reported cases of jaw displacement (just kidding, of course).

For example, the word "without"
(the Espering "vizaut") with the unpleasant
"squeaking" sound in the middle.

For language learner to master this sound, they invented a special transcription symbol. Here, I am trying to insert it in the Internet page... by using the keyboard? I wish!

I have to insert a special code in to the html-page: the symbol

& and 3 letters next to it "eth".

It would be same absurd if composers used NaCl (the chemical formula for sodium chloride- the salt) instead of "G" for the note G (Sol).

But, here I can insert this English sound: ð.

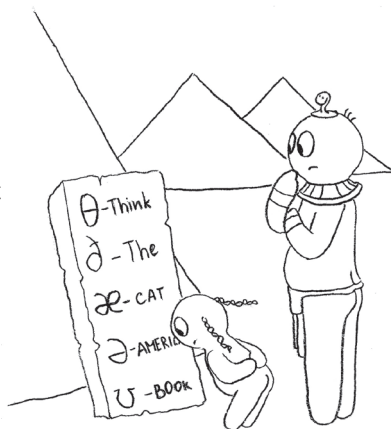
It is like hieroglyphics in homeopathic doses. Using your keyboard, you can do it using this combination- 0496 as you hold down Alt: ð.

No, no... the next combination of words in the dictionary (skipping the queue!) certainly does not apply to the English language:

vizaut problems (the English phrase "without problems")

It pains me to have to use this arbitrary sound symbol ð: there is the alphabet, there is the Latin alphabet for transliteration, which has long been since universally accepted, the rest might just as well be Chinese- it is too

complicated.



18) And, since we have touched upon the topic of legends in the English language, it is difficult not to mention the almost mythical in their difficulty irregular verbs. To attempt to tackle them was indeed not unlike the labors of Hercules.

Take the English irregular verb run: the present form is run,

and the past form is ran. What else is to be expected from such running?

In English, you should forget about pleasant jogging in a picturesque park: in this language, you will be running around vegetable gardens of grammar, getting stuck in fences of spelling, and even falling into waste pits of pronunciation.

Well, in Russian there is also a whole set of grammar forms for this verb. Bushmen also have something to surprise you with "on the go". But, look at this pretty picture: in Espering, the verb "run" is "ran", and it is always correct. Here is what you will see for this verb from the dictionary:

The present form "ran",
the past form- "raned",
and the future form- "vil ran".

Cool running!

After all, in English you can also race-raced or jog-jogged in the right verb style.

Yet again attention! To those for who all this boring details are still not interesting, they can jump through 7 pages to the page 147- the end of the chapter.

19) How can one not mention the problem of long vowels in the capricious English pronunciation! Here is one of the comments to the letter B,b section of the Engaging Espering-English dictionary- it is about two words: "balm" and "bath" (perhaps, we will be able to at least remove this dirty stain on the face- or rather... tongue- of English):

balzam, but it is also bam- this is what we read on labels: the English word balm [ba:m]. Truly, one needs some balm to heal the wounds caused by English long vowels. But, you are not very likely to see a label that someone next to you will



read out loud like this:
[ba:m fo bam],
i.e. "balm for... bum"
or "bum for balm".

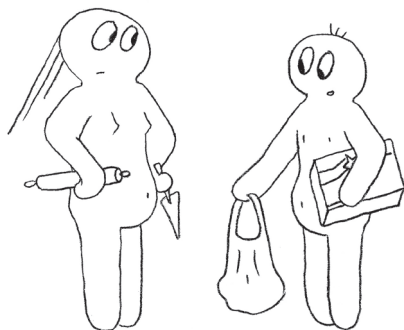
Yes, there are two and even
three English words
that are pronounced almost
the same but are spelt
differently
[ba:m with a long a:]-

balm and barm.

The third word bum [bam with a short a].

You tell me- in which context, and on which label will they
be used together? They won't be.

So, forget this madness
of the English language
when it comes to long
vowels. They say you
cannot pronounce these
words identically
(balm and bum),
but you can spell them
differently
(balm and barm), right?



Another similar example: bark, barque, buck- they all sound,
especially in fluent speech, like this: [bak]. Even though they
are three different words. Now, let us try to make sense
of this cacophony of sounds. The buck bellows without
a long vowel; in a barque, you can navigate only with a long
sound "a". Where will their paths cross?

Pay no attention to such things and confidently speak
pronouncing these words the way you can!

Let me repeat this: today, people in England, America and even Australia are often not keen on distinguishing between short and long vowels.

To add to this topic, see the Espering word "bas" in the dictionary, or go to the bath-house as they say in Russian when they want to say: "Leave me alone!"

I'm tired of all your nonsense!".

bas (the English word bath- [ba:s- but a lisping "s", as "ts"]. Again, do not pay any attention to the fact that it sounds similar to [bas]-bus in English, but not the word bass or basso (as in "a very low voice"), which in English is pronounced as ... [beys, or bes, or besou], but it would not be pronounced this way anywhere in the world. So, let's also leave e-ing "bas" to the great singer Shalyapin!

And, let's keep [beys] for the word "base"- any base, a vegetable sorting base or a computer database, or in the meanings "low, vile"!

So, in Espering- like in any opera a basso cantante or profondo- "basso" is "bas". Whichever way you look at it, it is unlikely that all these words would even meet in one context. Do you remember my "grammar horror story" in the dictionary above:

"The overture is over, and our bass in ...
in the bath (or on a bus)".

And who would think of confusing these words to the point where it will say that the bath or the bus is in the...bass.

Although, when it is 90 degrees Fahrenheit outside, you can easily imagine a bath-house in a bus full of people.

Of about 200 such words similar or identical in pronunciation or spelling, there are hardly 7-10 that can be

used in the same context. For example: "You need to fix this chord"- says one guitar player to another. And... will he begin to use a ... cord, or even a cod? (The English words chord and cord in fluent speech sound identical, with a long vowel, and the word cod has a short vowel in it).

In Espering, it is all very simply: if you need to use the word "chord" (the same English word for "string") it is the word "hord", and for "string" you will use "string"- as in English.

We will also leave cod in peace in its tin- in Espering, it is kod.

Do you want more of such wimsy-wamsies of this capricious 550-year-old child, our English grammar?

You see, the English words con and corn are so similar in pronunciation, but they are spelt differently and mean completely different things- con is contra (also trick, knock, etc.) and corn is maize (popcorn, grain, etc.).

How about a story for adults now? "I rush to the bedroom, and she is lying in bed with a ... larva"?!. That is actually not funny: both lover and larva... sound [la:ve]. And you hear the difference: lʌvə and lɑ:və? Then you are Rimsky Korsakov, and I am Beethoven. But it's already a little better:

[lʌvər and lɑ:rvə].

But, he who laughs last laughs the longest, namely, it is Espering: lover is laver, and larva is a word based on the international core word (from French to Esperanto)- larv, not the absurd "lave".

And I promised you a horror story, but not right before bedtime, please!

In the funeral home, there were....cops on the tables. What horror!!! The English words cops and corpse are the same in pronunciation except for the long vowel.

So, do we have an understanding here? Do not believe those boring people that tell you the length of vowels matters

But- again this but!- from a native English speaker, it will sound like something incoherent... a 4th way to pronounce it. Incidentally, there is also a 5th "beard"- in the meaning of "charge against somebody".

Such is the English language.

What about Espering? People ask: will "beard" sound like "bied", i.e. bied in Espering?

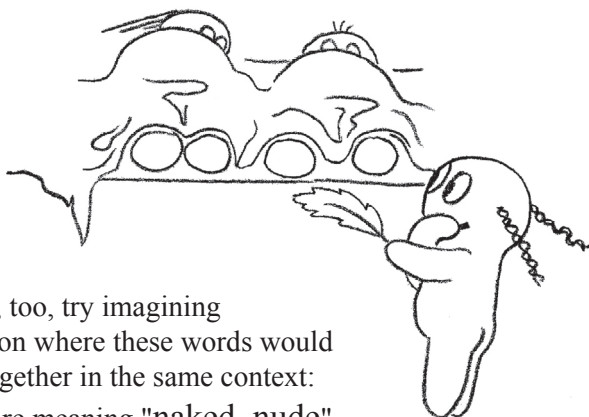
But, in Espering "bied" is the past tense form of "bi" (engl. be). What is to be done?

Ay bied.- "I was" or "I (am) beard"??

Let's try to figure it out.

What is the English word for "beard" in Espering? It is recommended that you should use bierd, better still- biard (the strange letter "ə" in transcription is something in between "e" and "a"), but it can also be bied and even biad- the important thing is that people should understand you!

One should really put a lot of effort into imagining a situation where the Espering words "bied" and the non-recommended(!- but not forbidden) "beard-bied", etc.



In English, too, try imagining a situation where these words would come together in the same context:
[bæə]-bare meaning "naked, nude"

and [bɛə(r)]!-bear meaning

1. "grizzly";
2. give birth to;
3. undure, etc., and a very similar (in fluent speech almost identical) [bə:] -bur meaning "agrimony"...

Unrealistic scenarios would be along the lines of "a bare bear was bearing a cub in the bur but was bearing tickling" and can be discarded altogether.

All these absurd "oddities" only partially(!!!) get transferred into Espering, because everything in Espering is pronounced exactly the way it is spelt- everything is crystal clear.

And, no grammar is necessary! All the shortcomings of Espering are shortcomings of the English language lexicon. But, it does not have the flaws of English grammar (let me emphasize- from the point of view of a universal language!).

We can compare English in Espering to a clothes fitting- English is scrupulously finicky, but it does not always guarantee a chic result. Sometimes, it is a Versace masterpiece, and sometimes it is more like a pair of jeans from Dolce and Gabbana, i.e. with lots of holes.

Such is the fabric of which English is made...



We can't very well include such Russian words as "boroda", "medved", "rozhat", "terpet", "repey"... in the universal language. As well as words from any other (!) language, which is as far away from English spoken by half the world as the distant planets in outer space, except for Espering trying to "fit in" with English!

Everything is Espering is simple and easy- you just need to choose the suitable and convenient words that sound like English words that are already familiar to half the people on the planet.

English still remains a semi-universal language for now, but Espering- given its qualities- is already, even today, a fully and truly universal.

Will it be in demand tomorrow? And, what will the day after tomorrow bring?...

For now, learning Espering is well worth your while! Half the planet will be able to understand you! And you will understand many of them! If there is a need to "bend" to understand, they will do it! And, one cannot say the same about any other of the 7000 languages in the world.

Not one! It is true only about Espering, which is ready and waiting for you.

IN MEETING THE WISHES SOME OF YOU

Regarding the yielding to English speakers in connection with the use in the Espering the combinations of vowels with letters **y** or **i**.

Namely letter combinations, i.e. in writing, because they sounds this way and that in exactly the same way.

So, here they all are:

ya or ia?

All English-readings would prefer to write "young" in Espering as "yang", but others may write as it will be more convenient for them: very likely "yang" or it might be "iang".

It will not be a mistake.

ye or ie?

yellow- yelou or... but it's unlikely- ielou.

yi or... ii?

yield- yild and...why not!

yo or io?

eng. iodine and [aiedain or aiedin],
in Espering yod and iod, too (spanish: yodo).

yu or iu?

youth- yus.

And vice versa:

ay and ai:

flight and fly- flayt(?) and flay(!)... yes, "flait" is more natural at-a-glance of any one from English-readings.

ey and ei:

play- pley, but gain and geyn... again (e-ing agein!) the same thing: e-ing gein is more preferable but only... with pen and paper or keyboard and monitor. On hearing the same word.

oy and oi:

yes, the English word "joy"- everyone will write so... in English, but in Espering?

In Espering, of course, "joy", but you not forbidden "joi" also. Simply and "joy", and "koin" in Espering- closer to the English writing more than "joi" and "koyn". And only.

But they sound the same.

But for the sound "uy-ui" in the English combination

of letters with y,- I can mention only one English word buoy
[boi, bwoi, and bu:i].

And no one English word with the sounds "iy" or "ii".
Although one word of foreign origin and associated with
the Bible I could remember. But I still show it by example
of Altai city Biysk [bijsk].

In this city Yuri Kondratyuk once had occasion to work.
Yuri Kondratyuk first proposed how to reach the Moon and
calculated the trajectory, and this his strategy was adopted
by the engineers of the Apollo program as "Kondratyuk's
route" or "Kondratyuk's loop" for the Apollo lunar landing
missions.

Here is a similar loop in the spelling of Espering words with
y and i, which I have described above in meeting the wishes
of English-speakers.

ABOUT ESPERING'S ENTERTAINING DICTIONARIES AND ITS WEBSITE

First of all, a few words account the website itself, even
though it is not Espering's birthplace.
Espering was born, literally, among people and tested among
real living people in different countries- a year before it went
online and appeared on the Internet.

Here is one of the opinions about it:

"What is the Espering website about? It is about
anything and everything. Obviously, the topic
determines its content: it is not an entertainment
portal; it is all "about" Espering. As it is rightly
noted in the header on one of the website's pages:
"...for those that love crowds and herds of words

in the vast expanses of our planet".

It has its interesting and witty parts, but it definitely serves the main purpose of introducing and familiarizing the reader with the new language.

In essence, the Espering website is a kind of minutes of everything heard about and around Espering; primarily, of course, among those interested in this new language that, by the way, include a few outstanding professionals: philologists, linguists, teachers of English(!), etc.

On the Espering website, just like in the Espering language itself, everything is up to those that want to get to know Espering. Both the website and the language itself is an "all-people project".

It is best expressed in the epigraph to one of the website's pages (I will quote as exactly as I can remember it): "Language is like a city of and for all. Everyone adds a stone to its magnificent edifice".

Let me add this from myself: someone may add beautiful marble, and some- even precious gems (hello there, linguists!), and the majority will be able to add only limestone, but every contribution is useful for building the edifice of Espering.

There are already Espering translators, authors, compilers and commentators, in particular, those contributing for the Espering dictionaries".

* In the big and entertaining(!) Russian-Espering-English dictionary, there are 9,500 words; it is located on the Espering website and it can be found using the link from the Lesson in the Main Menu; directly



in the body of this
dictionary
and in comments
to some words
that begin with half
the letters
of the alphabet, there
are engaging, fun,
and humorous
commentaries.

One of them can be found below- it is included in the personal page of "honey flow" from Ludminka, also on the website. There is also Fed's first personal page, the Fedo-Library, which will also be briefly mentioned below.

But the letter that truly stands out in this still unfinished dictionary- and, by the way, everyone is invited to participate in completing it- is the letter **T** from **T**artarin of **T**arskon, a reader from **T**aganrog (the Home City of Anton Chekhov): for this letter- in the dictionary!- there are images, videos (for example, for the word "tram"), music, songs, YouTube clips, and much more. It is truly engaging. It would be so exciting and unique to complete the work on the entire dictionary in a similarly light-hearted and unprecedented spirit!

To quote a "honey flow" in another place: that would not be possible for any other cause. Like with any enterprise, some things work out and some do not, and others simply could not work out due to some technical reasons.

For example, how can such succinctness be achieved:

esens (!); (English: essence).

Or: jaj (!); (English: judge).

And, if it cannot be achieved, where will inspiration come

from?! Therefore, do not judge too harshly.

For Espering, it is important to change the vocabulary landscape, to change it to achieve diversity that does not, however, border on linguistic disgrace.

So, try it for yourself.

We will publish the most successful contributions immediately.

Espering's Big (for a young man of beautiful proportions, it is the ideal weight: 9,500 words) and Entertaining Russian-Espering-English dictionary likes to boast that it includes a little bit of everything: pointed jokes, sarcastic words, gags and kicks, as well as newly conceived anecdotes; plus, there is some mindless jeering and gibing, for good measure... In short, it is the provocative that determines the tone... How could it be otherwise:

the Espering website is an all-people website!

To express it in an even shorter way: it combines foolishness that minds its own business and wisdom that is foolishly timid. There is also learnedness in the mix, but, thankfully, none of the academic type. It does not dress up "fit to kill" an academic regalia - it looks great in a home-brewed suit of a "bosom-friend" dress style.

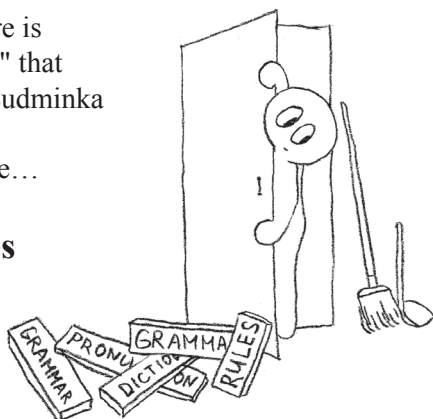
In the meantime, here is the little "honey flow" that the busy bee called Ludminka liked so much, and perhaps one more...

And, here comes

Espering...

or, is it the first

swallow
that flew in?



So, in the beehive of the Espering website, which we hope-along with all enthusiasts and romantics- will be all busily aflutter with activity, and contributors will come in large numbers, all the people of the world... while it is still one big beehive (*a personal page, too*).

It is my beehive of "honey flow". It is a bee's honey flow. And, what did you think?

Did you think that- here and now, right on this page- you will settle all your hot deals using the incorrigible "Russian way" of doing things?... (there is a wordplay in Russian:

"bee bribes"-vz'yatok and "outright bribe"-v'zyatka)

I, as the housekeeper in this e-beehive, intend to work tirelessly using all my 6 legs, wings and proboscis and bring in my honey flow in any weather.

It is such a blessing what my field is right nearby filled with wildflowers, berries, and... freshly green thicket. My field is Espering's Entertaining Dictionary. It is a vast field... A total of 9,500 words... And, some words do not belong to any vocabulary clusters, which is an unheard of thing!

In its Espering-(Russian)-English dictionary, for example, each letter of the alphabet is followed by... again, an unheard of thing... yes, I am already amazed!... alphabet-vocabulary novellas in the style of Boccaccio and Munchausen.

They are so daring and bold that for one exposing novella following the letter F (it is, however, the only one that his keyboard-pen had nothing to do with; it is from a nearby Fed's beehive; as if he would expose himself... fat chance) he suffered quite a bit from my sting...

But, let's go back to the business at hand. In this Entertaining-Diverting-Amusing Dictionary, there honey drops and even honey flows here and there (Espering is very prolific with words).

It is them that I will be bringing here, to my beehive.

So, wish me well:

may there be more honey morsels of words for me
to carry, especially since the comments part
of the dictionary has not be completed yet. I sure
have been buzzing into Espering's ears demanding
that I be given this my own personal page-beehive!..

Otherwise, who knows when you come across those sweet
flows of the vocabulary words...

Here is the most delicious- to my bee's taste- vocabulary
honey flow from there.

It is still a long time before spring, but here meet...

the letter L and the word "swallow"...

svalou; (English: swallow [swɑ:lou or swɒləʊ]. For those
that paid attentions to the word fon (English: fawn), which
Espering stubbornly keeps instead of the word "foun"
(English: phone):

here is where this overlap is revealed.

But, first and foremost, there are so many similar overlaps
you won't believe it! Secondly, as to the discrepancies
between the spelling and the pronunciation, in English there
are all too common: fawn and [fo:n], phone and [foun]...

You do not need to fly far to find them. Here is the word
"swallow" and [s(u)valou]. Do you remember the sweet old
line from either Plescheev (an author of children's rhyme
about the swallow!) or Saltykov-Schedrin (a harsh satirist...):
"The swallow is bringing spring in on its wings..."

In English, it sounds more like this:

"We will quickly swallow it for we are very hungry"

because the second meaning of the word is...



"to swallow",
which means
"ingest".

Although in English there is also
another verb

"gulp", etc.

Espering protests such
bloodthirstiness of English grammar
and dictionary and below it
proposes its own, or rather almost
international, word "swallow"-irondel.

In Esperanto, it is hirundo;
in French, this h- is delicately not pronounced:
hirondelle- irondel(!);

in Spanish, it is golondrina...

In Japanese, however, the word "swallow" is tsubame,
and for the Chinese, who ate all of their sparrows, the word
"swallow" is thun (or something like that). Or, maybe, they
do swallow swallows? No, that cannot be.

In German, the word "swallow" is Schwalbe- does that
remind you of something?

Of course, it does- the word swallow!

Just imagine: some curious etymologists discovered that
the word "swallow" is of Scandinavian origin. Some of them
decided to dig deeper and found the ancient English word
swelg. Other experts kept digging around and found this-
pretty funny!- English word swealwe, which was preceded
by the old Germanic word swalwon. From there, even a blind
man would see the connection with the Swedish word svala.
And, only a completely deaf person would not hear
the similarity to the Proto-Indo-European word swolwi...
You can test your hearing right now:

swol-wi as Russian solo-vey...

There! In the Slovak language, it is slavik.

And, in the Polish language, it is slowik.

"However,- the voice of a Chukchi etymologist is heard from somewhere far below as he drags out a wonderfully preserved furry carcass of a mammoth,- you were looking for a swallow, but you found me here with a mammoth and a nightingale."

Therefore, I do not believe in any of those fables.

So, you are already impatient to learn the true etymology of this English word, which can mean both "swallow-irondel" and "swallow-ingest". In the opinion of my learned neighbor living one floor above me, who is an amateur ornithologist, "it is not a coincidence because this sweet little bird flies around with its mouth wide open as it catches delicious and nutritious mosquitoes as it flies."

My neighbor living one floor below me is not only an etymologist; he is also an entomologist- as a professional mosquito killer, he actively protests and stands with all swallows: he is convinced that all mosquitoes are killed by his insecticide.

And, finally, my neighbor living on the same floor as me, who is both loud-mouthed and foul-mouthed (where does he ever find all those words?), also a folklore specialist in his past life, shared with me this secret for a bottle of beer:

"It was during the time when birds could not speak, but fish were fluent in all the various languages. And, people were using only one language.

One day, a swan called Swan (English- swan) was swimming in the waters of a pond called Pond (English- pond) when it was caught by a giant catfish called Catfish (English- catfish).

The fish was so happy that it cried out loud in perfect English:

"There, I have got you! Now, I will swallow you!" But, the swan stretched out its mighty wings and flew away shouting back:

"Aha, swallow swallow - and I don't want you to swallow! Swallow, swallow... you lowly creature (from the English low)!.. now, stay there low, there below... a swallow... swallow... you will not swallow the swan!"

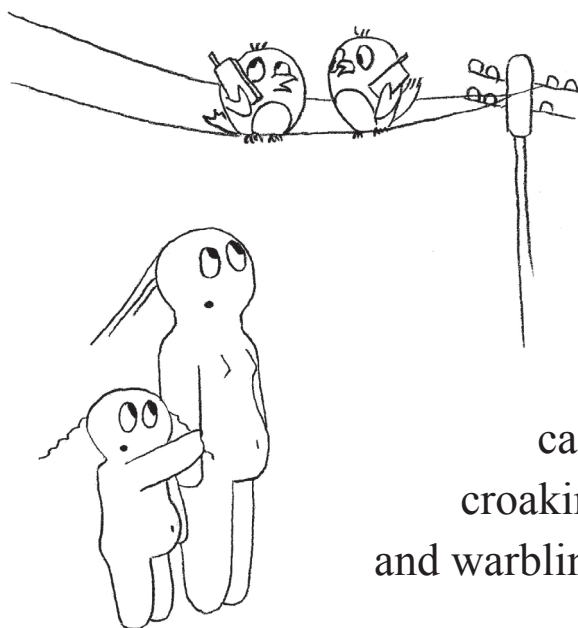
And, then he disappeared from view.

Such a turn of events rendered the catfish speechless, and together with it the rest of all fish lost the ability to speak and use language. The swan kept flying higher and higher, zigzagging in the blue sky like a fierce lightning. It did not even notice how it turned from a white swan, in whose family there was only one black swan (its great-great grandfather) into a white, black and blue swallow.

But, all the other birds saw that, and they heard its loud "swallow, swallow"... That was how the Swan turned into the Swallow. And, all the other birds were so amazed by its transformation that they, all of a sudden, began speaking in all the various languages.

At that very moment, there came from below, from the walls of a tower that was nearly touching the sky, a multi-language noise of the people that were previously speaking the same one language.

But, the birds soon agreed to use the same one language in the sky- chirping- leaving behind all the various primary native languages:



cackling,
croaking,
and warbling...

But, under the same sky, only on the ground, people did not receive the same language, even though, in their imitation of the birds, they created networks and something called Twitter, where they could be heard chirping and tweeting like noisy sparrows, again in different languages, even though some of them knew how to speak Esperanto."

At that point, my drunken friend grew silent and looked engrossed deep in his thoughts...

All around, as far as the eye could see, there were herds of four- and two-legged creatures mumbling something in different languages (not only those of birds and primates) listening to him politely and batting their eyelashes...

It was year 2011... It was a time of great pandemonium... Tongues were wagging... And, in came Espering... It was bringing with it, on the threshold of winter, a hope of spring, regardless of the season, as is fashionable these days. It was bringing with it a linguistic spring, ahead of all the early prophetic swallows with a fresh green leaf in the lapel of its jacket flying open to powerful winds...)

The Espering dictionary continues:

lepel; (English: lapel [lepel. No?

Is it better: læpel or læpəl]?..)

Here is another example:

Everybody to the Square!

(address: Entertaining Espering-English Dictionary >
letter S > word skver)

skver; (English: square, which sounds like a market square on a busy day: [sk(u)vee(r)].

Tell me, how is the Espering word "skver" any worse? In Spanish or Esperanto, it also sounds very simple: skvar(o)? By the way, have you noticed and paid attention to the "unpleasant" words in the English language that begin with this "squ-"? Follow me: squabble, squadron (we all know what can be expected from a squadron in a square- definitely not more fresh air), squalid, squeak, squeal, squalor, squander, squib, squish in the mud, squash, squint, squirm like a worm... finally, we get to a fountain of a word "squirt", which can also stand for a syringe.

What do you say to that?! It is a lively picture
of a town (Middle Ages?) square
painted by a ... dictionary.

On a whole page!

Yes, yes, all these words, with the exception of half a dozen,

of which the majority fit in nicely with this picture: squash, squire, and even squaw (in a fair booth of curiosities?) Apart from the rest of them is the words squeamish (could it be Lieutenant Rzhevsky from that squadron? Unbelievable!) and squatty (yes, it's indeed him, no doubt about it. Lieutenant Rzhevsky is the rollicking hussar and Rabelaisian alpha-male, the half-real character of most obscene Russian anecdotes).

How can you say now that this Espering dictionary is not interesting and engaging? That was the idea to make the entire dictionary in this truly engaging style. But, it had to be put aside for another- publicistic and competitive- idea: to put the English language- as a candidate to be the global language!- in the middle of this square, a Calvary, where the excited and elegantly tongue-tied Lieutenant Rzhevsky is to push aside the executioner and cut off the 3 heads of a snatched prisoner- some evil alien being that he and his squadron have taken captive but...

alas! speaking, from all the filthy languages that Lieutenant Rzhevsky knew, only the English version.

Off comes the head, still opening and closing its eyes, of the English spelling; it is followed by the English transcription throwing up all around it, and the last one to come off is the English pronunciation still producing strings of unintelligible sounds. But the crowd is already willingly following the new leader and guide- the Espering language and...

But, I digress. Let's continue with our boring dictionary...
skvosh; (English: squash...)

** Espering laid this egg, like a "Easter egg",
in its word nest;
it was stolen and brought here by Ludminka.*

To make it easier for you to appreciate the level of such

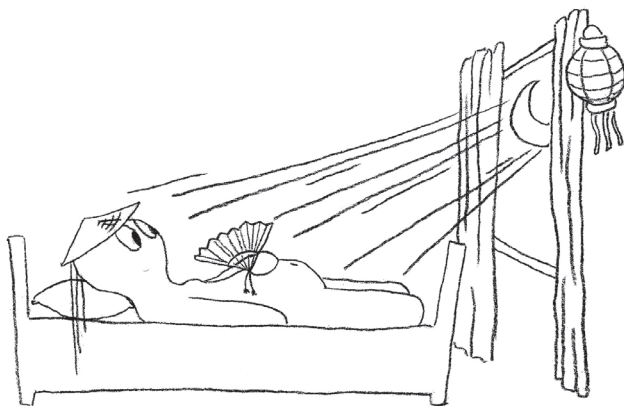
engaging quality, allow me to share a couple statements from a discussion at the lingvoforum about a language without grammar:

- But, starting with four words, word order is not enough, because four period signs can already produce, what is called in linguistics and mathematics, the branching graph.

- The Chinese poets did without it somehow:

床前明月光 (bed- before- clean moon- light)

"Before the bed is the light of a clear moon".



In its Engaging dictionaries, Espering tried to do without all sorts of branching graphs, the Newton binomial or other similar things from a standard dictionary.

No, no, no- leave these things for true "students":

neither [transcription here]

1. adv; if you don't go, ~ shall I; ~ ... nor;
are neither here nor there;
2. colloquial; me neither;
3. cj.; not either;
4. pron; not one... or the other...;
5. obsolete; nawther;
6. ~... etc., etc., etc...

In the global language, such academic dictionary "bells and whistles" are indeed neither here nor there. In Espering, dictionaries should be not just simple- they should be plain and straightforward.

But, since Espering is only just beginning, it is impossible to fully eliminate some dull explanations, demonstrations, comparisons, and other similar things in it. How I wish it could be more engaging!

But, ideally, the Espering dictionary should look and already looks like that (*compare with the example above*):

nayze (no... no)- neither, neither... nor, etc.

The Espering dictionary is a dictionary for any and all! It is simple and easy, without any grammar and any need to analyze and understand complicated things, or something there to learn.

We also made every effort to not use any "conventional abbreviations", tildes, bold type and other such academic gimmicks. Our purpose is to make this dictionary as simple as possible:

Luk leksikon, open maus, spik!

**Open the dictionary, look, and speak! Look and speak!
Luk en spik! That's it.**

As to the engaging micro-novellas after each letter of the alphabet in the Espering-(Russian)-English dictionary, most of them are, so to speak, alphabet and vocabulary related and based.

There is feedback on these novellas in the Reviews of Espering, here in this book.

One of them, following the letter F f, stands out; it was written by Fed, the first one to have a personal page

on the Espering site (his Fedo-Library) and refer to himself as an online writer.

In this novella, in accordance with the rules of the site, Espering is a language and it lives everywhere including, of course, its dominion- dictionaries- where one can overhear and sometimes see quite interesting things...

Well, as to the letter B b, even though it is the second letter of the alphabet, it is the first consonant of the alphabet, and it has quite a few things to say about its alphabet colleagues in the true style of Walter Scott!.. Read it all in the Novellas section.

ABOUT ESPERING IN ESPERING

About Espering on Espering



*(with word-for-word translation into English
after some fragments)*

No, no, zis no original inglish, bat espering.
Es-pe-ring! No esperanto, bat olso universal
lengvij, onli most simpl en izi lengvij in vorld.
En besaids zet espering- simpl inglish vizaut

gramatik! Onli faiv o nain simpl ruls.

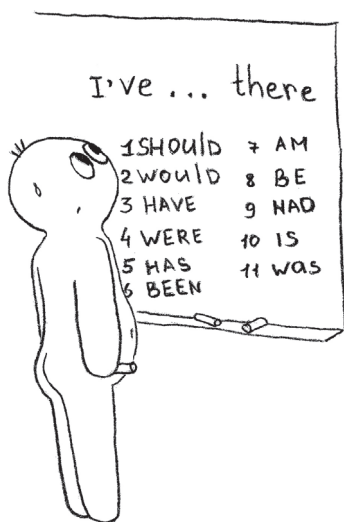
Vi rid e pronons espering ekzakt ez vi rait. Vizaut no-regular verbs. En onli tventi tu leters in hi alfabet. No tventi siks ez in inglish. Bat tventi siks saunds- in pleys of fifti o siksti in inglish.

No, no, it is not an original English language; it is Espering. Es-pe-ring! It is not Esperanto, but it is also a universal language, only it is the simplest and easiest language in the world. Besides, Espering is a simplified version of English without any grammar! It only has 5 or 9 simple rules. In Espering, we read and pronounce words exactly how they are spelt.

There are no irregular verbs. Its alphabet contains only 22 letters, not 26 like in the English.

And, it has only 26 sounds, unlike the 50 or 60 sounds in the English language.

Fo ekzempl: van "bi" insted inglish "bi" viz sam moo "em, iz, aar"- in prezent tens; en van "bied" (bi plus -ed, ez ol regular verbs!) insted inglish "voz, vee, biin" in past, en sou on.



For example:

one "bi"

instead of the English "be"
with its forms "am, is, are"
in the present tense,

and one "bied"

(bi plus -ed, like in all regular verbs!) instead of the English

"was, were, been"
in the past tense, etc.

Zis lengvij espering hev onli vokabular (leksikon, dikshenri). Viz vords hau meni ich nid: from yu ferst tventi o fifti vords en tu ol inglish vords- et list ful inglish dikshenri!

En vot veri important: olredi tedey about haf o serd of ol pipl on Ers... nou espering, bikoze zey nou inglish. En fo rest of pipl also no nid lern espering- nasing lern in espering!- eksept nyu vords hau meni yu nid hie en rait nau.

This Espering language has only the dictionary. It is a dictionary containing as many words as each person decides they need: from your first 20 or 50 words to even all the English words, the complete English dictionary!

And, here is what's very important: today, about half or third of all people on this planet... know Espering because they know English. And, for the remaining people, there is no need to learn Espering- there is nothing to learn in Espering!- except new words that you need right here and right now.

In internet vi hev espering-saits in rusia lengvij, bat viz peyjes in azer lengvijes: inglish, frans, espan, brazil, itali, german, esperanto, chaina... Viz ferst transleyshens: proz en poezi (verses), fraz-buks (litl en viz vokabular from tu sauzends van handred vords), diferent dikshenris en sou ol.

Espeing- lengvij van fo ol! Fo ol humaniti! Ich ken spik, rid en rait espering viz help of alon dikshenri. En in espering iven no noushen "no-korekt": inaf spik sou zet evrivan vil andestend yu.

On the Internet, there are Espering websites in Russian, but

they contain pages in different languages: English, French, Spanish, Brazilian, Italian, German, Esperanto, and Chinese. There are also the first translations: there is prose and poetry, phrasebooks (a small phrasebook and one with a dictionary of 2.250 words), various dictionaries, etc.

Espering is a language for all! For all humanity! Everyone can speak, read and write in Espering with the help of just the dictionary.

In Espering, there is no notion of "incorrect": it is sufficient to speak in a way that allows others to understand you.

Hu invented espering?
 Vot vi nou zis felou vont zet espering vil bi lengvij
 of ol humaniti. Bat vi sink zis hi inoveyshen real
 jenius: in histori no bied lengvij zet from hi start haf
 humaniti noued hi en fo rest haf zee nasing bat nou
 set of vords zet syutebl fo ich men, in eni pleys,
 fo eni sirkomstances.

En zee nasing fo vi bat yuz espering, spik espering!
 Til hi vil bikam real universal lengvij on vi planet!
 No onli van lengvij, bat bitvin ol azer lengvijes-
 universal lengvij fo universal komunikat
 (o komunikeyshen). Vot zet neseleri in vi greyt
 world vilaj!
 O "vilij"- ez moo komfort fo yu. In eni keys yu
 andestended ol, tru?!! Vot bied bi proved!

Who invented Espering?

We know that this fellow wanted Espering to become the language of all mankind. But we believe that his innovation is truly ingenious: in all of history, there has never been a language that half of the world's population knew from the start, and for the remaining half of the people there is nothing to do but learn a set of new words that are suitable

for anybody, in any place, and in any circumstances.

And, there is nothing left for us but to use Espering. Use it until it becomes truly the universal language on our planet! It will not be the only language in the world, but among all other languages it will be the universal language for universal communication. That is what our big global village needs! Or "vilaj", if you prefer. In any case, you understood everything, didn't you?!! Exactly what had to be proved!

SO, WHY ESPERING? WHAT FOR? WHAT AND HOW? WHAT'S NEXT?

Let's say that half of all people living on this planet already know the English language, but the other half- while they have nothing against knowing English, just like any other language- do not want to learn either English or any other languages: it is difficult, it is hard, and it takes a long time.



They just don't want to learn
a new language.

Don't even try
to persuade them.
Just like the Brits
or Americans-

they don't want to learn
other languages
and they

don't do it.

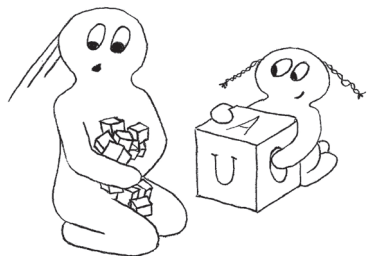
And, there is such a language where you do not need to learn anything! It is Espering, the universal language for all.

It has no grammar, and there is nothing in it that English speaking people- and those that do not know English-

need to learn.

The only thing that remains is, for the first, to get used to a slightly modified spelling and an even less changed pronunciation of the already familiar words, and, for the second, learn the necessary new words as they become needed in real life situations (literally, on the go); also, learn just 9 simple rules. Can you imagine something simpler? Or, something even easier? Let us confirm once again- nothing can be simpler or easier.

If everyone- every single person- learns at least the first 10-20-40-100 simple words in Espering, we get the common universal language of the people on Earth!



Here they are, for a start, with translation into 9 languages: **English, Spanish, Portuguese Brazilian, French, Russian, Italian, German, Esperanto,**

Chinese and some more, for comparison:

*** 1. The first 11 most useful words**
in Espering fot all the World:

nie- near, cerca, próximo, près (proche), около (приблизительно), vicino (chiudere), nah, proksima(-e), 近.

it- eat, comer, comer, manger, есть (кушать), mangiare, essen, manĝi, 吃.

drink- drink, beber, beber, boire, пить, напиток; bere, trinken, trinki, 饮.

slip- sleep, dormir, dormir, dormir, спать, dormire, schlafen, dormi, 睡(觉).

streit- straight, derecho, diretto, droit, прямо, dritto, gerade,

rekte, 直.

ken- can, poder, pode, peut, мочь (могу), può, können, povi, 可.

neym- name, nombre, nome, ном, имя, nome, Name, nomo, 名.

giv- give, dar, dar, donner, дать; dare, geben, doni, 给.

teyk- take, tomar, tomar, prendre, брать, prendere, nehmen, preni, 拿.

vont- want, querer, querer, vouloir, хотеть, desiderare, wollen, voli, 想(要).

fri- free, gratis, livre, gratuitement, свободный, бесплатный, libero, gratis (frei), senpaga(-e), 免费.

Now, say to yourself:

"I know the first 11 words in Espering,
the universal language!"

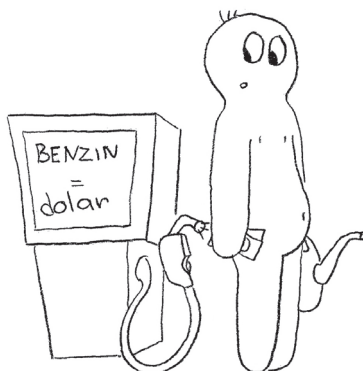
And, pass them on to others! Together with you, one half of the world's population knows these 11 words in Espering (and in English)! Some of the second half, perhaps, knows the English word "drink", which is also...

a word in Espering!

The same is true about
many other words

in Espering,

which many people-
even those that do not
know English-
recognize when they hear
them or even already(!)
use them in their speech:



shop, market, prais, dolar, shou, gud, bas, trein, eerpleyn,
tiket, benzin, hotel, namber, help, yu, van, tu, sri... ..

**** 2. The second 10 helpful words**

in Espering (*when shopping*):

shop- shop, tienda, loja, magasin, магазин, negozio, Laden (Geschäft), magazeno, 商店.

market- market, mercado, mercado, marché, рынок, mercato, Markt, merkato, 市场.

bay- buy, comprar, comprar, acheter, покупать, comprare (acquistare), kaufen, acheter, 买了.

prais- price, precio, preço, prix, цена, prezzo, Preis, prezo, 价格.

dolar- dollar, dólar, dólar, dollar, доллар, dollaro, Dollar, dolaro, 亿美元.

shou- show, mostrar, mostrar, montrer, показать (зрелище); mostrare, zeigen, montri, 显示.

luk- look, mirar, olha, regarder, смотреть; guardare, schauen, rigardi, 一看.

gud- good, bueno, bom, bon, хорошо, buono, gut, bona(-e), 好.

fud- food, alimento, alimentos, aliments, еда (пища); cibo (alimento), Essen, nutrajo, 食品.

clozes (dres)- clothes (dress), ropa (vestido), roupa (vestido), vêtements (robe), одежда, abbigliamento, Kleidung (Kleid), vesto (robo), 衣服 (或礼服).

***** 3. The third 12-17 necessary words**

in Espering (*when traveling*):

bas- bus, autobús, ônibus, bus, автобус, bus, Bus, buso, 公交车.

trein- train, tren, trem, train, поезд, treno, Zug, trajno, 火车.

eerpleyn- airplane, avión, avião, avion, самолёт, aeroplano, Flugzeug, aeroplano, 飞机上.

auer- hour, hora, horas, heure, час, ora, Stunde, horo, 小时.

taim- time, tiempo, tempo, temps, время, tempo, Zeit, tempo, 时间.

minut- minute, minuto, minuto, minute, минута, minuto, Minute, minuto, 一分钟.

eerport- airport, aeropuerto, aeroporto, aéroport, аэропорт,

aeroporto, Flughafen, flughaveno, 机场.

tiket- ticket, boleto, bilhete, billet, билет, biglietto, Ticket, bileto, 车票.

begij- baggage, equipaje, bagagem, bagages, багаж, bagaglio, Gepäck, pakaĵo, 行李.

benzin (petrol)- benzine (petrol), bencina, benzina (gasolina), benzine (essence gaz), бензин, benzina, Benzin, benzino, 汽油 (或汽油) .

hotel- hotel, hotel, hotel, hôtel, гостиница, albergo, Hotel, hotelo, 酒店.

rum- room, habitación (cuarto), quarto, chambre, комната; stanza, Zimmer, câmbro, 室.

pasport- passport, pasaporte, passaporte, passeport, паспорт, passaporto, Reisepass, pasporto, 护照.

strit- street, calle, rua, rue, улица, strada, Straße, strato, 大街上.

haus- house, casa, casa, maison, дом, casa, Haus, domo, 房子.

namber- number, número, número, nombre, номер (число, количество), numero, Anzahl, numero, 号.

help- help, ayuda, ajudar, aider, помощь, помочь; aiutare, offen (öffnen), helpi(-o), 帮助.

**** 4. The fourth 10 convenient words

in Espering (*time, etc.*):

dey- day, día, dia, jour, день, giorno, Tag, tago, 一天.

tedey- today, hoy, hoje, aujourd'hui, сегодня, oggi, heute, hodiaŭ, 今天.

temoro- tomorrow, mañana, amanhã, demain, завтра, domani, morgen, morgaŭ, 明天.

yesteday- yesterday, ayer, ontem, hier, вчера, ieri, gestern, hieraŭ, 昨天.

moning- morning, mañana, de manhã, matin, утро, mattina, Morgen, matene, 今天上午.

ivning- evening, tarde, à noite, soir, вечер, sera, Abend, vespere, 晚上.

open- open, abrir, abrir, ouvrir, открыть, aprire, zu öffnen,

malfermi, 打开.

wik- week, semana, semana, semaine, неделя, settimana, Woche, semajno, 周.

mach- much, mucho, muito, beaucoup, много, molto, viel, multe, 太多.

du- do, hacer, fazer, faire, делать, fare, tun (machen), fari, 这样做.

***** 5. The fifth 10 auxiliary words

in Espering (*question words, numerals, etc.*):

vot- what, qué, o que, que, что, che, was, kio, 什么.

hu- who, quién, que, qui, кто, chi, wer, kiu, 谁.

vee- where, donde, onde, où, где, dove, wobei, kie, 在那里.

ven- when, cuando, quando, quand, когда, quando, wenn, kiam, 时.

hau- how, cómo, como, comment, как, come, wie, kiel, 怎么样.

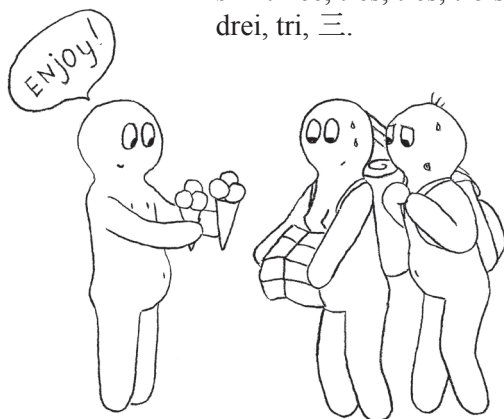
ay- I (me), yo, Eu, je (moi), я, io, ich, mi, 我.

yu- you, tu (vosotros, usted(-es), você, tu (toi, vous), ты (вы), si (te), du (Sie), vi (ci), 你.

van- one, uno, um, une, один (1), uno, ein, unu, 一个.

tu- two, dos, dois, deux, два (2), due, zwei, du, 二.

sri- three, tres, très, trois, три (3), tre, drei, tri, 三.



ENJOY!
(in English
and Espering:

Use
and enjoy!)

But wait, wait a minute! Will these 50 words be sufficient, plus another fifty words perhaps, for communication? Yes, that will be quite sufficient. Remember what you read earlier about the 6 helpful words for all travelers!

It is also true that for deeper level conversations another couple hundred words will be required. So, how many words are indeed sufficient?

Any(!) thought may be expressed with the help of **2,000** words, incredible as it may sound.

And, there is some proof of that:
English definition dictionaries
explain all (all!) words using only
these 2,000 words.

By the way, they are also
the words that represent 86%
of any text in English.

If they are replaced with randomly selected 2,000 words, they will amount to only 0.1% of all words, which is 1,000 fewer. So, word selection is also very important.

So, among those 2,000 selected words are some of the most commonly used words (the so called "high frequency" words). They are the most important of the most useful words required for communication right here and right now!

The 2,000-word Espering dictionaries
pay close attention to that.

And, they are suitable for defining all other words- many thousands of them- which, naturally, means that they are suitable for expressing any thought! They come in handy and are always at the tip of your tongue in any situation.

For everyday situations, 1,500 words are more than enough,

**and for survival level communication
a mere 150 words is sufficient!**

Choose however many words you need, and then just add more as needed!

Begin with the most frequently used words: if 1,000 words are required in an everyday situation, the essence of the conversation can be summarized using just...

40 words, carefully selected!

Espering offers you such correct little dictionaries:

from the "first" 40 words and then +40 new words,

as you go and as needed.

It is only an approximate estimate that 80 words are sufficient for a basic simple conversation, 150-200 words for mutual understanding, 450 words for everyday communication, 850 for complete understanding of everyday situations, and 1,500 words for reading, and deep level reading at that.

But, it all depends on the where, with whom, and about what of the communication situation.

Also, keep in mind that approximately the first hundred (100!) words from the dictionary of the most frequently used words already cover...

half (50%!!) of an average English text!

So, remember 400-800 most commonly used words, and you will have no difficulty communicating with people. And, the words will be memorized naturally and easily, given time and practice.

And, what is next?

About 8,000 words are necessary for full scale communication with an average European

(in oral and written form), as well as for reading any books;



and about
10,000-20,000

words
are commonly used
by an educated

person
in their

native
language.

And, how about communication anywhere, all over the world?

Anywhere and everywhere?

With any and every person?

80 words will be sufficient for a very simple conversation!

FINAL WORDS TO THE READER

A few final words to the reader- and to all of us!- from Olga Larlen, who is also known as OlgaLar, one of the first Espering enthusiasts, a young polyglot and traveler:

I, who knows English pretty well and who was saddened last summer by my inability to communicate with people when I was in Latin America on vacation (because nobody knows English there), have just tried the universal, easy and simple variant of English called Espering, and I am already a fan!

That is what had been missing until now...

but together with everybody else! If all people on this planet, without tiring their brains with grammar, in two weeks only learn at least 100 words in Espering, the problem of worldwide and universal communication will be solved! And, what about in two more weeks?!. And another two! Espering will then become a truly a universal language of all the people on planet Earth!

How can anyone miss such a fortunate opportunity: a universal language already known to and spoken by half of all the people in the world, and this language is perfectly ready for active use: it has its dictionaries, phrasebooks, first translations, and service. And, what's more, it is the easiest and simplest language in all of mankind's history.

It could not be any simpler!

No grammar!!

Just words!!!

And, it works!

Try and see for yourself!

"Learn Espering and help everyone around you to learn it (or teach them to speak Espering yourself)! Let every person in the world do this- it would be the most worthy and mutually beneficial pyramid in the world! It would be a true language game called "Civilization"!

Copy or print out the amazingly short "Espering lesson-phrasebook-dictionary" and give it away to everyone around".

The Espering language itself (everything in it is lively, both in characters and in actions- just read its website!) suggests that you download its Lesson that is only half a page long

consisting of 9 simplest rules (even though 4 rules is sufficient) and phrasebooks- from a 40-word one to a large phrasebook for those traveling abroad, as well as its various- big and small- dictionaries and even the first translations into Espering (from Grandpa Chukovsky's Telephone, only it is really from Grandma Konotop (the translator is a pensioner)- I could not believe how cool it is and I already know it by heart!)

But, the most important thing is that there is a dual-brochure that can be downloaded to print out and put in your... shirt's front pocket! On its 16 pages, there are 22 phrases and the first 200 words of Espering to learn.



The title of the brochure is...

office origami.

It is a little wonder!

The entire dual-brochure can be printed out on just 2

sheets of paper.

How cool is that!

Let me assure you:

Espering is very convenient
for communication on the Internet, too!

And, I have already started using it (very soon, I was already speaking Espering fluently). Will you all follow me? What a cool thing to do! And, what a great view of our world's very foreseeable future!

It is a very near future, too: on an ascending scale, there is Espering, then Esperanto, then "polyglot-ism" or some universal language of a fantastic future "artificially" imparted

using some yet-unknown distance neurosurgery method.
 So, shall we wait for that future to come?!
 It all depends on each and every one of us here
 on this planet Earth!

Here is some information about this Brochure:

THE MIRACLE-BROCHURE

"Espering is a universal, simple and easy English
 language without grammar!"
*(it is a pocket-size printed dual-brochure (9x13 cm);
 16 pages; the first 22 phrases and the 200 words!):*

* link to the Google Drive- file sharing service:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxBag-l-5vfha2JLVilxRnpzamc/view?usp=sharing>

- for printing out and distributing everywhere:
 in the streets, the metro and various institutions, among
 your neighbors, friends, family members and people you
 meet while traveling!
- the link to one ZIP archive (but, it can be opened using
 any archiving program):
 1. in the DOC format- 75 Kb- to print out using
 a printer...
 ...only 2 pages of 2 standard A4 sheets of paper!
 for the entire! 16-page dual-brochure, i.e. each
 folding brochure- on 1 page of A4. That's the trick!
 2. with a brief description (txt- 2Kb);
 3. and with a funny illustration (JPG- 41Kb)
 "How to Fold the Espering Brochure-Pocketmod",
 i.e. using the pocketmod method.
 The name of the archive in Latin characters:
 Espering-broshur-pocketmod.zip- only 72 Kb
(by the method of pocketmod.com).

There is nothing more that I can add.

So, go ahead and make your choice!

Choose your additional auxiliary language for worldwide universal communication everywhere: from the virtual vastness of the Internet- a truly Global Network- to specific geographic points on the Globe to which we can establish lines of communication at any time.

Such is the time we live in. We visit various places on our planet Earth. Yesterday, we stayed where we live. Today, we can be either here or there. Tomorrow, we will be ANYWHERE we want to be!

We simply cannot do without a simple, easy- just learn new words as needed- universal language called Espering!
It is truly a language for anyone and everyone!

Do not forget: Espering is the only language without any grammar; one can speak, read and write in this language using only a dictionary!

So, take from it- take from it exactly what you want and need.
Because there is nothing in Espering that you will need
to learn!

Espering is a lot more convenient than English or any other language- for communication everywhere in the world!
It is a universal and natural version of the English language!
Thanks to it- even as soon as today!- you will feel more confident in any place in the world where at least some English is spoken.

Do not be afraid to make mistakes when speaking Espering-
you will be understood always and everywhere!

As an English writer George Elliot (*Mary Ann Evans*) said:

"Even the most exquisite language consists chiefly of plain simple words."

Let us wish each other confident and carefree, simple and joyous communication in universal and orderly version of the English language called Espering!

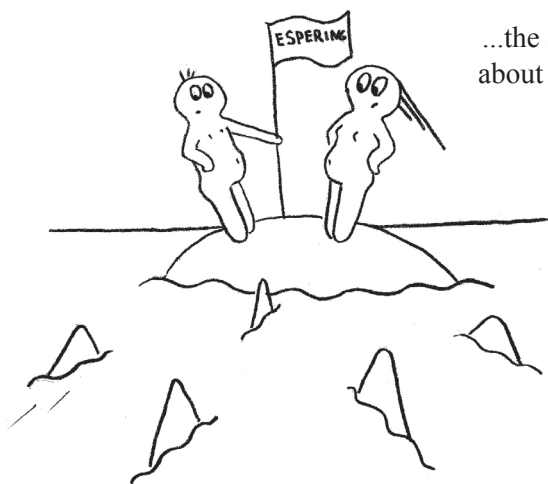
I wish you all every luck and success! See you soon!

TRANSLATIONS INTO ESPERING

A few words about translating into Espering in general:

"It is easy to criticize an author, but a lot more difficult to appreciate him."

(Luc de Clapiers, marquis de Vauvenargues, French moralist)



...the same is true
about a translator.

Even those that know English pretty well do not read books in English. It simply does not give the same pleasure as reading in one's native language.

And, those that do not know English enough would not even dream of opening a book written in English. All those strange phrases and structures filled with unnecessary ballast: articles, auxiliary words, and simply unknown words that one needs a dictionary to understand...

What kind of reading for "pleasure" is that?!

Reading in Espering is an entirely different matter. There is nothing unnecessary in the text- absolutely nothing! All the sentences are short! So are the words! That is why the words- that at first may be new- do not confuse the reader as he/she remembers them. Just keep reading the text, which has a striking resemblance to a lively retelling by any story teller- simple words, no omissions in the original story! It is like listening to a story at the end of which you...

have read a whole book!

Thanks to such reading and training in Espering, a learner will be gladly reading texts in any other language, including English, if there is a need for her/him to learn another foreign language.

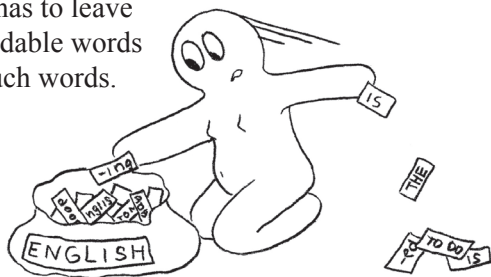
That is another benefit of Espering!

As to translations, let me assure you that translating into Espering- as you remember, a universal! simple! English! language!- is a wonderfully interesting activity!

It is not enough to take away articles and other "unnecessary words", along with a bunch of other useless words- the translator also has to leave the most understandable words and add more of such words.

That is what truly makes a text

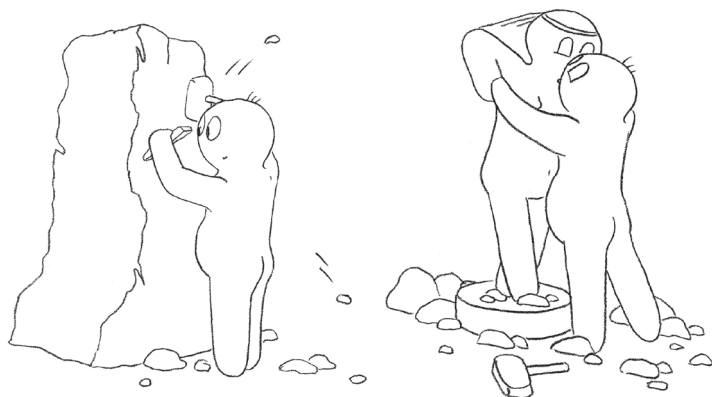
come alive
and speak
to the reader.



And, you have already guessed. Michelangelo Buonarroti: "I take a block of marble and get rid of everything unnecessary..." But, what the great Italian could not do was add some more marble to it, hence David's rather flat back and bottom.

But, we can add Espering to the English language!
And preserve the sharpness of each thought!

(from the musings of the first translator into Espering)



* * * * *

Reminder:

1. In Espering, words are **PRONOUNCED** the way they are **SPELT**. Only remember about y (as in boy or young) and zh (as in [vi3n]-vision).
2. A word from the dictionary can be used both as a verb (in the infinitive or present tense form), and a noun, an adjective, and an adverb.
3. Besides the present time, there are only 2 other tenses: the past tense with the-ed for verb endings; the future tense formed by "vil" + verb.
4. The plural form exists only for nouns: it is formed with the ending-s or, if it is more convenient for pronunciation, -es.
5. The word order in a sentence is flexible, depending on the context and meaning. **That is all.**

* * * * *

Hector Hugh Munro (Saki)
 * **Hektor Hyu Manro (Saki)**

Mrs. Packletide's Tiger.
 * **Tigr of misis Pekltaid.**

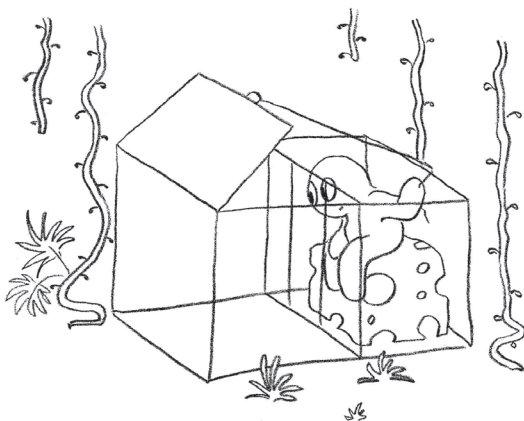
Translation from English
 to Espering

* **Traduk** from Inglish tu Espering

*(* the vocabulary at the end of the short story is not in alphabetical order- it is in the order of appearance of words in the text and by paragraphs, which are also enumerated!*

It also contains many pieces of general advice regarding translation into Espering, as a simply spoken language, i.e. it is both a definition dictionary and an explanation dictionary.)

** from aphorisms of Saki and in place of epigraph:*
 "In baiting a mousetrap with cheese,
 always leave room for the mouse."



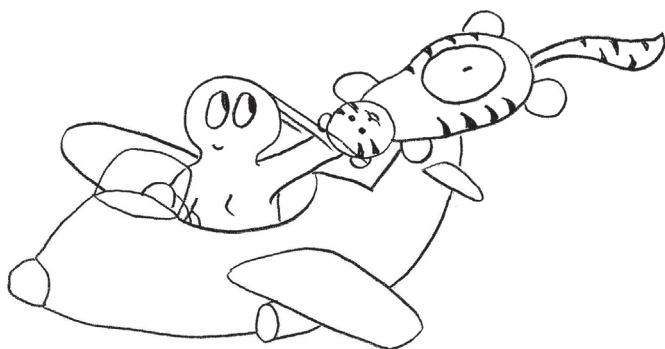
1 paragraph

*(and only for the sake of comparison,
in the first three paragraphs are also in English)*

(eng.)

It was Mrs. Packletide's pleasure and intention that she should shoot a tiger. Not that the lust to kill had suddenly descended on her, or that she felt that she would leave India safer and more wholesome than she had found it, with one fraction less of wild beast per million of inhabitants.

The compelling motive for her sudden deviation towards the footsteps of Nimrod was the fact that Loona Bimberton had recently been carried eleven miles in an aeroplane by an Algerian aviator, and talked of nothing else; only a personally procured tiger-skin and a heavy harvest of Press photographs could successfully counter that sort of thing.

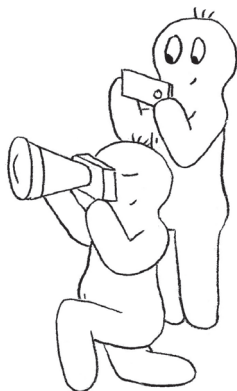


1

(e-ing)

Zis olredi bied plezhe fo misis Pekltaid intenshn of shi shut tigr. No, zis no bied ardor kil zet saden desended on shi, o zet shi filed zet shi vil liv India safer moo zen bied bifo shi araived if hie no vil bi les van vaild bist per van milion of inhebitants.

No, impuls motiv fo zis saden deviat from norm en
on footsteps of eni blad-sersti merderer-slooterer bied
fakt zet recent Luna Bimberton flayed ekzakt



11 (eleven) mails
in eerpleyn viz
aljeri aviator.
Ol onli about
zis toked
en onli personal
prokyur of tigr-skin
en hevi harvest
of pres-fotografs
vil ken sukses
konfront zis sort
of kompet.

2

(eng.)

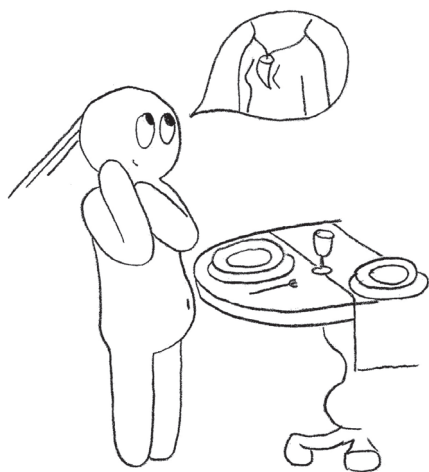
Mrs. Packletide had already arranged in her mind the lunch she would give at her house in Curzon Street, ostensibly in Loona Bimberton's honour, with a tiger-skin rug occupying most of the foreground and all of the conversation. She had also already designed in her mind the tiger-claw broach that she was going to give Loona Bimberton on her next birthday.

In a world that is supposed to be chiefly swayed by hunger and by love Mrs. Packletide was an exception; her movements and motives were largely governed by dislike of Loona Bimberton.

2

(e-ing)

Misis Pekltaid olredi aranjed in maind lanch zet shi
vil giv in shi haus in Kurzon strit speshial in honor



of Luna Bimberton,
viz tigr-skin rag
 zet vil okyup most
 of forgraund en ol
 of konverseyshens
 araund.

Shi also olredi
 dezained in maind

tigr-clo brosh
 zet shi drimed giv
 tu Luna Bimberton
 on nekst

bersdey of shi.

En yu ken si zet in zis vorld vee, ez vel ol nou, rul
 hanger en lav, misis Pekltaid bied eksepshen bikoz
 shi muvmments en motivs bied ruled onli bay dislaik
 tu Luna Bimberton.

3

Circumstances proved propitious. Mrs. Packletide had offered a thousand rupees for the opportunity of shooting a tiger without over-much risk or exertion, and it so happened that a neighbouring village could boast of being the favoured rendezvous of an animal of respectable antecedents, which had been driven by the increasing infirmities of age to abandon game-killing and confine its appetite to the smaller domestic animals.

3

Serkamstanses pruned zet gud lak benevolent tu shi en fortuna frend of shi. But in start misis Pekltaid ofered sauzend rupis fo onli oportuniti en chans shut tigr vizaut big risk en efort.

En sou hepened zet in neiber vilaj van praud king
 of jangl laiked randevu viz smol domestik animals
 bikoze hi bied old fo kill-hant big jungl-dishes
 bay hi apetit.

4

The prospect of earning the thousand rupees had stimulated the sporting and commercial instinct of the villagers; children were posted night and day on the outskirts of the local jungle to head the tiger back in the unlikely event of his attempting to roam away to fresh hunting-grounds, and the cheaper kinds of goats were left about with elaborate carelessness to keep him satisfied with his present quarters. The one great anxiety was lest he should die of old age before the date appointed for the memsahib's shoot.

Mothers carrying their babies home through the jungle after the day's work in the fields hushed their singing lest they might curtail the restful sleep of the venerable herd-robber.

4

Prospekt of ern zis 1000 rupis stimuled sport
 en komers instinkts of vilajers. Children posted nait
 en dey on autskert of lokal jangl fo blok tigr if hi
 in no-lak event vil atempt roam bek tu fresh hant-
 grounds. En moo chip kains of goats bied lived
 evrivee viz no-keer perpos fo kip hi satisfay viz
 vilaj-prezents. Bat mout greyt vari bied fier zet hi
 vil ken dai bikos hi old eyj en bifo apoint deyt ven
 madam mast shut hi.

Mazers viz beybis ven reterted houm sru jangl afte
 dey-vork in filds singed zey lal-sings in sailent
 fo no short rest-slip of venerabl herd-rober bifo hi
 sorti on hant in vilaj.

5

The great night duly arrived, moonlit and cloudless. A platform had been constructed in a comfortable and conveniently placed tree, and thereon crouched Mrs. Packletide and her paid companion, Miss Mebbin.

A goat, gifted with a particularly persistent bleat,



such as even a partially deaf tiger might be reasonably expected to hear on a still night, was tethered at the correct distance. With an accurately sighted rifle and a thumb-nail pack of patience cards the sportswoman awaited the coming of the quarry.

"Ay suppose we are in some danger?" said Miss Mebbin. She was not actually nervous about the wild beast, but she had a morbid dread of performing an atom more service than she had been paid for.

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Packletide; "it's a very old tiger. It couldn't spring up here even if it wanted to."

"If it's an old tiger I think you ought to get it cheaper. A thousand rupees is a lot of money."

5

Greyt nait araived in dyu taim en mun laited on skay vizaut klauds. Shelter-platform bied konstruktet on komfort tri in konvinient pleys, en misis Pekltaid viz shi kompanion mis Mebbin, tu vich bied vel peyed, krouched on tri. Goat bied taied et korekt distans, bat shi bied viz sach gift partikyular persistent en shril blit, sach ez iven haf-def tigr vil ken (en zis vil bied ekspekted in rezon) hier in stil nait. Viz akurat eimed raifl en samb-neil pack of pasians kards sport-wumen aveited ven vil kam kvori.

"Ay sepoz vi in sam danjer?" seyed mis Mebin. In real shi bied nerv no in konekt viz vaild bist, bat bikos shi heved morbid fier of perform atom moo servis zen zey peyed tu shi.

"Nonsens," seyed misis Pekltaid, "zis veri old tigr. Hi no vil eybl spring ap hie iven if hi vil vont."

"If hi old tigr ay sink yu kened pey moo chip bat no sauzend rupis, zis lot of mani."

6

Louisa Mebbin adopted a protective elder-sister attitude towards money in general, irrespective of nationality or denomination. Her energetic intervention had saved many a rouble from dissipating itself in tips in some Moscow hotel, and francs and centimes clung to her instinctively under circumstances which would have driven them headlong from less sympathetic hands.

Her speculations as to the market depreciation of tiger remnants were cut short by the appearance on the scene of the animal itself. As soon as it caught sight of the tethered

goat it lay flat on the earth, seemingly less from a desire to take advantage of all available cover than for the purpose of snatching a short rest before commencing the grand attack.

"I believe it's ill," said Louisa Mebbin, loudly in Hindustani, for the benefit of the village headman, who was in ambush in a neighbouring tree.

"Hush!" said Mrs. Packletide, and at that moment the tiger commenced ambling towards his victim.

"Now, now!" urged Miss Mebbin with some excitement; "if he doesn't touch the goat we needn't pay for it."
(The bait was an extra.)

6

Luiza Mebbin ez elder-sister adopted protekt atityud tevords mani in jeneral, vizaut regard on nasional respekt o denominat of zey. Senks tu energi intervenshen of shi bied seyved meni rubls from disipat aut ez tips rait en left in sam Mosku hotel, en franks en sentims instinkt klinged tu shi ander sircumstases vich zey vil evaporeyt hedlong from les vel-dispouz hends en... Bat saden spekulat of shi about market depresiat of tigr old-eyj remnants bied kated short bay apirans on forgraund of animal hiself. Ez sun ez hi sied taied goat hi laied flet on ers, o from dezair kaver stil ez maus, o fo perpos of snach short rest bifo komens grand krushal atak.

"Bat ay biliv hi il," seyed laud Luiza Mebbin in hindi for vil hier shi vilaj hedmen zet also bied in ambush in neiber tri.

"Hash!" seyed misis Pekltaid, en et zis moment tigr

komensed krip tevords hi viktim.

"Vel! Kamon!" erjed mis Mebbin viz sam eksait.
 "If hi no vil tach goat vi no vil pey fo horn-bist."
 (Beit bied ekstra payment.)

7

The rifle flashed out with a loud report, and the great tawny beast sprang to one side and then rolled over in the stillness of death. In a moment a crowd of excited natives had swarmed on to the scene, and their shouting speedily carried the glad news to the village, where a thumping of tom-toms took up the chorus of triumph. And their triumph and rejoicing found a ready echo in the heart of Mrs. Packletide; already that luncheon-party in Curzon Street seemed immeasurably nearer.

7

Raifl flashed aut viz defen report, en greyt toni
 straip-bist springed tu said en zen roled over



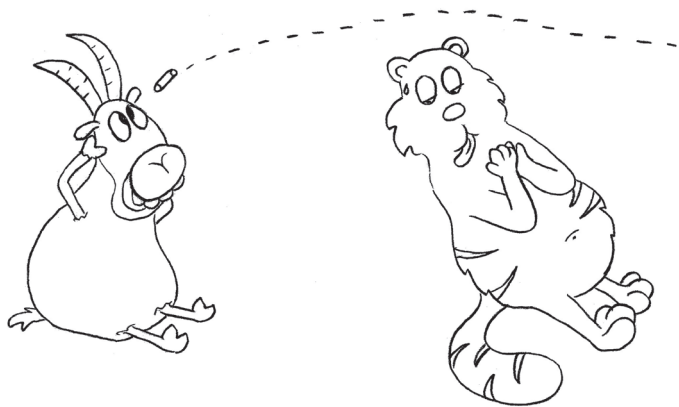
in stillness of des.
 In zet moment kraud
 of eksait neytivs
 svormed on sena,
 en shafts of zey kvik
 keried gled nyuvs
 tu vilaj, vee tom-toms
 samped en kached
aborigen-hor
 of triumf.

En zis triumf
 en overol rejois fained redi eho in hart of misis
 Pekltaid, sou zet lanch-parti in Kurzon Strit simed
 olredi mach moo nier.

8

It was Louisa Mebbin who drew attention to the fact that the goat was in death-throes from a mortal bullet-wound, while no trace of the rifle's deadly work could be found on the tiger.

Evidently the wrong animal had been hit, and the beast of prey had succumbed to heart-failure, caused by the sudden report of the rifle, accelerated by senile decay. Mrs. Packletide was pardonably annoyed at the discovery; but, at any rate, she was the possessor of a dead tiger, and the villagers, anxious for their thousand rupees, gladly connived at the fiction that she had shot the beast.



8

Bat zis bied Luiza Mebbin hu direkt atenshen
tu fakt zet goat bied in des-srous from mortal
bulet-vund, vail no treys of raifl dedli efekt no bied
fainted on tigr.

Evident rong animal bied hit, bat bist of prey daied
of breyk-hart, bikos of saden shot of raifl
en senil dikey. Ofkos misis Pekltaid bied anoied
et zis diskaveri; but, in eni keys, shi bied posesor
of ded tigr, en vilajers, ankshes for zey sauzend

rupis, viz gled agried en seport fikshen zet shi
shoted bist.

9

And Miss Mebbin was a paid companion. Therefore did Mrs. Packletide face the cameras with a light heart, and her pictured fame reached from the pages of the Texas Weekly Snapshot to the illustrated Monday supplement of the Novoe Vremya. As for Loona Bimberton, she refused to look at an illustrated paper for weeks, and her letter of thanks for the gift of a tiger-claw brooch was a model of repressed emotions. The luncheon-party she declined; there are limits beyond which repressed emotions become dangerous.

9

Vel, en mis Mebbin eksept zet bied shi kompanion
also bied vel peyed. Sou misis Pekltaid apiered bifo
kamas viz lait hart, en pikcher-feym of shi riched
from peyjes of "Teksas Vikli Snapshot" tu ilustrat
mandey saplement of "Novoye Vremya"
from Mosku.

Ez for Luna Bimberton, shi several viks refyuzed
luk et ilustrat magazins, en shi leter of senks fo gift
of tiger-clo brosh bied model of restrein, vel haided
emosions. Lanch-parti shi deklained:
yu andestend, bi limits biyond vich iven vel haided
emosions bicam danjer.

10

From Curzon Street the tiger-skin rug travelled down to the Manor House, and was duly inspected and admired by the county, and it seemed a fitting and appropriate thing when Mrs. Packletide went to the County Costume Ball in the character of Diana. She refused to fall in, however,

with Clovis's tempting suggestion of a primeval dance party, at which every one should wear the skins of beasts they had recently slain. "I should be in rather a Baby Bunting condition," confessed Clovis, "with a miserable rabbit-skin or two to wrap up in, but then," he added, with a malicious glance at Diana's proportions, "my figure is quite as good as that Russian dancing boy's."

10

From Kurzon strit tigr-skin rag traveled daun
tu larj kantri haus, en zee publik inspekted hi,
en hi prodyused dyu efekt sou zet ol admired.
En zis simed fit en disent sing ven misis Pekltaid
goued tu Kaunti Kostyum Bal in harakter of godes
of hant Diana. Bat shi refyuzed aksept tempt sajest
of Klovis meyk praiméal dans-parti vee ol vil veer
skins of bists zet kiled hiself.

"Ay vil ken bi,"- konfeses Klovis,- demn atraktiv
viz mizerabl rabbit-skin o peer fo rep ayself in zey,"-
en hi eded viz raze malishes glans et impozant
proporsions of Diana,-"bikos figur of ay ez gud
ez of zet rusia danser-boy."

11

"How amused every one would be if they knew what really happened," said Louisa Mebbin a few days after the ball.

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Packletide quickly.

"How you shot the goat and frightened the tiger to death," said Miss Mebbin, with her disagreeably pleasant laugh.

"No one would believe it," said Mrs. Packletide, her face changing colour as rapidly as though it were going through a book of patterns before post-time.



"Loona Bimberton would," said Miss Mebbin. Mrs. Packletide's face settled on an unbecoming shade of greenish white.

"You surely wouldn't give me away?" she asked.

"I've seen a week-end cottage near Darking that I should rather like to buy," said Miss Mebbin with seeming irrelevance. "Six hundred and eighty, freehold. Quite a bargain, only I don't happen to have the money."

*

Louisa Mebbin's pretty week-end cottage, christened by her "Les Fauves," and gay in summer-time with its garden borders of tiger-lilies, is the wonder and admiration of her friends.

"It is a marvel how Louisa manages to do it," is the general verdict.

Mrs. Packletide indulges in no more big-game shooting. "The incidental expenses are so heavy," she confides to inquiring friends.

11

"Hau amyuzed evri van vil kened bi if zey noued vot real hepened," seyed Luiza Mebbin fyu deys afte bal.

"Vot yu min?" kvik asked misis Pekltaid.

"Hau yu shoted goat en fraitened tigr tu des," seyed mis Mebbin viz shi hiperbolik plezant laf.

"No van vil kened biliv zet," seyed misis Pekltaid, bat kolor of shi feys bigined kvik cheynj from peyl tu red.

"Luna Bimberton vil kened," eded mis Mebbin. En feys of misis Pekltaid terned on no-bikam fo shi sheyd of grin-vait.

"Yu shue vil no bitrey ay?" shi asked.

"Ay sied vik-end kotaj nie Darking zet ay vil bied laik bay," seyd mis Mebbin viz fols no-interes. "Siks handred en eiti, frihold. Kvait bargain, onli hepen ay no hev mani."

*

Litl priti haus of Luiza Mebbin zet shi neymed "Les Fauves" (short leg hant brid of dogs), en chierful in samer taim viz hi garden border of tigr-lilis, raiz vander en admair of shi frends.

"Zis marvel hau Luiza menej du ol zis", jeneral verdikt.



Misis Pekltaid?

Shi **no moo**

indalj shiself
by big-geym

shuting.

"No-plan
ekspenses
sou hevi,"

shi konfid

tu inkvair frends.

* * * * *

Tu stori

*** To the story**

Tigr of misis Pekltaid.

*** Mrs. Packletide's Tiger.**

of Hektor Hyu Manro (Saki)

*** of Hector Hugh Munro (Saki)**

Espering-Inglish(English)

Vokabular-Vocabulary

(here are 220 words from total 740)

*(* not in the alphabetical order, but in the order they appear
in the text- for each paragraph, i.e. there is no need
to rummage the dictionary!)*

Notes:

Even if it seems to you- especially those of you that speak English- that words in Espering differ greatly from those in English, it is just the first impressions.

Follow this one: Espering "zou"- yes, even though the English word is "though"...

But! the pronunciation of the English word "though" is very similar: [ðəʊ]; American ['ðoo], i.e. a lisp[ing] [dzou].

Well, would 58-70% of the world's population want to learn the spelling of the word "though", which not even all English-speaking people know how to write... And especially to pronounce such a word in the universal language?!? That's a bit much, if you ask me!..

The remaining possible- for those particularly stubborn- "inconsistencies" from the dictionary below that refer to this short story:

well, not the word lig, of course (a football league), which even you know ['li:g] !

Have you learned one of the 4 main rules of Espering? In that case, neither sied nor noued- instead of the English "saw" (irregular past tense verb form of "see" [si:]) and the verb form knew from know [nou]- cannot surprise you any more than "played"(e-ing: pleyed) and "danced"(dansed) form from the verb infinitives "play"(pley) and "dance"(dans).

Let's go further: nolij- knowledge has become a classic
of Espering!

58-70% of all people on Earth will say nolij, and the remaining 42-30% English speaking people will understand them perfectly. When the latter say their English word "knowledge", the former will hear their Espering word nolij.

All 100% understand each other perfectly!

What is it called?

Correct: it is the universal language, Espering.

Well, as to reading and writing, those in the minority will have to... spell words exactly how they hear them pronounced. It is a lot easier- for all!- than writing this truly "unheard of" spelling of "knowledge".

Listen, listen to this Espering word: [drɔ:]; now simply write it down as you hear it using the letter of the alphabet: dro.

That is it! And, you know very well what this word means:
it is the English word "draw"...

Are we even; is it a draw?

Yes, it certainly is.

Perhaps, this "draw" is the cornerstone of English grammar, but to use it in the universal language and hope to attract the world's entire population to it... no, that would only help to near the end of the world's bright hope of this language.

Let's close on a similar note. I do not even know how to be even more critical and strict with Espering.

At the finish line of the race towards the universal language- leaving all other contestants far behind- the clear winner is the word "viner"! Aha, in English, it is the word "winner", but also [winer, viner]. And, the English word "viner", which means... pea cutter-machine.

Or, here is another example: the Espering word sander-thunder, but in English there is also a word "sander", which means... sandblasting machine. Can you possibly confuse the two words in a specific context? No problem then.

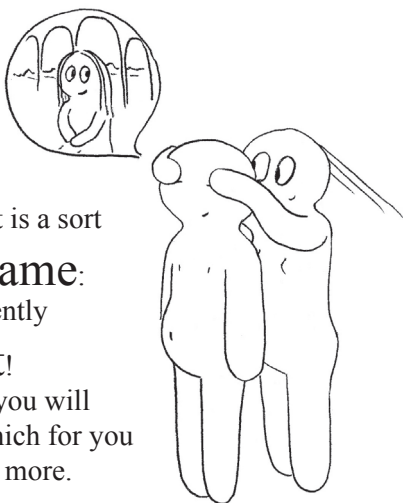
Otoritet (English: authority [o'tsoriti]- is it a matter of debate? But, it is a lot closer to the "international" word derived from Latin, German, and all the way up to Esperanto. Pronounce it in the most convenient way (*another piece of advice from Espering*)- otorit'at, ot'oriti, a'utritat...

What else can serve as a good example?
 I am sure you will not confuse an aunt with an ant...
 Espering: ant and ent, English: aunt [ant] and ant [ent].
 How about a knee and a Ni (for nickel)?

Espering:

1. ni, 2. nikel;

English: knee [ni:] and
 nickel.



So, again,
 there is no confusion.
 At first, it is even funny- it is a sort

of a **recognition game**:
 you pronounce a word silently

and you **recognize it!**

And, before you know it, you will
 grow used to Espering, which for you
 is the 3rd language or even more.

In short, it is theory without universal
 practice: English theory, but... [tsieri],- and it is universal
 practical theory: Espering teori, as in many European
 languages. Enough said.

 * **1 paragraph:**

zis- this.

olredi- already.

bied - was (were, -re; been; *irregular verb* be).

plezhe- pleasure.

fo- for.

misiss (Pekltaid)- missis, Msr.

intenshn- intention.

of- of.

shi- she, her; it
(if it needs to be clarified, it can be done with different prepositions: of shi, for shi, etc.).
shut- shoot.
tigr- tiger.
no- no, not.
ardor- ardor.
kil- kill.
zet- that.
saden- sudden, -ly.
desended- descended.
on- on.
filed (*p.t.* fil)- felt (*irregular verb* feel [fi:l];

in Espering, all verbs are regular, i.e. in the past tense form they all have the -ed ending, unlike the English language, where about 200 main verbs in the past tense have different- often strikingly different- forms, and sometimes 2 or 3 forms...)

vil- will (*vil-* is more frequently an auxiliary verb for the future tense form; it precedes the main verbs, but in the Espering it has other meanings as well: weal, weel, veal, vill...)

liv- leave.
safer- suffer.
moo- more.
zen- then, than.
bifo- before.
araived- arrived.
if- if.
hie- here.
bi- be, am, is, are; 2. bee.
les- less.
van- one.
vaild- wild.
bist- beast.

per- per.

million- million ['mɪljən].

inhabitants. *etc.*

impuls.

motiv- motive.



Yes, of course, in Espering you can use any words that are understandable for your conversation partner(s), but in their universal variants for everybody, you should not overuse difficult rarely used words, like these ones that also have different endings but are similar in meaning: compel, compelled, -ing, -ation (a verb, a participle, an adjective, and a noun), which can be confidently replaced with the word *kompel* close to the stem word and often to the international variants.

For example, the word *impuls* (English: impulse), even with all the English endings: -ive, -ion, -ively, remains universal in other languages, too, but with the endings of those languages. And, there are English words a dozen endings!..

How can they all be combined in the universal language? Just like in Espering!

For example, in Espering, the word *kompel-motiv*, even without a hyphen, is an easily understandable. But, "*impuls-motiv*" is even simpler (and in English it is impulse).

It is particularly relevant in connection with the English language, in which many words have many different meanings. The variant above, the word "*compellation*" is "appeal, address, etc.". But, in English the word for "*compellation*" is also "hail" (which is also "ice-rain"),

"call" (which is also "ring up", "phone"), "challenge" (which is also "to demand satisfaction"); well, as to the word "compellation" as "salute", it is also "holla, hollo, holloa", and even... yes, the word "hello"!

This word "hello" is just begging to be included in the spoken Espering: helo. Well, it definitely should not be the word pronounced ko(a)mpeleyshen!.. One word helo (or salut!) against 5-8 others.

Please keep that in mind further, and everywhere.
By the way, see the following word:

deviat- eng. deviation (devieyshen); it is from deviate, and also with -ed, -ionism, -onist, -or.

These words, as well as their one stem word, are perfectly similar with the international variants: from Latin to Esperanto. So, why should it be only... divieyshen, which 60-80% of the world's population don't care about.

The simple word "deviat" is easy to learn and use for everyone, since we are talking about and in the universal language, including those 20-40% of the people who already know the word "deviate", even though they pronounce in their language as divieyt.

It is entirely different, for example, when it is such a commonly used English word that has become almost an international word as conversation- konverseyshen.

There are many such words in Espering, too.

form.

norm.

en- and.

tu- 1,2) to, too, two.

on futstep- on footstep (*the English words for "on the tracks, on traces" has over 20 meanings, but it was important to emphasize that it is "foot prints", "steps"..*

ani- any.

blad- blood.

sersti- thirsty ['θæ:(r)sti].

merderer- murderer.

sloterer- slaughterer

(in the original, it is not mentioned, although it is implied by the name of...

Nimrod, which could also have been Nero, and...

In translation, such "artistic license" and even improvisation are perfectly acceptable, especially in the universal spoken language.

It is true that Nimrod was also a hunter and a warrior, besides being a king, and he was... the builder of the Tower of Babylon, which is where Espering has a bone to pick with him:

if the impudent tyrant had not challenged God himself, there would still be one universal language in the world. And now Espering is daring to challenge... the English "universal language"? Not really, it is only challenging its semi-universality- its half the Tower of Babylon, so to speak, with the devastating

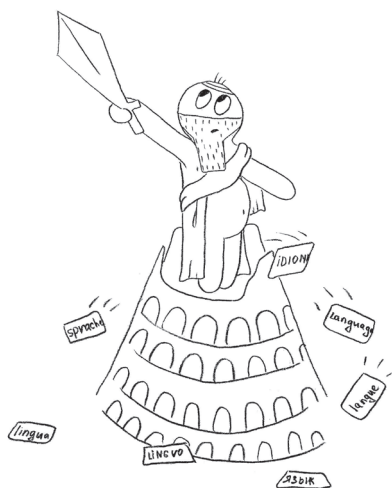
consequences

of its destruction:
as if 7000 languages

in the world

was not enough,
there have also

appeared
a couple hundred
English pidgin
languages...



fakt- fact; (in English, it is fact [fekt], even though this word is widely used in other languages

and it is pronounced in a way that is close to Espering.

That is why Espering is inclined more to commonly used variants, and to the commonly used spelling, even though in English this letter or that letter sounds different, especially when it is in the stress vowel- it does not impact the meaning, and make the word more easily recognizable, like the English word "risent", even though it is spelt recent. Further on, there will be no comments on these details- simply trust Espering's intuition. The Espering word is similar to the English word... then without showing the latter..

resent- recent; (*here it is "newly, not long ago, a short time ago", even though the English word is "recent" [risent]- new, last, etc., and the word for "newly, etc." is recently [risentli], like many English adverbs. But, Espering strives to shorten words while preserving their meaning).*

flayed (*p.t. fly+ed*)- flew, flown (*irregular verb fly*).

ekzakt.

eleven.

mails- miles.

eerpleyn- airplane.

aljeri- Algerian.

aviator.

ol- all.

onli.

abaut.

toked- talked.

personal.

prokyur- procure.

hevi- heavy.

harvest.

pres-fotografs; (in Espering, such word combinations with a hyphen are very convenient).

vil ken- will can

(but here is **the most interesting and the most frequently asked about Espering**:

vil bied ken- the past tense in the future, i.e. the English word "could" (that subjunctive "would", which- rumor has it- history hates because it cannot foresee the future and can only prophesy in the past.

It is the word adored by English grammar, which cause horrible headache to those studying English. In Espering, there are not such difficulties, because besides this natural in its simplicity "active" form, it can also make the "passive" form: for example, the phrase "it could have been said"- zis vil bied seyed.

In Russian, this phrase is a lot more complicated:

in all the person, number, and case forms.

Here, it is only vil, bi, bied, sey, and seyed- that's it! In English? Judge for yourselves, and that is not everything: simple subjunctive forms, i.e. synthetic imperfect and synthetic perfect forms, plus analytical imperfect and analytical perfect forms... yes, there are about half a dozen auxiliary words, instead of 3 auxiliary words



in Espering (vil, bi and bied):
should, would, be, am, is, was,
were, have, has, had;

on top of that, you have modal verbs
and irregular verbs, without which
English does not function ...
Take the word for "say", but "said",
or take the example of the verb
"bear": bore, born and borne...

In short, quite some labor...
and fighting with grammar.

You are guaranteed a bad case
of the "active passive
voice-moan-groan".

Yes, yes, thanks to such complexity, the Russian language is incomparably more expressive! Those that understand the intricacies of Russian or Chinese can impress with eloquence- in Chinese, they can also impress with their vocal talent- but for the universal communication, the language should be simpler, and for universal communication of everyone and everywhere, it should be ultimately the simplest language. Currently, there is no other such language except Espering).

sukses- success [səkse(ɛ)s], etc.

konfront.

sort.

kompet.

2

aranjed- arranged.

maind- mind.

lanch.

haus (in shi haus)- house (*but, if it needs to be clarified, with a preposition: in haus of shi*).

strit- street [stri:t] (*allegedly with the long sound i, which is not always distinguishable*).

speshial- special ['speʃ(ə)l].

honor- honour ['ɒnə(r)].

skin.

rag- rug.

forgraund- foreground.

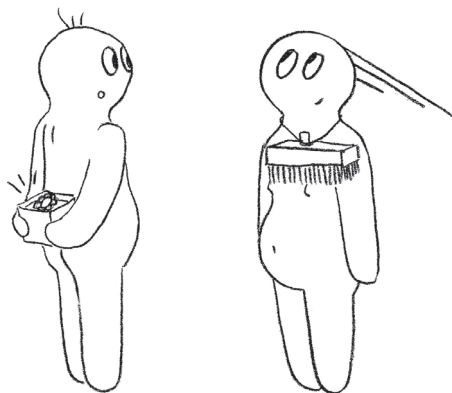
konverseyshen- conversation [kɒnvə'(r)seɪʃ(ə)n].

araund- around.

olso- also.

dezained- designed [di...].

tigr-clo-- tiger's claw.



brosh- broach,
brooch [brouch]
(sometimes *Espering*
is closer to French,
German, and many
other languages,
even though in Hindu
and in Esperanto
it is "brocho", but
in Esperanto
the word "brosho"
is already used
for "fetlock, brush").

drimed- dreamed (dreamt).

nekst- next.

bersdey- birthday.

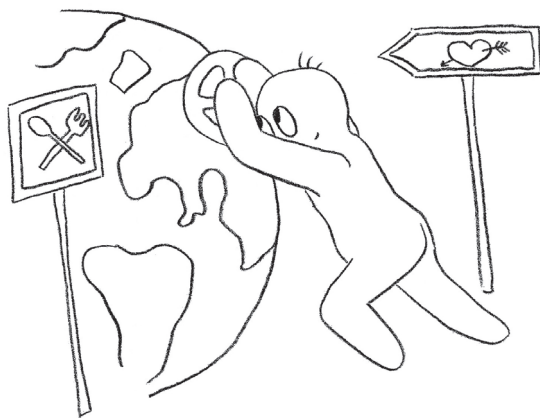
yu ken si- you can see.

world- world.

vee- where [wɛ:].

ez vel ol nou- as well all know.

nou- know [nəʊ or noʊ].



rul-
rule.

hanger.

lav- love.

eksepshen- exception [iks...].

bikoz- because.

muvments- movements.

bied ruled (the same- and yet not the same!-

"**passive voice**" mentioned above in the lengthy comment to the words "vil ken" in connection with the "subjunctive mood" in English grammar.

Why is it not the same?! It is because in Espering there is no manner of frightening grammatical terminology! Compound Verbal Predicate... Future Perfect Continious Tense...

Disjunctive or Elliptical Question...

What do you need to say? The phrase is "her motives were governed (by dislike)" because the phrase "dislike governed her motives" is slightly different.

Is that what you want to say?



So, say it:

"bied- ruled- bay- dislaik".

That's it.

It is the same
as in the English original:

"were governed".

The generous Russian
language gives

special forms.

The convenient Espering advises:

a) don't go into all those difficulties and

b) simply say what you want to say.

Leave all the grammatical intricacies to Russian, English, Chinese, Italian, and other difficult and not so difficult languages when you begin learning them. In your everyday universal communication, use the simple and easy language- and sufficient for all, which includes 60% of the world's population that will not be studying Chinese or English any time soon.

And that language is Espering.

onli- only.

bay- by (buy).

dislaik- dislike;

(not like, antipathy, not to love,

etc. right up to "hate")- eng. dislike.

By the way, instead of dis- with the opposite meaning (laik- English "like"), just like in the case of other prefixes of such type, in Espering you can use no-: no-like.

And, we would like to remind you: in Espering,

it is possible

to use

laik and layk.

Variants with ai, ei, oi, etc. give these written words more

similarity

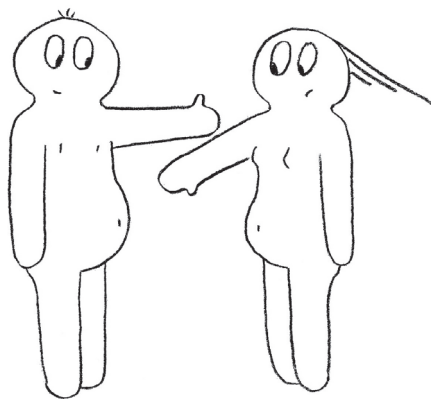
with English,
which is much

to the liking

of 20-40%

of English-speaking

people, especially those for whom English is the native language. The concern that "laik" will be pronounced as "la-Ik" (with the uppercase letter under the word stress)



are not serious because the word can be pronounced in different ways.

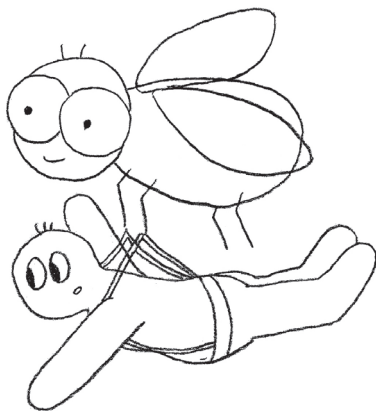
But, as to the suggested by some people pronoun ai (English I; sometimes used as the lowercase letter i), it will not do in Espering, which already uses this pronoun as ay (pronounced as "ai" and in no other way), because indeed the short pronoun "ai" could be pronounced as "aI".

In the words where the sounds ai, ei, oi, etc. are not connected the letter i (for example: English "fly", "save"-Espering "flay" and "seyv" etc.)- y is more suitable.

This concession to the almost 30% minority seems to add some chaos to the alphabet and word spelling, but that is not critical because of Espering's unwritten rules still remains in effect:

you can speak and write in any way convenient
for you, as long as you are understood
(layk and flai, seiv and sayn (or sain- eng. sign),
and even ai will be understood).

In the English language itself there are very many of such discrepancies
(by the way,



in English to **fly**,
but **flight**,
and in Espering
it is flait and flayt also).

All these are
"shortcomings"
inherited by English's
younger brother,
Espering.

tu- to; (the word pronounced as "tu", but with many different meanings, not to mention similar-sounding English words "too" and "two", plus

the infinitive particle "to", which actually does not exist in Espering.

The meaning of the phrase makes everything perfectly clear. What can you do if English words are often like hieroglyphs that are pronounced, spelt and understood in different ways. This very word "to"- can in some instances actually mean... **telegraph office**).

3

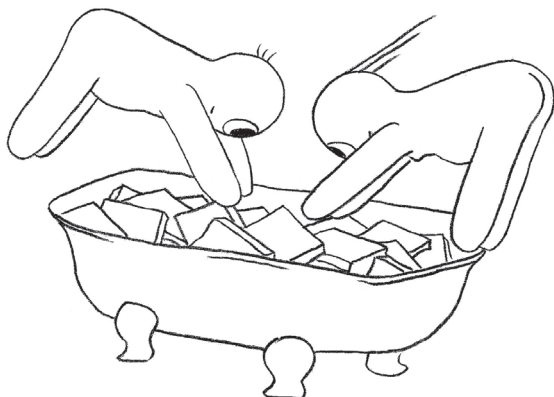
serkamstanses- circumstances.

pruved- proved.

gud lak- good luck.

benevolent = eng. benevolent.

(it is often said that the really surprising thing is not the fact that languages are different from each other, but rather that sometimes there are some similarities between them. Similarities between English and Espering should not surprise anyone; that is only natural. Even when- which happens often- English does not look like itself; for example, take the phrase "thorough knowledge" and... in Espering, it is "sara noliĵ", i.e. in pronunciation or in the transcribed version ['θArə 'nɒlɪdʒ]- tsara noliĵ), this third incarnation of the English language.



Espering is more economical than the French "connaissance approfondie" and even equals the Esperanto "funda scio". English can still keep up the fight: "deep knowledge", but here Espering beats them all: "dip noli").

frend- friend.

bat- but.

sauzend- thousand.

vizaut- without.

sou- so.

neiber- neighbouring, neighbour.

vilaj- village.

Following further is the same paragraph-after-paragraph parallel translation, and the remaining words in Espering can be easily guessed from the English translation.

We will give a few more interesting words: (by the way, not to forget: here are a couple words from the dictionary to accompany the translation of three touchingly tragic-comical short stories by a famous English veterinary James Herriot, which unfortunately are not included in this collection due to problems related to the author's heirs' copyright- he died 20 years ago, unlike the present here Hector Hugh Munro, who was killed by a sniper during the First World War).

So, here goes:

flay- eng. fly; (well, you knew that. It is also: aviate, flight, wing... and even: pendulum.

But, the English word "fly" is also... the detail of man's pants (the young veterinarian was operating on an animal, using his scalpel in dangerously close proximity of the fly of his assistance's pants).

sena- English "scene" [si:n]; from the 4 related words starting with sce-: scenario [sina:riou]

and scenery [sineri], it is obvious that the Espering variant "sena" is more suitable than "sin", which can also mean "peccancy". Besides, it is also a "more international" (Esperanto: sceno).

And, we will continue with the Mrs Packletide's Tiger story:



nait- night
(knight but...
[nait]).

evrivee- everywhere.

no-keer-- eng. carelessness=care + less + ness
(*Espering is more inventive*).

autskert- outskirt; (eng. outskirt; "out" is well known to all football fans, as to the word "skirt"- it has a whole football team of meanings: periphery, kilt, hemline, also... squaw with wench, flap, walk round, etc., all the way to the meaning "be on the edge"- perhaps, meaning "outside attacker" in football (but in English, this word is actually "wing").

perpos- purpose.

singed- (*p.t.*) sang, sung (*irregular verb* sing).

zey- they, their(s), those, them.

zis- this, these, it.

bied seyved.
krushal- crucial ['kru:ʃəl].
des- death.
des-srous-- death throes.
srou- throe.
laf- laugh.
most- most.

* and again **etc.**- it is clear that **Espering is very similar to English** and we continue to show only markedly differing words.

4

roam- roam [rəʊm] (*e-ing*: road, coat...).
bek- back; 2. beck.
bied lived- were left.
kip- keep [ki:p].
dai- die.
eyj- age.
deyt- date.
mazer- mother.
beybis- babies.
ven- when.
retern- return [rɪ'tə:(r)n].
sru- through [θru:].
lal- lull.

5

dyu- due.
mun- moon.
laited- lit (light).
tri- tree.
blit- bleat.
haf-def-- half-deaf.

rezo- reason.
hier- hear.
akurat eimed (... aimed).
samb-neil- thumb-nail [θΛm].
aveited- awaited.
vil kam kvori- will come quarry.
sepoz- suppose.
sam- some.
danjer- danger.
seyed- said (say).
bikos- because.
fierperform
hie iven- here even.
vont- want.
sink- think, sink.
yu- you.
kened- canned.

6

ez- as.
o- or.
senks- thanks.
of bied seyved- ... saved.
meni- many.
vich- which.
bied kated short- ...cut...
hiself- himself, itself.
ez sun ez hi sied- soon; saw, seen (see).
ers- earth.
maus- mouse; 2. mouth.
snach- snatch.
erjed- urged.
beit- bait.

7

viz- with.
toni- tawny.
keried- carried.
tom-toms.
samped- thumped.
simed- seemed.
nie- near.

8

hu- who.
vail- while, vile.
dedli- deadly.
rong- wrong.
ankshes- anxious.

9

viks- weeks.
luk- look.
et- at.
vel- well.
haided- hid, hidden (hide).

10

daun- down.
goued- went, gone (go).
veer- wear.
o peer- or pair.
rep- wrap.
ayself- myself.
eded- added.
raze- rather.

hau- how.

evri van- every one.

vil kened bi- could be.

noued- knew, known (know).

vot- what.

fyu- few.

tu des- to death.

terned- turned.

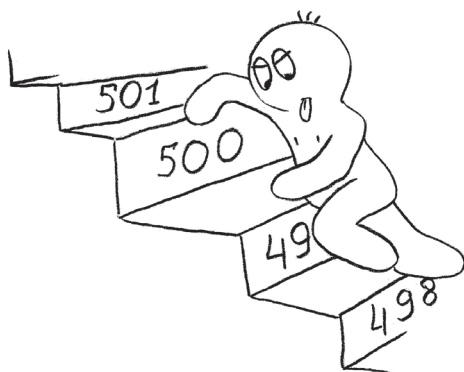
grin-vait --

-- green-white.

sied- saw, seen (see).

samer- summer.

indalj- indulge.



And let's repeat only a few words:

srou- throe [θro(ə)ʊ- (t)srou- srou];

laf- laugh [la:f- laf]...

Oh well, it is all jokes and tears, with some pain mixed in too, with this English grammar in the allegedly "universal" English language. It is like with any grammar. For the universal language, only the best grammar will work, i.e. no grammar at all (these- verified by experience- words of the brilliant mathematician, logician and President of the Academia pro Interlingua the Professor Guiseppe Peano can even be seen on the cover of this book).

And, there is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and, to it belongs the Guinness World Record for translations into various languages (there are currently about 500), but in the World, there is no sign of the universal language for everybody...

Korney Chukovskiy "Telefon",
traduk of Nataliya Konotop, Harkov.

Korney Chukovsky, Telephone,
translation from Russian
into Espering by Natalia Konotop,
a pensioner from Kharkov

(a free retelling in Espering for children and adults
capable of remaining kids despite their age)

Foreword by Translator in Espering:

The translation of Chukovsky's Telephone by Jamey Gambrell, which is considered to be "close", "similar", and even "the best", might be acceptable for a British or American person that understands absurdity in poetry, and even for an average English speaking person that is not interested in a fairy-tale by Chukovsky, Russian traditions, etc. But, half the Russian people that know English to varying degrees were not at all satisfied by that translation.

Experts in Chukovsky's works agree that the author himself would never accept such a translation (also done in the style "ala Chukovsky") because, among other things, he strongly objected to replacing one animal with another in his stories. In Gambrell's translation, all animals seem to have wandered away, and some other animals seem to have appeared out of nowhere.

It could not be any different: it is impossible to translate such poems word for word. Therefore, there is no point in a competition of variants in any other foreign languages. Although, it might be worth someone's effort...

Instead, after setting "Chukovsky's tone" from the very beginning, I got bored and decided to take the approach based on filling the text with new lexicon adding words and details that would interest children and "grownup children" alike, and- most importantly- those that decided to learn Espering.

In short, usefulness outweighed... harmony. Thus, you should take this literary retelling of the story Telephone in that light, and not as a "broken phone" rendition.

Reminder:

1. In Espering, words are PRONOUNCED the way they are SPELT. Only remember about "y" (as in boy or young) and zh (as in [vi3n]-vision).

2. A word from the dictionary can be used both as a verb (in the infinitive or present tense form), and a noun, an adjective, and an adverb.

3. Besides the present time, there are only 2 other tenses: the past tense with the-ed for verb endings; the future tense formed by - vil + verb.

4. The plural form exists only for nouns: it is formed with the ending-s or, if it is more convenient for pronunciation, -es.

5. The word order in a sentence is flexible, depending on the context and meaning.

That is all.

* * * * *

For those that immediately want to start with The Telephone, let me specify this: Espering is an independent language; it is based on SPOKEN English, it is closer to its transcription (*the pronunciation of words written down using special symbols*), only spelt using the letters of the alphabet.

That is why words in Espering may look more like English transcribed words than English words the way they are spelt in written English. Pronunciation wise, however,

they are almost identical to English words.

However, in Espering, words are PRONOUNCED the same way they are SPELT. Only remember about y (as in day, toy, fly, buoy or yellow, yield, your yacht, young, youth) and zh (as in usual).

The basis of Espering is its DICTIONARY. A word from the dictionary can be used both as a noun, adjective, an adverb, and a verb (in the infinitive or present tense form)!

Besides the present time, there are only 2 other tenses:

the past tense with the-ed for verb endings;
the future tense formed by "vil" + verb.

The plural form exists only for nouns:

it is formed with the ending -s or,
if it is more convenient for pronunciation, -es.

The word order in a sentence is flexible, depending on the context and meaning.

That is all!

There is no grammar,

besides those main 4-5 simplest RULES of a total of ...

9 rules.

Except for new words- however many you need-

there is nothing to learn in Espering!

Telefon

Dzin- dzing, dzin-dzing!
 Telefon bigined ring.
 Elefant bied on lain,
 koled hi
 from Blumfontain,
 If ay hiered ol rait.



- Vot yu neym?
- Ol kol ay Emel.
- Yu from vee?
- Ay from kemel.
- Vot yu vont?
- Sam shokolat.
- Fo men lou o hai?
- Fo san Bitl of ay.
- Hau mach bars send tu Bitl?
- No moo. Handred kilo.
- O handred fifti. Hi yet litl.

Zen Krokodil koled in tirs.
 Hi krayed sou laud
 zet ay fast plaged iers.
 - Ay nid sam galoshes
 fo ay, dier vaif, rein klaud
 en tu set viz ambrela fo Totosha...

- Stop! Stop rein of tirs,
 En no bozer, no tiz.
 Bifo onli vik- en yu no kened veer,
 Meyk fo feyses of yu voshes-
 Ay sended yu tu peer
 of perfekt galoshes.



- Bat vot tu peer galoshes fo sri krokodils:
fo fazer,
fo mazer
en fo litl Totosha!?
- Vi it zey, simpl svolou,
En nau vi hangri, vi safer from sorou,
Vi sit en kray viz open mauses,
Pliz, send fo saper dazn nyu
en delishes galoshes,
Bat hyuj en from kauchuk
ez veered koloses!

En zen koled litl heers:

- Pliz, send glavs fo long iers.
- En zen ringed mankis from eyp-klases:
- Pliz, send buks en glases.

Zen Beer foned on telefon,

En hi beloued, en hi grauled...

- Stop, stop Beer, no ror ez braun turbin,
- Eksplein tu ay vot yu
bay zis min?

Bat Braun onli "gRRRau" en "RRRoRR",

En ay no andestend vot rezon.

- Pliz, heng ap resiver, graf Mihelson!

Zen herons fon-tinkled en moured in visper:

- Send, vi intrit yu, mikstur en big klister,

Vi ouve-ited tu mach grin frogs... from faul bogs...

En nau vi safer from stomak eyk,

Ez Loh-Nesi zet svoloued dazn dogs.

No long agou anaze ring.

En vot ay hier: tu gazels sing.

- Indid,

Sey, pliz, zis in veri did,

Zet ol karusels

Berned tu grif of ol gazels?

- Antilops, yu luzed maind?

Nau no samer, nasing

bern in spring.

En sving on swings

in ful sving!

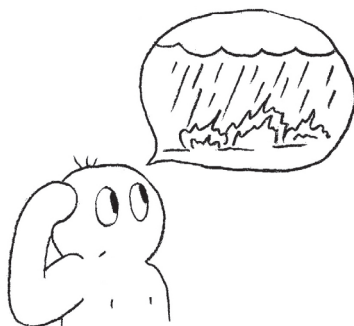
No klemor!

Vay, yu from Sahara

herd of gazels-dama,

Bat no poulti yard

on market in Panama.



If yu ovehited yuself ekvator nie,

Beter galop-kam on nekst vik hie

Fo on karusels-svings verl-sving

En drink fresh kul bier.

Bat no kiped iers open

zet lait-maind gazels,

En zey kontin klemor

ez fair-tauer in sauzend bels:

- Zis in veri did? Deng-dong-ding!

Indid?! Ding-deng-dong!

Zet ol swings en karusels
berned tu sorou of gazels?!

Vot sili gazels,
Zet in maind of zey karusels!
Zee dezert, no Holivud, bat ay ken bet,
Zey pley rol of tern-teil koket.

En ol vinds zet in heds of dier gazels
Jast sufis fo infleyt
seils of ol karavels.

En zen pig grant-ring-foned from pigstay "Pork":
- Send tu ay, pliz, naitingal from Metropoliten
in Nyu York.
Tenait vi vil sing from Traviata duet veri big...
- No, no! Naitingal no sing tegeze hog,
Invait krou o donki en fo metal- o hard-rok.

En saden Beer ror-RRRRing agein:
- O, seyv puer volres, hi in teribl pein.
Hi svoloued poison spains-glob
jast from sein.

En zis nonsens ay hier ol dey:
DREng-BEng-DENg!
Beng-drिंग-dong!
Deng-bong-drिंग!
Nau dier Entler fon,
Zen sil Seg-Mustash ring.

Yestedey moning from Sidney Kenguru:
- Tel, pliz, zis haus of Moydodir-Voshtuhouls?
Ay fleered ap in enjer en hau shauted:
- NO! Zis houm of... Voshdodir-Moytuhouls!
- En vee Moyvoshtu- Houlsdirdo?



- E... e... e...

Sherlok Holms?

ay-no-ken-yu-sey!..

Tray telefon namber

sol-

fa-

re-

mi-

DO-O-O!

Ay no sliped sri nait,

Ay taired ez...

in simultan ches geym...

on handred bords ol K&nait.

Ay onli vont gou tu bed,

En sam litl rest, en svit drim...

Et last... ay lai daun... hr... hr... RING!!!

- ...hu spik?!.

- Nouz-Horn Nosorog... tfu... Rinoseros...

- Vot...

- O-o-o!

- Vot zet?

- Ran kvik hie!

- Bat vot hepened?!

- A-a-aksident! Trage-e-edia!! No-fortun!!! Kata...

- Zet tru?!

- ...strof!!! Kataklizm!!!! Apokalip...

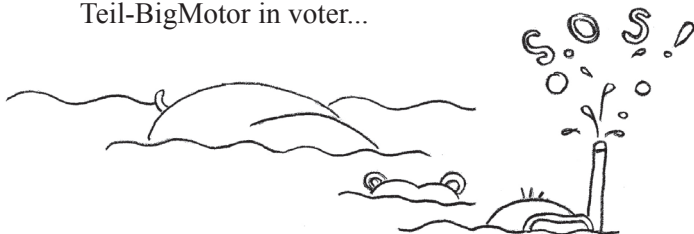
- Bat...

-SOS!

- ...vot?!?

- Help! Seyv!!

- Bat of hu?!
- Fet River-Hors of vi,
Teil-BigMotor in voter...



- Zis ekselent!
 - In short, hipopotamus Begemot...
 - Zis perfekt vel!
 - O Afrika Bango-God!
Hi foled in svomp...
 - Zis charm...
 - ...hi foled in bog!
 - Zis fain! Mey bi hi hev fan from daiving!
 - Bat no zee, no hie! Vi lost hi, darling!
 - Vay?!
 - Vi ken si olredi onli teil of hi,
bat zis teil stil spin...
 - Zis fasineyt!
 - ...if yu no vil kam hi vil draun
in bog, in anising grin!
- Okey! Ay olredi on vey.
Ay raned fast ez ay ken,
Bat ni-dip in kley.
En ay bied in taim.

Nau ay mast tu yu sey:
Zis no izi job.
From bog,
On bot,
Van afte aze:

doj teil,
 fet krup,
 sik beli,
 vast jo-
 Dreg aut bE...
 dreg aut begE...
 Of ay God! Dre-e-eg a-a-aut...
 EN PUL begemO-O-Ot!

* * * * *

COMMENTS TO THE TRANSLATION
BY THE TRANSLATOR-
with Espering's additional notes
(with the translator's permission)-
that serve as a little dictionary (!):

* no, you did not hear it right: in South Africa, there is a city called Bloemfontein (Blumfontein).

* so what if it is only now that you have learnt the name of the Elephant that everybody (in Russia) thinks about as soon as they hear their phone ringing, but among the translation of the now famous dialogue, which has become a classic- "Where from?- From the camel"- the translation into Espering is undoubtedly the best in terms of its conformity to the original:- "- ...Emel.- Yu from vee?- Ay from kemel". But, I did not really look at how it would sound in Chinese... So, now you have this famous saying in Espering:

"- From vee?- Emel? From kemel."

(it is like the teasing answer to a somewhat bothersome question "Where from?"- "Emel? From the camel.")

* Fo men lou o hai?- For a man (short or tall)?

* Fo san Bitl of ay.- For my son Beatle (it is a catchy name, but it is also literally: Beatle- how do you like that name for a baby elephant!...)

* bars- (chocolate) bars.

* Zen Krokodil koled in tirs.- Then the Crocodile called in tears.

* ay fast plaged iers.- I quickly plugged my ears.

* ay nid- I need.

* en tu set viz ambrela fo Totosha- as a set with an umbrella for Totosha (as is often the case in English and its follower Espering, there are several meanings of the word: tu- two, 2; the preposition of direction "to" and the word "too". All three sound similar in English, and spelt like this: two, to and too. How can anyone remember them all?)

* En no bozer, no tiz.- And, don't bother, don't annoy (with requests; also tease).

* Stop rein of tirs- literally: Stop the rain of tears.

* en yu no kened veer- and, you could not wear (galoshes).

* Meyk fo feyses of yu voshes- Wash away the tears from your faces. Literally, the ironic: make a wash for your faces (but, it may also mean... laundry and compress!)

* Ay sended yu tu peer- I sent you two pairs.

* Bat vot tu peer galoshes fo sri krokodils- But, what are two pairs of galoshes for three crocodiles? * Vi it zey, simpl svolou- We eat them, we simply swallow them. (svolou- English: swallow, which, by the way, is also... the bird "martlet").

So, pay attention to the word stress to make sure that there the last line rhymes well with the word sorou- English: sorrow in the next line.

* viz open mauses- with open mouths. (In Espering, the word maus is both "mouth" and... what is written in the "Sex/Gender" field in the passport of Mickey Mouse, which is the word "mouse".

But, in English, both these words are very similar, especially in their pronunciation, only the word "mouth" is pronounced with the "lispings" interdental sound "ts").

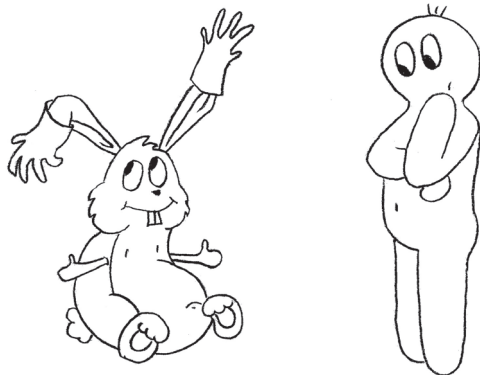
* Bat hyuj en from kauchuk ez veered koloses-

But huge ones and made of rubber, like those that colossuses wore. (*Espering would like to express its delight in the translator's resourcefulness: she found a great rhyming word for "galoshes", which is also very fitting- it is not a synthetic "Totosha in galoshes"... Colossus in galoshes, doesn't that sound a lot better?!)

* koled litl heers- "litl heers"- just right for the Russian word "young hares, leverets". Just like in English, the verb "call on the phone" can be expressed in different Espering ways: telefon, fon, kol and ring.

* send glavs fo long iers- send gloves to long ears.
(I don't know about gloves on various paws and legs, but 5-finger gloves for long hare ears do add to the comic effect.

That's how
fashion
trends
are set!)



* mankis from eyp-klases-- monkeys from ape classes, i.e. from their high school classes, where the heights of monkeys art is taught- mimicking humans. In English, the word monkey [manki], but a manlike monkey is ape [eyp]).
- Pliz, send buks en glases.- Please send books (here, Chukovsky stopped in his original) and glasses.
(! That is the height of money-like mimicking, even since Grandpa Krylov's times with his fable "The Monkey and the Glasses").

(*from Espering: I think that the strict Grandpa Kornei would appreciate and praise this verse!

And, perhaps, he would forgive
 the translator
 for the ad-libbing- all
 or at least half
 of it- that follows...)

* Zen Beer foned
 on telefon.- Then, the Bear
 called on the telephone.

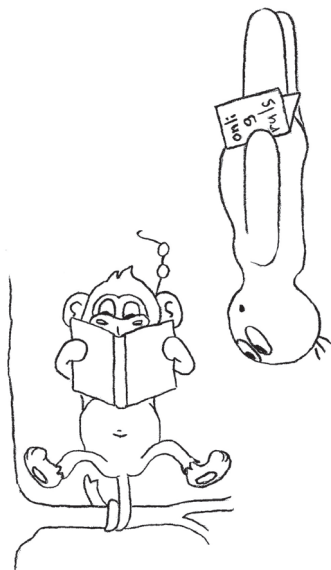
(The repetition
 "foned on telefon"
 is basically correct,
 but it is used primarily
 to emphasize the
 awkwardness of the Bear,

who was immediately compared to... a Brown Turbine,
 which also produces these noises: "gRRRau" en "RRRoRR"-
 from the words graul (growl) and ror (roar), as well
 as the word belou (bellow).

By the way, all these words like "bellow", as well
 as "swallow" and "sorrow" earlier, are not very easy
 to pronounce with the ending "-ed" because of the "difficult
 sound" (u) between the two non-stressed vowels. Well, in this
 case, the sound "u" may be omitted (or "swallowed"),
 as it is done in spoken language very often. But, in Espering,
 there is no need to remember these words' strange spelling:
 swallow, sorrow, and bellow).

And, by the way, it is for the same reason that Espering
 got rid of the sound "u" in such English words: open, only
 (e-ing: onli), globe- glob, boat- bot or boat, road (road),
 coat (koat)...

No "telifoun", "teliskoup", or this one: coco [koukou]
 or cocoa [koukou], both the words are... "coconut tree, palm",



plus, the latter word is also "kakao". In Espering, it is koko and kakao (and they sound the same in English).

* Eksplein tu ay vot yu bay zis min?- Explain to me what you mean by this. (Vot yu min bay zis- what do you mean by this?); in Espering, the emphasis is slightly different.)

(*the translator agreed with Espering that the word "eksplein" still resembles the spelling of the English word "explain", but with the sound "i"- iksplein, the way it sounds in English, it looks less similar.

But, in terms of their pronunciation, other words are also very similar. And, once and for all, Espering is not too demanding, in any case! In this language, there is simply no concept of "incorrect". You can speak and write in any way you like, as long as you are understood by those around you.)

* En ay no andestend vot rezon.- And I do not understand the reason.

(* Espering: in English, the word reason [ri:zn], but it is no longer spelt or pronounced in this way).

* Heng ap resiver- Hang up the receiver.

(*here, we see the same as above: in English, it sounds like this: [ri'sive(r)]).

* graf Mihelson- in English, the word "count" [kaunt], but it is not an English noble count! Here, I used the play of words: count and graf (from the English word "gruff", which means "somewhat rough").

Well, what other noble last name could be used for Mikhail Mikhailovich if not... Michelson (there was a count and Governor-General with such a last name). It was tempting to use "graf Toptygin" (Count Toptygin).

(*Espering: now, that is very witty! I have already forgotten about the Russian Chukovsky and the English Jamey Gambrell, and altogether about... the original "Telephone", which served as the foundation for the independently written as "based on..." funny fairy-tale in verse, in the new language Espering! I am delighted

beyond words!

A big thank-you to the translator and... the author!

That is how translators are viewed in Western countries; they are authors in that they are co-authors of the translated text.)

* Zen herons fon-tinkled en moured in visper- Then, the herons phoned. (The combination of fon (phone) and tinkle (tinkle)... and there is a new word in Espering: fon-tinkl; the English word "herons" is pronounced [herns or herens]). And, they moaned in a whisper.

* vi intrit yu- we entreat you.

* Vi ouve-ited tu mach grin frogs... from faul bogs...

- We ate too many green frogs... from foul (dirty) bogs.

(*Espering: that's exactly right: "green frogs", just like green apricots!..

That reminded me of my childhood...and diarrhea...)

* Ez Loh-Nesi zet svoloued dazn dogs.- Like the Loch Ness monster that swallowed a dozen dogs. (*Espeing: Hey, you all Scottish collies, be careful on the Loch Ness shores! As you can see I am really beginning to enjoy it!..)

* Indid, sey, pliz, zis
in veri did- (English:
really, indeed?).

* Berned tu grif
of ol gazels-
burned, to the
grief of all
gazelles.

* Antilops,
yu luzed maind?-
Antelopes, have
you **lost** your
mind?



(gazelles are the true antelopes).

* Nau no samer, nasing bern in spring- It is not summer now; nothing burns in spring. (*Espering: the author did not include this simple line here in the comments section, but I could not help myself: it is a very relevant hint at the summer fires!..)

* En sving on swings in ful sving- And swinging on swings is in full swing. (like in English, it is one word swing(-s)).

* No klemor!- No clamor!

* Vay, yu from Sahara herd of gazels-dama-- Why, you are a herd of dama gazelles from Sahara. (there is such a kind of gazelles that live in the desert). (*Espering: I had no idea that such dama gazelles even existed... It is not merely the story "Telephone"- a more fitting title is "Everything about Everything"! Thank you!)

* Bat no poultri yard on market in Panama- But, not a poultry yard on a market in Panama. (in the forests of Panama, there are 1000 spices of birds, which more than in the US and Canada combined).

* If yu ovehited yuself ekvator nie- If you got overheated near the equator.

* verl-sving-- whirl, swing.

* no kiped iers open zet lait-maind gazels- "but, the gazelles did not listen" (Chukovsky); but the light-minded gazelles did not listen; My own creation, literally: "did not keep their ears open").

* En zey kontin klemor ez fair-tauer in sauzend bels- And, they continued the clamor like a fire tower with a thousand alarm bells.

(*Espering: that is a great metaphor, and very suitable for a "fire prone" place! And, there are also sounds of the fire tower, where the voiced sound D d is echoed by the sound D in the words did and indid! That is a very creative and resourceful linguistic solution!)

* berned tu sorou of gazels- burned, to the sorrow of the gazelles.

* Vot sili gazels- What silly gazelles... their minds are all about merry-go-rounds.

* Zee dezert, no Holivud, bat ay ken bet,-
There is a desert, not Hollywood, but I can bet....

* Zey pley rol of tern-teil koket.- They play the role of a turn-tail coquette, i.e. a flirt. (*Espering: that is a clear correlation with the... turning tail of the hippo that you are all soon to see!)

* En ol vinds zet in heds of dier gazels Jast sufis
fo infleyt seils of ol karavels.- And all the winds in the heads of the dear gazelles just suffice to inflate the sails of all caravels.

(*Espering: That is simply excellent, a real pearl!
The author and translator gives us a comment in verse, as well as a vivid aphorism in Espering! In particular, about the "the dear and wind-blown gazelles"! But, I should confess: I insisted on the word sufis- it is a more common, "European-sounding" foundation for the word meaning "to be enough, to be sufficient". How can the English word suffice [se'fais] be used?! In the universal language?!?. The author amicably agreed with me. Allow me to say Thank you again.)

* grant-ring-foned-- as fon-tinkled above; the same is applied here- it is an onomatopoeia: grant- English: grunt. (*Espering: There will be more delightful morsels of "neologisms" further below.)

* from pigstay "Pork"- from the pigsty "Pork".
(*Espering: LOL! That is truly witty! I think the translator herself could not but smile when leaving this brief and neutral comment.)

* Send tu ay, pliz, naitingal from Metropoliten in Nyu York.- Send to me a nightingale (* here Chukovsky stops this phrase, without even the word "please" [pliz:], as if all pigs are really so uncivil).

Further is my note: ...from Metropolitan in New York- it is a well-know opera theater.

* no sing tegeze hog- does not sing together with pigs.

(in Chukovsky's version, it is "does not sing for pigs", which makes one feel for poor pigs, for whom I have always had a soft spot.)

* Invait krou o donki- Invite a crow or a donkey.
 (*Espering: of well, so much for a duet with a nightingale...
 for the poor pig right before the final act, in which it seems
 there would be a pre-mortem aria from the La Traviata...
 an aria of Pork.

What a loss
 for the Metropolitan!..
 On the other hand,
 the all-star band called

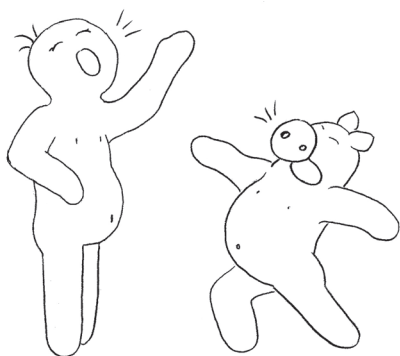
Pig-Hog

Krou Donki

can create a rock

or rap hit.

We will be waiting
 for it on YouTube.)



* O, seyv puer volres- Oh, save the poor walrus.

* Hi svoloued poison spains-glob jast from sein.

- He swallowed a poisonous spines globe straight from
 the seine. (In Chukovsky's version, there is a "sea hedgehog"
 (sea urchins), but the English name is a play of words "sea
 lad" or "sand dollar", etc. A lot of localized or learned Latin-
 inspired clever things. (*Espering: it is obvious that
 the author never went deep diving, but the "spines globe"
 is such a vivid description- spains-glob! And, the clarification
 that it is poisonous is very appropriate because some of them
 are not poisonous. By the way, there are rumors that some
 of them live... eternally, in any case, for hundreds of years...)

* En zis nonsens ay hier ol dey- And, this nonsense
 I hear all day. (In Chukovsky's original, it goes like this:
 "I ta'kaya drebe'deny t'seliy deny: Diny-di-leny..."-
 and it is repeated two more times.

In the thrice repeated imitation of the sounds of the ringing phone, the author tried to express the Russian synonym of the English word "nonsense": DREng-BEng-DENg!-drebedeny, and two more times in different ways, which creates the effect of absolute cacophony.

(*Espering: this is wonderfully creative! Overall, the entire verse is almost an exact match of the original by Chukovsky. But the Russian words are longer.

Or, a seal would call..., which allows the author to add a name for the seal (sil- English: seal)...

Seg-Mustash (Sag Moustache). And, yet the author manages to keep the exact same number of syllables in the line!

There is also a name for the deer: dier Entler (Deer Antlers)! Excellent! In English, there are different words that sound exactly the same: dear and deer.

However, there is no way these words can be confused: can your dear have... horns, especially antlers?

(This, however, is a rhetorical question... I have already pleaded with the author to forgive me for this frivolous comment).

* Moydodir-Voshtuhouls- (here, I took the liberty to use the names of Chukovsky's characters: Moydodir and Wash-to-Holes (vosh tu houls- English "wash to holes", which literally means "moy-do-dir").

(*Espering: it may seem that this sounds a bit awkward and heavy(!). But, the cable cord from Sydney has grown hot with the anger(!) of one of the "conversation partners". There was literally a very heavy(!) cloud hanging over because of the nonsensical conversation, thanks to a tired to distraction Kangaroo.

The author does a good job of skillfully showing an antipode of an Australian "woman"- I guess it is a blonde with a lady bag... - that can hardly(!) contain his exploding irritation. And, the phone number that is so politely dictated to help is taken directly from the music scores...

I tried playing it on a tuba (it is the correct musical

instrument for it; a flute or a violin would simply not work to express such a degree of anger!) these 5 notes: sol-fa- re-mi-do and... dare I say it?... I heard the heavy steps of the angry Commander from Mozart's Don Juan. I am afraid that if our main character could transport himself to Australia, he would have torn that lady's bag to pieces in his anger... What can you say...)

* Ay fleered ap in enjer en hau shauted- I flared up in anger and shouted loudly. (*Espering: yes, in such a state, one can even drown porridge in butter, but that's how the story goes: the English word flare up and also... in anger. We have all experienced that. The author gives us the opportunity to feel, while reading about it, the deformation of the poor "Wash-to-Holes" in various ways, and in 2 languages, too. Compared to such pains, Chukovsky's "kangaroo dialogue" is just a weak and cultured flare of displeasure. But, that was written for young children, and this work is for children more advanced in years that have heard not only about Moydodir ("Wash-to-Holes") and Buzzy-Wuzzy Busy Fly, but also about Sherlock Holmes and, indeed, Espering. Please note!

Note the striking contrast with the following, almost lulling you to sleep, verse: from the raging fury of so far only the telephone character to the one sleeping and peacefully snoring.



I was even a bit concerned by such an extreme degree of tiredness in the character in view of the feat

that is still to be performed at the bog. Where will the new strength come from?!

Well, let's read on and see for ourselves.)

* Ay no sliped sri nait- I did not sleep for three nights. ("nait" is "night" and "knight"- horse, courser and chevalier also).

These two English words look similar: night and knight; and, they sound identical, like phonetic twins: [nait]).

* Ay taired ez... in simultan ches geym... on handred bords ol K&nait- I was tired... like in simultaneous multiboard chess... on a hundred boards all kings and knights (ol K&nayts).

I parodied the spelling of "chess-knights", which is knights in English (with the silent first sound k); in Espering, naturally, there is no letter k- nights, but there is the capital "K" as the symbol used in chess for the king figures on the chess board: K & (K)nights).

(*Espering: Brilliant! Ingenious! But, it is a bit too intricate. By the way, in Russian, the letter "K" is used in chess to denote knights. This whole story is heard as a session of simultaneous multi-phone game of "noisy nonsense"!)

* Et last... ay lai daun... hr... hr... RING!!!- At last, I lie down... (*Espering: What excellent graphics of onomatopoeia here!)

* Vot zet? Zet tru?- (a series of puzzled questions: What is that? Is that true?)

* Ran kvik hie!- Run here quickly! (*Espering: What a great find! ApokalipSOS!)

* Help! Seyv!- Help! Save!

* Fet River-Hors of vi, Teil-BigMotor- Our fat river horse called Big Motor Tail.

(*Espering: hippopotamus, when translated, is exactly that- a river horse, and its tail is its motor, which turns around and throws around its feces to mark the territory).

* O Afrika-Bango-God!- Oh, the African Bango God!

The god of clean and dirty waters.

* (begemot) in voter...- Zis ekselent! -...hipopotamus Begemot... - Zis perfekt vell!

- Hi foled in svomp... - Zis charm... - ...hi foled in bog!- (at each mention of the water dweller- the behemoth or the hippopotamus- that found itself in the water and then fell in a bog and then got stuck in it,- our character responds, naturally, with enthusiasm adding comments like these: Excellent! Beautiful! Delightful! And, finally, he says: That is fantastic! Maybe, he is just having fun and enjoying deep water diving?

(Mey bi hi hev fan from daiving!)

* Bat no zee, no hie! Vi lost hi, darling!- But, it moves neither here no there! We are losing it, darling!

* - Vay?! - Vi ken si olredi onli teil of hi, Bat zis teil stil spin... - Zis fasineyt!

- But why is that?- We can only see the tail, but this tail is spinning around quickly...- It is simply marvelous! (*Espering: indeed, what a marvelous sight!)

* ...if yu no vil kam hi vil draun in bog, in samsing grin!- If you do not come, he will drown in the bog, in something green!

* Okey! Ay olredi on vey.- OK! I am already on my way.

* Ay raned fast ez ay ken, Bat ni-dip in kley. En ay bied in taim.- I ran as fast as I could, but knee deep in clay. And, I got there in time.

* Nau ay mast tu yu sey: Zis no izi job...- Now, I must say to you: it is no easy job...

* From bog, On bot...- from a bog, from aboard a boat...;

* Van afte aze: doj teil, fet krup, sik beli, vast jo- one after another: a dodgy tail, a fat bottom, and round belly, and a vast jaw (English: dodge tail, fat croup, thick belly, vast jaw). What short and precise Espering words!

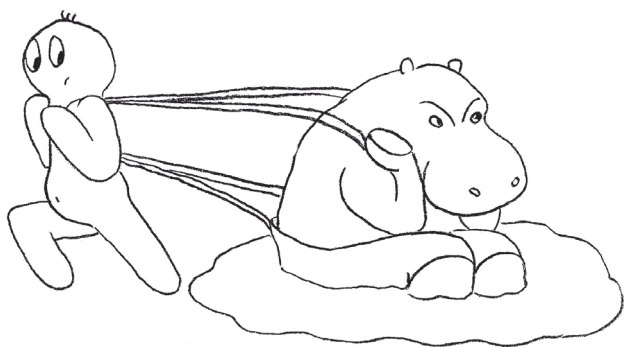
* Dreg aut en pul begemot!- (here, I got so deeply engrossed in the game like a child; perhaps, I overused the visual images in my writing and reading out loud-

the character's tremendous efforts and his triumphant cry, but... I really wanted to give a hint to inert readers.

And, I tested the idea on my grandchildren and great-grandchildren: they liked it immensely.

So, consider it their idea, too.

And, the famous Russian version of this line: "It is no easy job to pull a behemoth out of a bog)- here is in the text in Espering: Zis no izi job- from bog, on bot dreg aut en pul begemot!



(*Espering and, hopefully, on the part of everyone: Bravo! Let me share my observation: so far, this phrase about the bog and the hippopotamus has served more as an excuse for trying to avoid doing work, and less frequently when one wipes the sweat off their forehead after finishing some hard work.

Why is that? It is because to this day it is unknown how our brave character dragged the hippopotamus out of that bog. I will tell you more: it is not known whether he actually even tried pulling him out, and if he did, who knows what the result of the effort was. Follow Chukovsky's original: "If I will be able... then... Oh, it's no easy job..." And yet... Perhaps, he was unable to help?... Maybe, all he did was scratch his head at a loss... This lack of certainty can really bring on deep despair. To this day, it has been our sheer

optimism that kept us hoping for the best outcome in this situation. That and our fear of puzzling our children too much. But, if you really think deeply...

Espering turns out to be more honest: En ay bied in taim.-
And I was just in time. And, there was a boat. And, one after another there can be the turning tail, which finally was firmly grabbed, and a rather enormous bottom...

and, well, all the rest of it.

And, finally, the well-deserved VICTORY: he was dragging and pulling with all his might (with every fiber of your being, you can feel the tension of the moment), and...

DRAGGED HIM OUT!

Here it is- the HIP-PO-PO-TA-MUS!

Well, it is not for no reason that the English translator stopped her "no easy task" right before these final lines: she only left the brief and impotent "if I can...I will help."

There is no original final line: "Oh, it is no easy job to drag a hippo from a bog."

In short, it is a rather sad end... No comparison at all with the version in Espering!)

* * * * *

Espering's Afterword:

A slightly outdated model of the Telephone by Grandpa Korney is still acceptable for using it to read nursery rhymes for the very young children.

The latest and fully updated version of the "cell phone" version of the Telephone by Grandma Konotop uses its very own ringtones to articulate the motifs of those

nursery rhymes for toddlers.

But, it firmly stands the test of extended interpretation thanks to its volume, its almost three-dimensional nature and content richness.

But, the most important thing is that it teaches readers the universal language Espering! Our thanks go to Natalia Konotop and to all of you- at her request- for your attention and lenience of judgment regarding the first experience of translation into Espering.

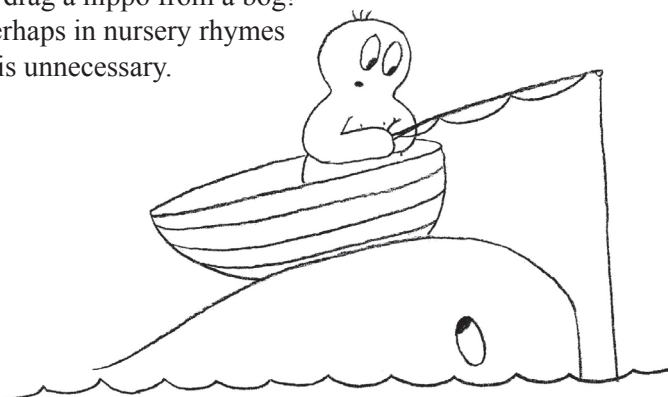
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Appendix:

You probably remember Chukovsky's Telephone, at least a little bit. Here is the version of Jamey Gambrell.

Out of Chukovsky's 18 animals only... 8 remain: the rest were replaced by other animals, and no gazelles are there at all. There are no original final lines either:

"Oh, it is no easy job
to drag a hippo from a bog!"
Perhaps in nursery rhymes
it is unnecessary.



In general, the rhymes are also not perfect, just as they are in Grandpa Korney's work, but quite lively, as good English nursery rhymes should be, and here the word "galoshes" is rhymed with... Natasha instead of... Totosha.

And here is the English original of a little fragment... what grammatical redundancy!?? More than one third of all words are unnecessary ballast, fluff, and noise... There is no place for such things in the Universal Language.

Then **the** Stork called collect from **the** lake
 "I'm ill, send **a** pill,
 I **ate** **a** whole snake
 and my belly **has** started **to** ache."

In general, the rhymes are also not perfect, just as they are in Grandpa Korney's work, but quite lively, as good English nursery rhymes should be, and here the word "galoshes" is rhymed with... Natasha instead of... Totosha.

* and more in the same vein, until we come to this finale: "...if I can...I will help."

* * * * *

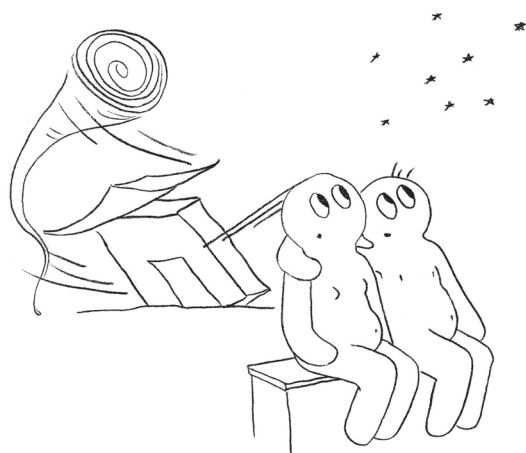
HAYKU * HAIKU

Here is the first ever, inspired by impatient enthusiasm,
 haiku in Espering;
 it is in my favorite "astronomical style":

Gast of vind koled on dorstep.
 Ande edj of ruf veb sheyk...
 In net ay si of Vega tvinkl lait.

According to a legend, a bright star called Vega from the Lyra constellation became the spirit of the Heavenly Seamstress. She was a daughter of the Heavenly Ruler and lived on a star east of the Heavenly River- the Milky Way. She weaved clouds, the heaven's clothes. She married a star spirit called Humble Shepherd (Altair from the Aquila constellation) from the opposite side of the Heavenly River.

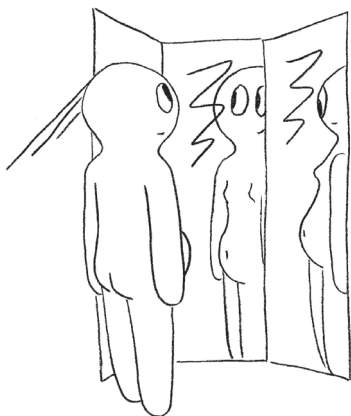
But, because she became lax in her work, the Heavenly Ruler punished her by separating her from her husband;



and, they were
only allowed
to meet
once a year-
on the night
of the 7th
moon...

Perhaps, it was for him- a husband separated from his wife-
that the gust of wind called...
Or, perhaps, it was not a gust of wind, but a splash
of the waters in the Heavenly River...

VARIOUS IN TWO LANGUAGES



*Excerpts from translations
in 2 languages
(English and Espering)
that demonstrate the use
of Espering in any texts,
for any reason,
in all situations
and for every taste.*

Reminder:

1. In Espering, words are PRONOUNCED the way they are SPELT. Only remember about y (as in boy or young) and zh (as in [vi3n]-vision).
2. A word from the dictionary can be used both as a verb (in the infinitive or present tense form), and a noun, an adjective, and an adverb.
3. Besides the present time, there are only 2 other tenses: the past tense with the-ed for verb endings; the future tense formed by "vil" + verb.
4. The plural form exists only for nouns: it is formed with the ending-s or, if it is more convenient for pronunciation, -es.
5. The word order in a sentence is flexible, depending on the context and meaning.

That is all.

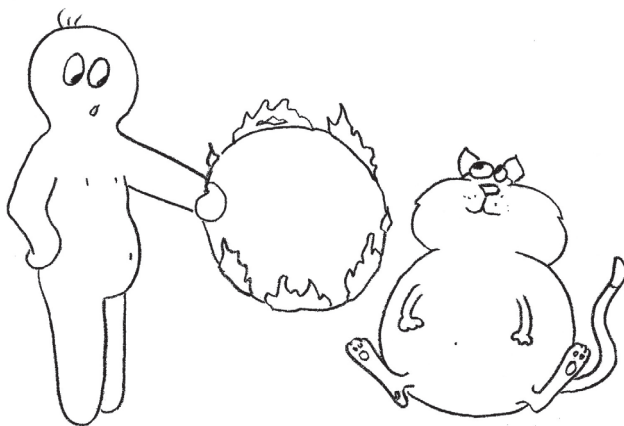
Figures of Speech

(phraseological phrases)

Compare them in 2 languages and see for yourselves: in Espering, the phrases are more compact and even more laconic. And, they are not inferior in expressiveness... to the English ones!

Well, Espering at least is trying to fit those with its noticeable conciseness.

* e-ing: Zet ket no vil jamp.
(eng.: That cat won't jump.)



* e-ing: Promis gold maunts; or: Promis lend
viz milk en hani.

(eng.: Promise mountains of gold; or: Promise
a land flowing with milk and honey.)

* e-ing: Old berd ol nou.
(eng.: A knowing old bird.)

Please note that in the last 2 examples the sounds [ou] in the words "gold" and "old" is not pronounced that way...

It is Espering's principle: saving on everything and every means of spelling and pronunciation.

In this case, you often hear simply [o].

* e-ing: Hangri ez hanter?

Why on earth... in forest not: Hangri ez vulf.

(eng.: Hungry as a hunter.)

* Sili gus.

(eng.: A silly goose.)

Regarding long vowels- like in [gu:s]- there are also explanations as to why Espering does not attach too much significance to them...

SAYINGS AND PROVERBS

* (e-ing) Sink bifo spik.

(eng.) First think, then speak.

* Folou river if yu vont get si.

Follow the river and you'll get to the sea.

* Draun o svim.

Because in Espering the word "sink" is both "think" (with the difficult to pronounce English "th") and English "sink" also, which are not usually used in the same context, unlike in this saying, the rather difficult to pronounce English verb is used "drown" [not droun but draun], which means "immerse, immerge" in the water).

Thus:

Drown or swim!

* Meni pipl, meni heds (...meni tangs!)

Espering is economical, laconic, brief, and simple. It is also pretty deft. Using a phrase with the same character count, it can express a lot more.

And, do not be surprised by the look of the words in Espering. You will get used to it, the same way you got used to the English words in all their variety: people, head, tongue and mind.

So, what can you say?

Do you have nothing to say?!

You can ask anyone anywhere in the world: what word spelling would people want to get used to?

The answers will be as follows:

To Japanese and in hieroglyphs-

in the Japanese language;

to [people?] or people [pi:pl]-

in English;

and to the simple, brief and clean pipl-

in the universal language

Espering.

But, in Espering, it is clear that the word looks better.

* So many men, so many minds.

(e-ing: Sou meni mens, sou meni mains.)

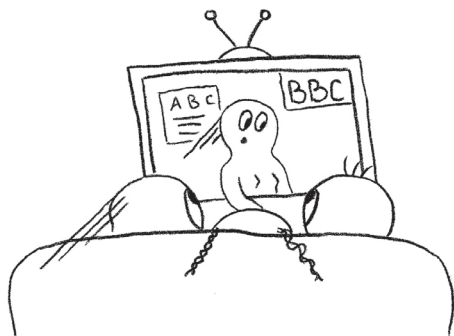
Well, it is until you begin speaking Espering:

Sou meni tangs, onli Espering hev tang fo ol mens.

(eng.: There are so many languages, and only Espering is the language of all people.)

NEWS

(from the BBC website- Earth News- World News)



First of all, here
it is in English:

Flea's jumping
ability explained.
Science and nature
reporter,
BBC News.

Cambridge University scientists have solved the mystery
of how fleas jump so far and so fast.

It was known that the energy to catapult a flea over
a distance up to 200 times its body length lay in a spring-like
structure in its body.

But scientists did not understand how they transferred this
energy to the ground in order to jump.

High-speed footage now reveals that the secret lies
in the way fleas use their hind legs as multi-jointed levers.

And this is how the sensational news sounded
as it was further distributed in Espering:
(you will definitely understand it better and more easily!)

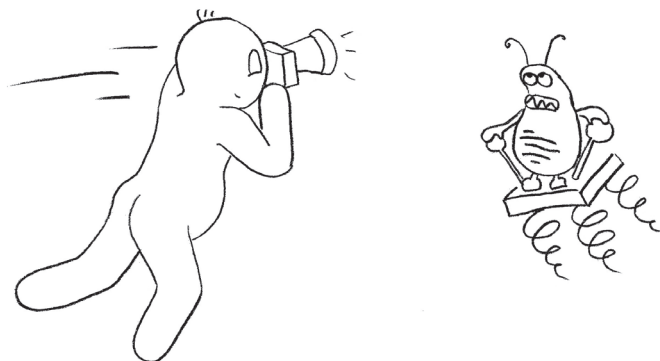
Jamp abiliti of flis nau ekspleined.
Saiens en natur reporter, BiBiSi Nyus.

Saientists of Kembrij Universitet solved misteri of hau flis
jamp sou far en sou fast.

Zis bied nou zet energia of katapult of fli ouve distans ap zen
200 (tu handredi) taims moo zen shi bodi lens ley in spring-
struktur in shi bodi.

Bat saientists no andestended hau zey transfer zis energia tu
ground fo jump.

Hay-spud fotoshut nau reviled zet sekret lai hau flis yuz zey
bihaind legs ez multi-joint levers.



SMS MESSAGE SAMPLES

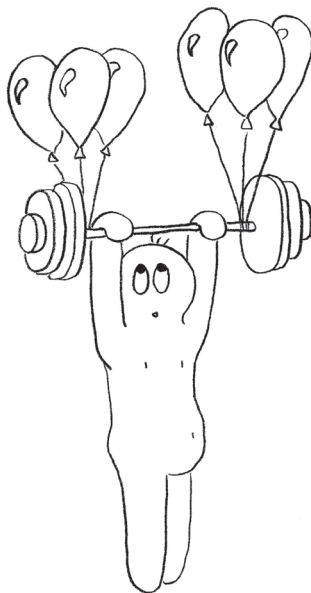
(compare it with
the spelling of Espering-
SPring-- Es-Pe-ring)

* eng.:

nothing impossible
for you!

e-ing:

nasing no posebl
fo yu!



* eng.:

SomeTimes Courage Is The Quiet Voice At The
End Of The Day Saying, "I Will Try Again."

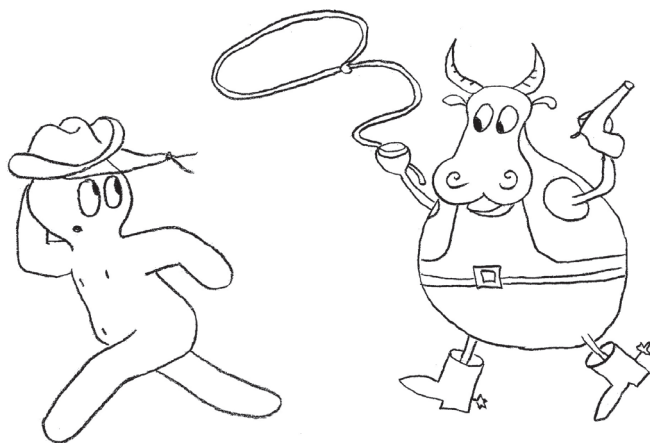
e-ing:

Samtaims Kurazh zis Kvalet Vois
et End of Dey spik, "I vil Tray Agein."

It is a lot shorter! And, you will agree: the words "kurazh", as well as the spelling of the English word "courage", are more "international" words (borrowed words) than what we hear in spoken English: [karidzh], to say nothing of the word "courageous", which is simply impossible in its pronunciation [kereydzhes]...

The same applies to the word "coward": the borrowed word coward in its spelling looks "self-confident" and almost like the French "couard", but then a person opens their mouth and what do we hear...[kaued]. Here is also the word [kauboy]-

do you recognize the word "cowboy"?



Yes, it is all correct- it is a foreign language, so of course it sounds unique and different.

But, what we have here- do not forget it!- is a universal language, which consequently sounds convenient for the majority of the people in the world.

It is easier for some part of the world's population- no matter how large a group it may be, it is still the minority of the population- to learn a word that is already familiar to them (I am talking about the people that already know(!) English), and it is also familiar to some in the remaining majority (even Russian people know the word "kurazh"), but learn it in a simplified version- than it would be for the majority of people to learn an unheard of before word "kereydzhes"!

Especially since people in Great Britain, America, and Australia all pronounce and spell words differently from each other.

So, who will throw a stone at Espering, which pronounces it as "kurazh" and spells it as kurazh?!

In any case,

you can speak in any way

that feels convenient to you,

as long as those around you understand what you are saying (one of Espering's commandments).

* eng.:

Hv A GD DAy!- Have a good day!

e-ing:

Hv GD Dey!- Hev gud dey!

(What compactness! And within... more compactness!)

EASY WIKIPEDIA AND 2 SHORT EXCERPTS

(from a novel, a detective story, and a fantasy novel)

Even if you do not know English at all, do appreciate this text visually- it is written at a simple-level but correct English:

Chess... boxing

Chess boxing is a mixed sport which puts together the sport of boxing with games of chess in every other round. Chess boxing fights have been done since early 2003. The sport was started when Dutch artist Iepe Rubingh, given the idea by a similar sport in the writing of Enki Bilal, started actual matches. The sport has become more well known since then. To do well at chess boxing, players must be both good chess players and good boxers.

Structure and rules:

A match between two players is made up of up to eleven rounds of boxing and chess sessions, starting with a four-minute chess round followed by two minutes of boxing and so on.

Between rounds there is a one minute pause, during which the players change their gear. The form of chess played is speed chess in which each player has a total of twelve minutes for the whole game. Players may win by knocking out the other player, checkmate, a judge's choice, or if the other player runs out of chess time.

If a player does not make a move in the round of chess, he will be given a warning by the referee and he must then make a move in the next 10 seconds.

(simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_boxing)

And here is how the same text changes when all the "superfluous" unnecessary details are taken out of it- they are all details that nobody in the world cares for, since we are talking about a common universal language.

What are these details? They are articles, unnecessary prepositions, various auxiliary words, "sticking" additions to words, awkward structures and phrases, as well as other grammatical "twists and turns":

is, a, -ed, -s, the, have been done, the, was ~ed,
the, a, the, -ing, the, has become, to do, a, is, a,
there is, a, the, the, is, a, the, the, a, ~'s, the, a,
does not, a, the, will be given, a, the, a, the...

And, there are so many "extra letters"- compare the words in Espering put next to them:

which-vich,
together-tegeze,
between-betvin,
there-zee...

Just a few light movements of the Espering tongue, and here is what we have:

Ches boks zis mik's sport vich put tegeze sport
of boks viz geyms of ches in evri raund. Ches boks
faits bigined in 2003. Sport started ven Dach artist
Iepe Rubing, gived idea by similar sport in deskript
of Enki Bilal en started aktual matches. Zis sport
bikamed moo vel knou sins zen. Fo du vel in ches
boks, pleyers mast bi bous gud ches pleyers en gud
bok'sers.

Struktur en ruls: match betvin tu pleyers konsist
from eleven raunds of boks en ches seshns. Start
viz fo-minuts ches raund en zen folou tu-minuts

of boks en sou neksť.

Betvin raunds van-minut of pauz, in vich pleyers cheynj zey gier. Form of ches pley- spid ches in vich ich pleyer hev total of tvelv minuts fo ol geym.

Pleyers mey vin bay nokaut azer pleyer, chekmeyt, bay jaj chois, o if azer pleyer ran aut of ches taim.

If pleyer no mey k muv in raund of ches, hi vil giv vorn of referi en hi mast zen mey k muv in neksť 10 sekunds.

Again, appreciate even visually the absolutely(!) identical original text in terms of its meaning and admire the artfulness of Espering! Fewer words were used for speaking and writing it, but absolutely everything can be understood perfectly! Even at a glance

it is obvious how **easy** and simple Espering is- it is a universal

spoken version of the English language!



Strictly speaking, after Espering no separate translation is necessary because it was coming about naturally and simultaneously during the process of reading- it is because there are no heavy awkward grammatical structures; a couple words do require clarification (*naturally, for those that know Espering or English, at least a little bit*), for example, some specific English figures of speech that different people can express in different ways. I had to follow the English text- to provide the promised comparison of the text in two languages.

Here are these phrases: aktual matches- actual matches, cheynj gier- change gear, or here is one more phrase: ches seshns- chess sessions (how do you like that?! And, it is pronounced exactly the way it sounds in Espering!) That's about it. And would say: real matches, cheynj aksesors (English: accessories- look at that word!), and as to "chess session"- after some kicking someone's ass!- I would use, for fun if for no other reason, the word... batalz (English: battles, but [betlz]) or duel (English: duel, but [dyuel]).



Oh, well...
It is not a TV show
where celebrities
are **beating**
each other up
for no good reason
to the cheers
of the crowds egged
on by smart-alecky
commentators.

But, for chess boxing I see rounds of 4-minute examination questions on English grammar instead of boxing, and 2-minute Espering lessons instead of... no, not chess, but instead of a game of giveaway and checkers.

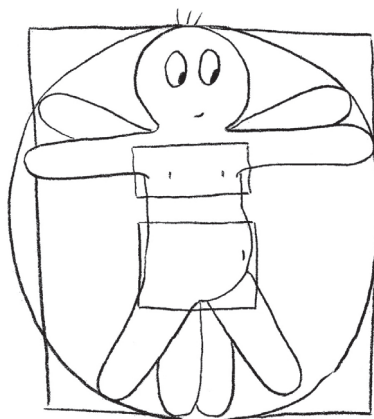
Now, let's try it the other way around: first Espering and then the English translation follows.

Here are 3 excerpts from various prosaic texts.

**A short excerpt from The Da Vinci Code,
a much-talked-about novel by Dan Brown.**

Den Braun "Kod da Vinchi".
(*espering*)

Luvr Muzeum, Paris, 10:46 P.M.
Feymos kurator Zhak Soniere stegered sru volt-ark
of muzeum Grand Galeri.
Hi lanjed tu moust nier peinting hi kened si,- of Karavajo.
Hi grabed gild freym en puled zis masterpis tevords hiself
antil teered peinting from vol en Sonier- seventi-siks-yier-old
men kolapsed bekvord in hip ande kanvas.
Ez hi antisipated, airon geyt foled samvee nie ez sander-klep
en barikaded entrans tu zis hol. Parket flor sheyked. Samvee
far alarm bigined ring.



Kurator layed several
sekunds vizaut muv,
gasped aut of bres
en trayed andestend
hi laiv o ded.

- O, ay stil alaiv.

Hi kroled aut from
ande kanvas en bigined
geized raund in serch
sam pleys vee hi ken
haid hiself...

Dan Brown "The Da Vinci Code".

Louvre Museum, Paris, 10:46 P.M.
Renowned curator Jacques Saunière staggered through the
vaulted archway of the museum's Grand Gallery. He lunged
for the nearest painting he could see, a Caravaggio. Grabbing

the gilded frame, the seventy-six-year-old man heaved the masterpiece toward himself until it tore from the wall and Saunière collapsed backward in a heap beneath the canvas.

As he had anticipated, a thundering iron gate fell nearby, barricading the entrance to the suite. The parquet floor shook. Far off, an alarm began to ring.

The curator lay a moment, gasping for breath, taking stock.
- I am still alive.

He crawled out from under the canvas and scanned the cavernous space for someplace to hide.

**A short excerpt
from the sensational detective
novel Nayt voch (The Night Watch)**

(* in this case,
each line will be given in each of the two languages, one after
another in the following order: Espering and English)

Saden videokamer meyked streynj ver-saund.
Suddenly the camcorder made
a strange whirring sound.

(* It is funny-
even though it did not seem funny to the heroine- how this
strange English whirr [(u)ve:(r)] appears(!) to be identical
to a no less strange Russian word "zhuzhaty" in the attempt
to express this sound.

But, the Russian word is a lot more exact in expressing this sound when the word is pronounced. Here is what I mean: in Espering, the word "ver" (there is none of the "zhuzh" sound) give you the reason to think there will be another word that- in its spelling and pronunciation- will fully coincide with it. But that's not the case! English, and even

more so Espering, are rich in one-syllable words consisting of 3 letters; however, words seldom duplicate each other! Besides, at times, one cannot help but wonder about omitted combinations.

So, there is no other word "ver" in Espering. But, there is one in English! The word "were" (one of the past tense forms of the verb "be") that does not exist as the past tense verb in Espering, but in its pronunciation is coincides with... whirr. And, if Espering was not a simplified version of English, but rather a totally new artificial language, it would have accepted the word "zhuzh"...

But, those that are the bravest among us, let us join
our heroine.)

"Meybi teyp bloked!" - paniked Deyzi.

"Maybe the tape's blocked!" -
panicked Daisy.

Shi trayed tern of kamer bat pushed vrong batn en ver-saund
inkrised.

She tried to turn it off but pushed the wrong button
and the whirring sound increased.

In zis moment eks-hazbend of Pem kamed tu hi sensed
en fyueries terned raund.

At this point Pam's ex-husband became
aware of it and turned round furiously.

Hi realead zet samvan voched hi en profyus sveered.

He realized someone was watching
him and swore profusely.

Zen hi muved tevords Deyzi ez zou hit shi.

Then he made towards Daisy as though
to hit her.

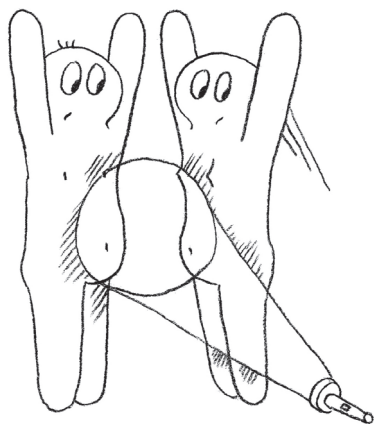
Ferst sout of Deyzi bied protekt videokamer bay shi bodi,
en shi terned shi bek et hi en bigined yel.

Daisy's first thought was to protect

the camcorder with her body, she turned
 her back on him and started yelling.
 Simed tu shi zet zis yel kontined houl eterniti.
 It seemed to her that her yelling lasted
 an eternity.

(* I am not a faint-hearted
 person, but I am shaking all over and covered in cold
 perspiration. To pull myself together, allow me- together with
 all of you, already on the verge of fainting- to digress
 and make the following observation: quite often, there is
 criticism of English, as well as a totally innocent Espering,
 in terms of the alleged identical pronunciation of words with
 completely different meanings.

For example, in English "whole [houl] eternity" sounds
 identical to... " hole [houl] eternity...
 And, what about Espering?! It has nothing to do with it. What
 claims can be put forth against a simplified version
 of the English language, which also has no grammar at all?
 But, Espering could say "ol eterniti", too.
 However, let us continue our story. Are you ready?..)



Saden blaind
 lait of torch
 shained bous zey.

Suddenly
 a strong torch light
 shone on both of them.

(* to Espering, it seemed
 that the light was not just
 bright, but dazzling. What
 about you?)

- Vot hepened hie?

"What's going on here?"

Zis bied polis-vumen zet luk veri rezolyut.

It was a police-woman, looking
very determinate.

(* Espering preferred

to use this word "rezolyut" for a female cop, instead
of the word "determinate"- simply "determined", albeit
very determined.)

One cannot help but feel puzzled and remain puzzled
for some time...

A short excerpt from a gripping fantasy novel

Zeyfod Bibelbroks - Zaphod Beeblebrox.

"Hich Haiker Gaid tu Galaksi"

Duglas Adams.

(* *e-ing*)

From taim tu taim dorvey lided o tu left o rait intu smol
chambers vich ez Ford discovered bied ful of derelikt
compyuter ekvipment. Hi dreged Zeyfod intu van
fo lok. Trilian foloued.

"Luk," seyed Ford, "yu sink zis Magratea..."

"Ye," seyed Zeyfod, "en vi hiered vois, rait?"

"Okey, sou ay aksept fakt zet zis Magratea- fo moment.

Bat vot about yu seyed nasing zis hau in Galaksi yu fainted
shi. Yu no jast loked shi in star atlas, zis shue."

"Reserch. Gavenment arhivs. Detektiv vork. Sam laki geses. Izi."

"En zen yu stiled Hart of Gold fo flay en serch shi?"

"I stiled hi fo serch moo of sings."

"Moo of sings?" seyed Ford in surpriz. "Laik vot?"

"Ay no nou."

"Vot?"

"Ay no nou vot ay
serch."

"Vay?"

"Bikoz... bikoz... Ay
sink zis mey bi bikoz
if ay noued ay no vil bi
eybl serch zey."

"Vot, yu kreyzi?"

"Zis posebl bat ay
no meyked klie yet,"
seyed Zeyfod kvait.

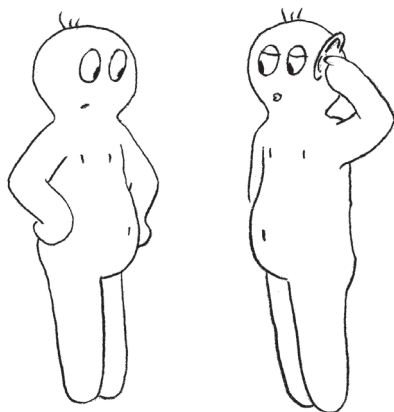
"Ay onli nou sou mach about ayself ez maind of ay ken vork
aut ande zis karent kondishns. En karent kondishns no veri gud."

Fo long taim nobodi seyed anising ven Ford geized
et Zeyfod viz maind saden ful of vari.

"Lisen old frend, if yu vont..." started Ford ez bay vey.

"No, veit... Ay vil tel yu samsing," seyed Zeyfod. "Ay litl
spontan men. I get idea du samsing, en, hey, vay no, ay do
zis. Ay sink ay vil bikam Prezident of Galaksi, en zis jast
hepen, zis izi.

Ay desaid stil zis ship. Ay desaid serch Magratea, en zis
ol jast hepen..."



"The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy"

Douglas Adams.

(* eng.)

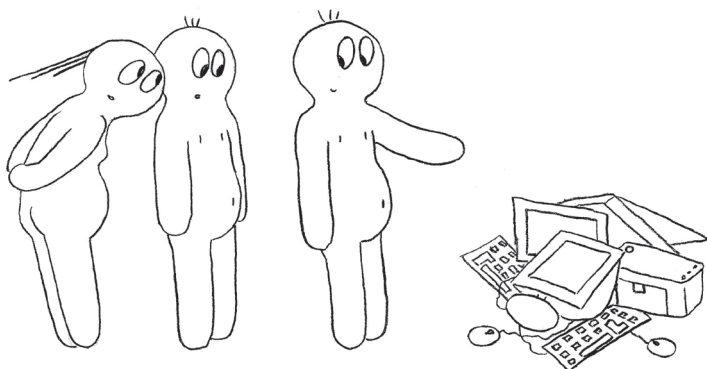
From time to time a doorway led either to the left or right
into smallish chambers which Ford discovered to be full
of derelict computer equipment.

He dragged Zaphod into one to have a look. Trillian
followed.

"Look," said Ford, "you reckon this is Magrathea..."

"Yeah," said Zaphod, "and we heard the voice, right?"

"OK, so I've bought the fact that it's Magrathea-



for the moment. What you have so far said nothing about is how in the Galaxy you found it.

You didn't just look it up in a star atlas, that's for sure."

"Research. Government archives. Detective work. Few lucky guesses. Easy."

"And then you stole the Heart of Gold to come and look for it with?"

"I stole it to look for a lot of things."

"A lot of things?" said Ford in surprise. "Like what?"

"I don't know."

"What?"

"I don't know what I'm looking for."

"Why not?"

"Because... because... I think it might be because if I knew I wouldn't be able to look for them."

"What, are you crazy?"

"It's a possibility I haven't ruled out yet," said Zaphod quietly.

"I only know as much about myself as my mind can work out under its current conditions.

And its current conditions are not good."

For a long time nobody said anything as Ford gazed at Zaphod with a mind suddenly full of worry.

"Listen old friend, if you want to..." started Ford eventually.

"No, wait... I'll tell you something," said Zaphod. "I freewheel a lot.



I get an idea to do something, and, hey, why not, I do it. I reckon I'll become President of the Galaxy, and it just happens, it's easy. I decide to steal this ship. I decide to look for Magrathea, and it all just happens..."

POETRY, HAIKU,

and even a song from the animated movie
Darker Than Black

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes...

(She Walks In Beauty like the night, Lord Byron)

The literal word-for-word(!) rendition in Espering keeps both the style and the meaning. But, first of all, see how many would write down the words of this poem using the characters of the English alphabet when listening to it:

Shi voks in byuti, layk dze nait
Of klaudles klaims end stari skays;
End ol zets best of dark end brait
Mit in her aspekt end her ays...

Now, Espering joins in!
In the flow of words- to say nothing about the context-

there is no way one can confuse the connecting word "and [end]" and the word end. Besides, in Espering, the connecting word is "en"!

In the English language itself, there is enough of such "confusion":

The English word "light" is both "bright, lucid"
(see "layt" below) and "lightweight, e(a)thereal".

Or, the word "clime" means all of the following:

climate, region, land, country
(as in the original above).

In the "retold declamation" in Espering, i.e. this time in the translation into Espering, it might look like this:

Shi vok in byuti, laik lait nait
Of no-klauds lends en stari skays;
En ol zet best of dark en brait
Mit in shi luk en shi sparkl ays...

Please note that this description even closer to the picture of the starry night and the portrait of the heroine with her airy tread (laik lait nait...), and with an additional and a very fitting (*in a translation!*) expressive detail: sparkling eyes!.. Variant: tvinkl ays (twinkling eyes)...

So, no- things are not so rotten in either the state of Denmark or Espering, and even English...

* * *

Ay laved yu...

Ay laved yu: en lav ez san yet mey bi
In soul of ay no daied avey;
Bat let zis no distarb yu, iven memori
Ay no vont zet vil griv yu ez grey dey.

Attaboy, Espering, you son of the English language! Don't judge it too harshly. Don't judge it for an extra syllable in one of the lines or for additional astronomical and meteorological details (the sun and a grey day. Instead of "grey", can be used "dal" (eng. dull), but Espering has its own logic, and, most importantly, it does everything to make things more convenient and understandable for everyone, and not to please some language's grammar.

Tell me this: which of the 2 foreign variants is closer to the universal language as you imagine it (based on the English language)?

But, let's agree that ideally the language should be simple, without any grammar, and only with a dictionary.

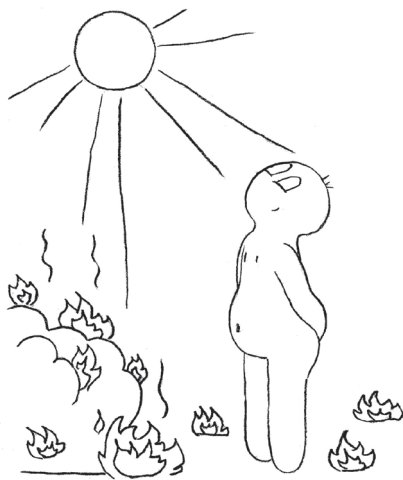
We will not compromise on the ideal, will we?!

* * *

And now... **IRISH HAIKU**- you did not expect it, did you?!

Burning leaves...
the face once again
feels summer...

(* in the original,
it seems they are
burning the leaves?..
But, it is annoying to
see such inefficiency,
and it brings about sad
thoughts of the frailty
of all in existence... No!
The leaves are burning
together with the rays
of the sun shining through them... The face is again turned



upwards towards the sky and feels the summer done by...
It is a free-style retelling.)

And, here is the haiku:

Lifs bern viz san reys sru...
Feys agein skay ageinst
Fil samer zet pased...

* * *

The pickers
have left one plum...
Hey, wind...

Lounli plam on branch...
Ol lifs flayed viz vind.
Vee vind of ay? Taim flay...

(* in the original, you can feel something... almost
disruptive: the forgotten plum will become a victim
of the rough wind...

I preferred a lonely plum on a branch after all the leaves
are gone with the wind.

Perhaps, with that same thievish wind.

But, where is its wind? Time flies...)

* * *

Why rage if the roof
has holes?
Heaven is roof enough...

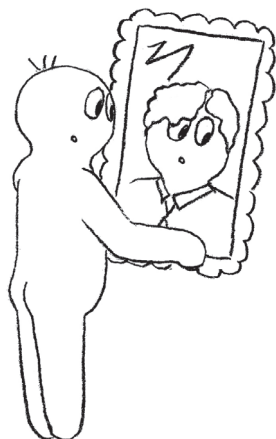
Vay zis reyj if houls
In ruf abav yu hed?
Skay best ruf in vorld!

It is great in both the languages!

Those of you that can, go ahead and read and say it out loud:
Heaven is roof enough...

See what happens... Funny, isn't it?! And, now, try to write
it down or even copy the letters as graphic images... See, now
you are laughing yourselves!

Now, watch my face:



- (*in English*) Heveniz ru:f
in'af...

Funny, isn't it?!

Well, I do not look like
a cowboy... so so...

I look more like

Rupert Brooke

or **Sergey Yesenin**,

I think...

I reckon...

somewhat...

And, now all together in Espering:

- (*In Espering, in a chorus*) Vay, hevn ruf inaf.

It is simply... and, even simpler: hevn ruf inaf.

It could not be any more vivid. And, it is easily
recognizable.

In the English transcription, it will look like this:

heaven [hev(e)n], roof [ru:f], enough [inaf],-
do forgive me, oh Lord...

But, wait a minute- this transcription is precisely
the Espering!

Only, to make it easy for you to be understood anywhere
on the planet, Espering replaced in the haiku the word



"heaven"

with a more simple
and popular

"skay"

(English: sky).

Compare these
words: enough
and inaf...

It is true that the spelling of the Espering word "reyj" does not look like the English word "rage", but pronunciation-wise it is easily and instantly recognizable.

* * * * *

For lovers of animation movies, here is the text of one song
in Japanese, English, and Espering.

From the anime Darker than Black-
the song of Tsuki Akari:

aoi aoi sora ni tsuki no hikari wo tomosu
amaku awaku omoi sonna mono ni torawarete

kono tsukiakari no shita hitori shirazu
kimi no namae dake wo yondeita
itsumademo mirai wo sagashiteta
kono hikari no naka ni...

itsumo itsumo soba de shinjiteyuku chikara ga
tooku moroi mono wo ugokashiteru ki ga shiteta



kono tsukiakari
no shita hitori
shirazu
kimi no namae
dake wo yondeita
shizukana aijou
wo shinjiteta
kono hikari
no naka ni...

*(Japanese
transliteration:
AzureFlux)*

Well, now- who was distorting the beautiful features trying to convince you that Espering does not sound beautiful? Have they already read the text above "in Japanese"? Have they seen the proof that they are "shizuka"? Well then! Never forget: Espering does not forbid that you speak with any accent, even with an Italian accent, if you wish.

And, if you can speak the language in the best traditions of the London boulevards, well... that's where you should go then... together with Espering.

In the blue, blue sky, I turn on the moon's light
Sweetly, faintly heavy-captured by things like that

Without knowing I'm alone underneath this moonlight
I called out only your name
I've been searching for the future forever
Inside this light...

I've got a feeling that fragile things are being moved far off
By the power of always, always believing
you'll be near me

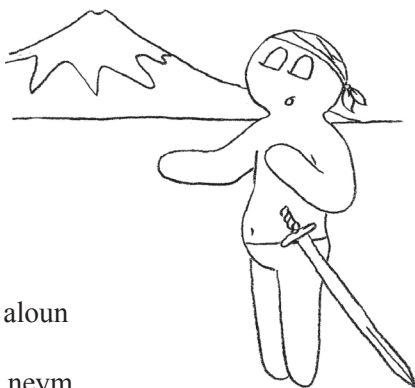
Without knowing I'm alone underneath
this moonlight
I called out only your name
I believed in quiet affection
Inside this light...

(translation into English by Ayu Ohseki)

*(translation
into Espering)*

In blu, blu skay, ay
tern on lait of mun
Svit, feint hevi-kepche
of sings laik zet

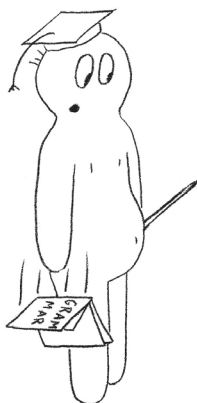
Ay no noued zet ay aloun
ande zis munlait
En ay koled onli yu neym
Ay serched futur foreve
Insaid zis lait...



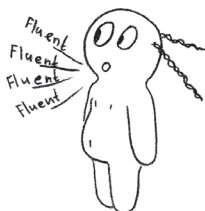
Ay geted fil zet frajil sings muved far of
Bay pauer of olvez, olvez biliv zet yu vil bi nie ay

Ay no noued zet ay aloun ande zis munlait
En ay koled onli yu neym
Ay bilived in kvalet afekshn
Insaid zis lait...

NURSERY RHYMES AND A FAIRYTALE



If your children already know
the Latin alphabet,
you can give them these nursery rhymes
below to read in English... however...
it does not have to be so cunning:



it is pretty obvious
that even grownups
that do not
know English
will not be able
to read them.

However, children will easily read the text in Espering.
The most amazing thing is that anyone who knows English
and hears them will understand them!

In answer to phrases like "My God, what an accent!",
it should be explained that reading was done in a unique
language- totally separate from English- which
is the universal language that is very similar to English or,
rather, the simple and easy form of the English language
for everyone, and besides...

it has no grammar at all!)

Spring is coming, spring is coming,
Birdies, build your nest;
Weave together straw and feather,
Doing each your best.

When translating, Espering will try to be more exact:

Espering gou, espering gou... ugh!..



Spring kam, ol hart
velkam vezer!

Song-berds sing
en bild yu nest!

Viv tegeze stro en fezer,
Du ich zet yu vil bi best!

* * * * *

I love little pussy,
Her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her,
She'll do me no harm.
So I'll not pull her tail,
Nor drive her away,
But pussy and I
Very gently will play:
She shall sit by my side,
And I'll give her some food;
And pussy will love me
Because I am good.

Espering doesn't know where to look and whom to translate?

The little Pussy Cat or the Murka Kitty?!



Ay lav litl pusi,
 Shi koat sou vorm,
 En if ay no hart shi,
 Shi no du ay harm.
 Sou ay no vil pul shi teil,
 No vil draiv shi avey,
 Bat pusi en ay
 Veri jentl vil pley:
 Shi vil sit bay ay said,
 En ay vil giv shi sam fud;
 En pusi vil lav ay
 Bikoz ay kaind en gud.

* * *

- Where are you going,
 My little kittens?
 - We are going to town
 To get us some mittens.
 - What! Mittens for kittens!
 Do kittens wear mittens?
 Who ever saw little kittens
 With mittens?

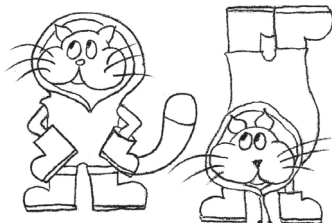
Again, Espering, like Buridan's... tailor, struggles with
 the question: what to put on the kittens?
 Mittens for their front paws, like in the English nursery rhyme?
 Or, boots for their back feet that are walking along the path
 and feeling a bit cold until the two strange cats buy some
 boots for them?

In a wonderful translation in the Russian by Pavlov, which
 surpasses the original by using instead of 2 words- kittens
 and mittens- repeated three times, a total of 4 rhymed
 (! in the Russian) words (kittens, boots, a bit, and path),

repeating them only twice. Besides, kitties wearing boots in all their 4 feet look more natural than when they wear four mittens...

And Espering as a skillful tailor began making rhymes for the kitties, first making them fit its... on his Muse (the tenth Muse) that was feeling cold, like a naked model in a chilly wind:

Ay voked on road
En mited tu kets.



- Vee yu gou?-
Ay asked ay pets.

- Et market fo vi bay hai buts,
Bikoz ol vi legs
sam frized
on road
ez eit beer futs.
En geized
ay afte
Tu streynj
zis kets.

That did not work well! Espering tried some rhymes, but only made a mess of it.

Espering angrily threw the scissors into one corner and the rule into another, and into the third one...

there was also a fifth corner for the Muse...

But, I only wanted to tell you a story of how I was walking down a road and met two cats.

- Where are you going?- I asked my favorite cats.
- To the market to buy us some boots because our feet are cold from walking down a path, like 8 cold bare feet.

My eyes followed those two strange cats for a long time.

But, at least, I found one more rhyme that the English original: kets, pets, legs; and, even one rhyme more than Pavlov: buts and futs. Perhaps, someone can improve the result?

* * * * *

FAIRYTALE THE THREE WISHES. SRI VISHES.

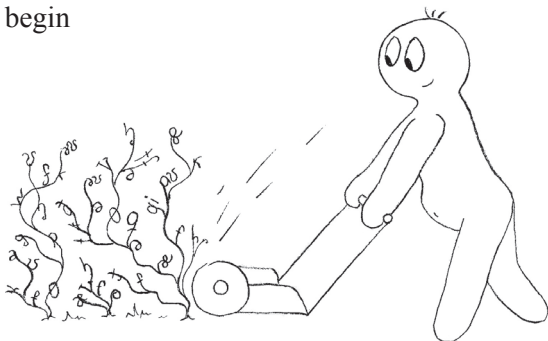
Once upon a time... a woodcutter lived happily with his wife in a pretty little log cabin in the middle of a thick forest. Each morning he set off singing to work, and when he came home in the evening, a plate of hot steaming soup was always waiting for him.

One day, however, he had a strange surprise. He came upon a big fir tree with strange open holes on the trunk. It looked somehow different from the other trees, and as he was about to chop it down, the alarmed face of an elf popped out of a hole.

"What's all this banging?" asked the elf. - "You're not thinking of cutting down the tree, are you? It's my home. I live here!"

The woodcutter dropped his axe in astonishment...

Espering will begin
its tale,
but it will
"tell" you
the story
using 2(!)
lines less-
what an easy
language!



Indeed, it will not do for a woodcutter to walk around with so many long tree branches.

Espering has made them shorter and the word itself shorter: vudkater.

All the articles went straight into the fireplace, and all the other "sticks and branches" of English words-into a big fire in the backyard; the complicated verb forms were successfully drowned in a swamp nearby, and now-I am hoping you're not astonished as to why Espering is so brief and so easy.

So:

Vans, long, long agou lived vudkater, lived hepi viz hi vaif in priti litl log kabin in midl of sick forest. Ich moning hi bigined vork viz song en ven hi kamed houm in ivning, pleyt of hot stim sup olvez veited fo hi. Van dey, haeuve, hi heved streynj surpriz. Hi kamed et big fer tri viz streynj open houls in trank. Zis fer tri loked samhau diferent from azer tris, en ez hi vonted chop daun fer, alarm feys of elf saden popped aut of houl.

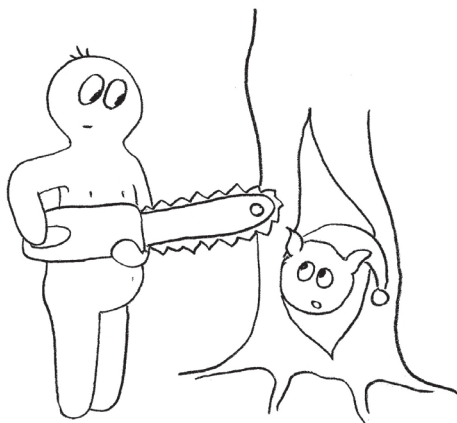
"Vot ol zis
bangs?"- asked
elf.- "Yu no sink
kat daun zis tri,

ay houp?

Zis ay houm.

Ay liv hie!"

Vudkater dropped
hi eks in greyt
estonish...



Now, you should read or- better still- ask someone that does not yet knows how to read in English to read it to you out loud in Espering. Yes, you heard it right- ask someone that does NOT know how to read in English.

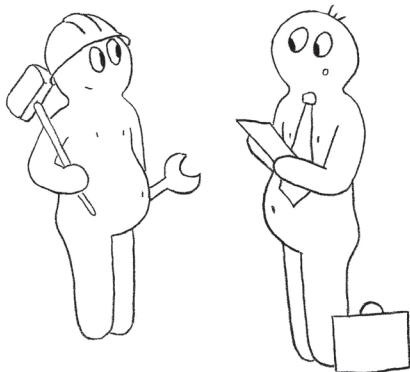
And enjoy!

First of all, that person will read in Espering like in English only with an accent- what does it matter?!

The important thing is that he (or she) will READ it! Perhaps, for the first time in their life. Pass on to them my congratulations. Congratulations to you, too: you understood absolutely everything! If you know some English at least a little bit.

That is what Espering means! It sounds like English, whoever speaks it and whoever listens to it!
That is indeed the universal, simple and easy English- the language for communication worldwide!

BUSINESS LOOKING FOR A JOB



Please note how difficult the phrases below are for a person that knows English poorly. And, to the contrary, how easy their translation into Espering is to learn for a person that does not know English at all!

Moreover, they are easy to memorize instantly.
To remember them and repeat them in situations where the job requirements in terms of the English language are not too high.

Can it be that English-speaking people will not understand them?

It is impossible, as a practical experiment has proved.

- I'm looking for job.

(*e-ing*: Ay luk job.)

I wish to work abroad.

(*e-ing*: Ay vont vork abrod.)

- We require someone adaptable.

(*e-ing*: Vi rekvoir samvan adapteybl.)

- I have a pleasant disposition.

(*e-ing*: Ay hev pleznt dispozishn.)

I have experience in looking after children and in sales.

(*e-ing*: Ay hev ekspirens in luk afte children en in seyls.)

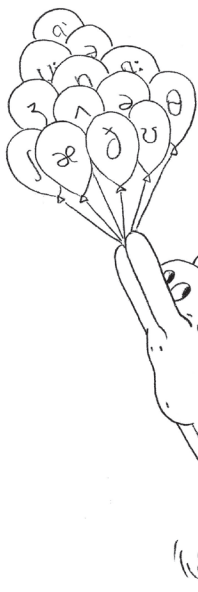
Pay attention to this English word "experience", in the meaning of "skill". A person that does not know English will never pronounce this word correctly. British people pronounce it in this way: [iksp'ieriens]. The transcription is even one character longer than its spelling.

In Espering, it is pronounced the way it is spelt: ekspirens, which is also 2-3 characters shorter.

The eks- part is retained to make it look similar to the English spelling. And, it is pronounced exactly in the way that any Londoner will pronounce it in fluent speech!

Anyone will recognize this word in Espering.

In English, that is incorrect; in Espering- an independent language based on simplified English- it is absolutely correct! Like in Russian, the correct word is not "ikspieriens" (English) or "ekspirens" (Espering), but the Russian word "opit".



What's more, there is no notion
of "incorrect" in Espering at all!
Speak in the way convenient
for you, as long as you are
understood.

Improvise!

See the English word
"require" [rik(u)vaier]
above? To hell with it!
In Espering: rekvaier,
but any of these
variants is correct:
rikv'aier, 'rikvaier,
rikveir...

Well, what can you do with Espering's big brother-
the English language, about which there is a well-know
saying that Espering reminds us about: In English, it is spelt
"Manchester", transcribed as [liverpool], and pronounced
as "Birmingham"?

But, let's continue.

- I wish to make use of my knowledge of languages.

(*e-ing*: Ay vont yuz ay noliĵ of langvijes.)

I have basic knowledge of English because

I know Espering.

(*e-ing*: Ay hev bazis noliĵ of Inglish bikoz
ay nou Espering.)

I am good at computers.

(*e-ing*: Ay nou gud kompyuters.)

I have experience in waiting.

(*e-ing*: Ay hev ekspirens ez veiter (veitres).)

- Agreed.
(e-ing: Agried).

Zey agri! En zey teyk ay vork! Ay geted job!

* * * * *

Subtitles to the wildly popular movie AVATAR

(* one line after another
in English and Espering)

- He's in. Jake,
can you hear me?
Can you hear me, Jake?



- Redi. Jeyk, ken yu hier ay?
Ken yu hier ay, Jeyk?

- Pupil reflex is good.
Pyupil refleks gud.
- Pinna respons normal. How you feeling, Jake?
Respons of ier-konh-- normal. Hau yu fil, Jeyk?
- (saden Jeyk) Hey, guys.
Hey, gays.
- Welcome to your new body, Jake.
Velkam tu yu nyu bodi, Jeyk.
- Good!
Gud!
- Yeah, we're gonna take this nice and easy, Jake.
And touch your thumb to your fingers.
Ye, nau vi du ol nais en izi.
Tach yu samb tu yu fingers.
(in the English word "thumb", the last letter is silent [tsam],
and the sound "th" is interdental.

*But, in Espering, to preserve the similarity of spelling,
this pronunciation is acceptable [samb].*

The same applies to a few other words.)

- Yeah.

Vel.

- Thumb to your fingers.

Samb tu yu fingers.

- No problem.

No problem.

- That's good. I can see you can remember that one.

Zis gud. Ay si yu ken remember zet.

- Got it.

Geted zis.

- Well, if you want to sit up, - that's fine. Okey, good.

Just take it nice and slow, Jake. Good.

Okey, well, no truncal ataxia, that's good.

Vel, if yu vont sit- zis fain. Okey, gud,

Jast teyk zis nais en slou, Jeyk. Gud.

Okey, no trank-ataksia, zis gud.

- Are you feeling lightheaded or dizzy at all?

You're wiggling your toes! Good. Good, Jake.

Yu fil lait-hed o dizi? Yu muv (vigl) yu toys!

Gud. Gud, Jeyk.

- (Jake) That's great.

Zis greyt.

- Distal motor control is good. Good, Jake.

Motor funksia of ekstremitis gud. Vel du, Jeyk.

- Are you feeling any numbness or pain?

Yu fil eni namb o pein?

- That's great, Jake. Hold on, now. Take it easy. Don't get ahead of yourself, okay? There's a few more sensory motor reflex tests we need to run, so take it easy.

Greyt, Jeyk. No hari. Izi, izi. No gou ahed of yuself, okey? Vi nid sam moo tests of sensor motor reflekses, sou bi kalm.



- Wait. Jake. Sit down, Jake. Jake!
Veyt. Jeyk. Sit daun, Jeyk.
Jeyk!

- Listen to me. Jake!
I need you to sit down. Jake!
Lisen ay, Jeyk! Ay nid yu
sit daun. Jeyk!

- (Jake) It's okay.
Zis okey.

- Buddy, listen to me.
Badi, lisen ay.

- (Jake) It's all good. I got this.
Ol gud. Ay geted zis.

- Jake, you need to sit down right now.

Guys, get him back on the gurney now.

Jeyk, yu nid sit daun rait nau.

Gays, get hi bek on gerni.

- Listen to me. For your own safety, you need to sit down.

You need time to adjust to the avatar...

Whoa! Jake! God, Jake, watch your tail.

Lisen ay. Fo yu oun seyf, yu nid sit daun.

Yu nid taim fo ajast tu avatar... Ey!

God, Jeyk, voch yu teyl.

- (Jake) Yeah!

Ye!

- Sedate! Sedate him!

A thousand milligrams of Supitocam! Stet!

Sedativ! Sedat hi!

Sauzend miligrams of Supitocam! Stet!

- (Jake) Guys! Guys! Whoa! Whoa!

Gays! Gays! Ey! Ey!

- Jake. Come on. Jake! Listen to me.

You're not used to your avatar body. This is dangerous.

Jeyk. Kam on. Jeyk! Lisen ay.

Yu no yused tu yu avatar-bodi. Zis denjer.
 - (Jake) This is great.
 Zis greyt.
 - Jake? Jake, listen to me. Come on.
 They're gonna put you out.
 Jeyk? Jeyk, lisen mi. Kam on.
 O zey vil put yu out...

A WINDOWS (SYSTEM) MESSAGE

and the help from the forum members.

The message is horrible, and you are in shock...
 It is especially curious to learn how Espering may help you
 in this situation.



So, if- heaven forbid!-
 you see this
 on the screen
 of your computer:
Missing OS

Brrrr!.. If you knew English on the level of/near to a native speaker, you would post on an English language website a plea for help that would look like this:

"Missing operating system. At first I was a little bit shocked, but of course I knew that this only means that either my disk has some small disk errors

or my master boot record is damaged."

However, you do not know English; you only know Espering. In the state of shock, you post in the same forum the same message adding a note of apology for your "dialect-the universal Espering English"- just to intrigue the IT gurus:

"Afte ay started my PC tedey, ay luked litl mesaj
on skrin: Mising operat sistem.

Ferst ay bied in panik bat ofkos I nou zis mey bi
onli if disk hev litl erors o MBR demeja."

In another situation, the service code phrases could also be translated into Espering:

"Operat sistem mised" o "MBR-master but rekord."

(e-ing "o"= eng. "or")

By the way, have you noticed that in Espering the phrase is shorter by a whole line, which is pretty important.

So, what do you say?! It is unlikely that among the people that know English at least a little bit- and we are comparing with them!- that would not understand you in such a super serious situation.

But, if you want, you can continue this scary story
(*it is a real life story, too- in its English language part!*).

Here is one of the kind responses on the forum:

"I seen the missing operating system message about a month ago. The strange part is it didn't work for about a day. I didn't feel like messing with it, because I just had spent hours tweaking it to my liking. Anyway the next day when I decided to fix it, I turned on my computer and it booted up normal without me doing anything. Which is strange



because I tried booting
it about a dozen times
and got the error message
each time. I still haven't
figured out why it
messed up.
So maybe another
possible fix is to give
it a day!"

You are looking through
this emotionally charged

text and immediately understand it almost completely
in your Espering (you would place those same words
in the text slightly differently, but I am showing them
in the order that you are reading and understanding them, i.e.
like simultaneous internal translation from English
to Espering! Honestly, isn't this simple?!):

" Ay luked zis operat sistem mesaj about mans bifo.
Streynj zet zis no vorked about dey bifo. Ay no laik
bizi zis, bikoz ay jast spend auers tvik zis hau ay
laik. Nekst dey ven ay desaided fiks zis, ay terned
komp en hi buted normal vizaut ay dued anising.
Zis streynj bikoz ay traied but about ten taims
en ay geted zis eror mesaj ich taim. Ay no imij vay
zis demijed. Perheps giv dey for anaze posibl fiks!"

No meaning or message is lost, wouldn't you agree?!

And on and on and on- here some fifty responses for you!

Having forgotten by now that you are talking to English
speaking forum members, you finally receive the reply
from an expert (further, he recommends himself as a web

developer and founder of this technical website, as well as a great enthusiast of programming and web design. That is for you to fully understand the level that you are able to communicate on using your Espering! And, the expert delicately does not notice the fact that you are foreigner):

" Don't panic!

Unfortunately, the solution is not 42, so let's find out what we can do about it!

First of all, don't panic! If you panic and do things without thinking about consequences, you might damage your system and lose data. The solution to this problem is usually very simple..."

With your Espering, you understood everything. And, no one doubted you for a second!

The advice helped you and you express your gratitude in Espering:

"Senks fo help!!!" (Thanks for the help!!!)

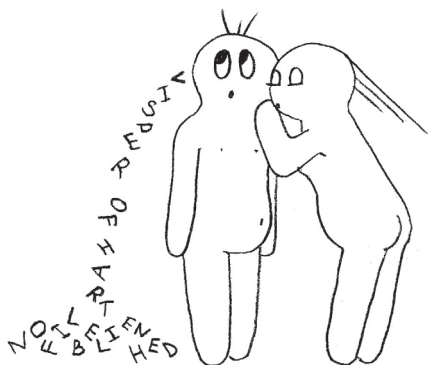
And, the expert in his turn simultaneously "translates" it for himself:

"Thanks for the help!!!"

The expert did not show in any way that he paid any attention to your spelling; moreover, he is likely to know Espering himself (well...), and the website is all in English. And English speaking people did not pay any attention to it, either probably for the same reason: everybody knows Espering, well then...

* * * * *

VOCABULARY OF TRANSLATIONS INTO ESPERING



This **prompt dictionary** contains the not-so-easy-to-recognize written words from various **translations** into Espering, that is, not so easy to recognize until you can hear these words spoken,

at which moment everything falls perfectly into place, of course! Naturally, for those that know English at least a little bit.

It turns out these words are not so numerous. And, the corresponding English words have always looked weird in writing and, besides, they often sounded very unintelligible. For everybody, it will be a great relief to use these simplified and clear words in Espering that correspond to those tricky words in English.

By the way, you can test yourself: if you did not recognize some 15 words right away- great! And, if you did not recognize all 99 words- even better, you get an A+! It means that your mind is not yet fully littered with horribly difficult and confusing English, and you are capable of enthusiastically appreciating the Espering words put next to their equivalents: scary zombie words in English. Compare viv and hani with weave and honey respectively.

* *Espering-English*

It is difficult to even imagine a phrase in which such different words would be used at the same time!

bandazh- bandage (*but, in Espering, it is closer to international variants!-please see the notes at the very beginning*)

bers- birth [ber(t)s].

bikamed- became, become.

bler- blur.

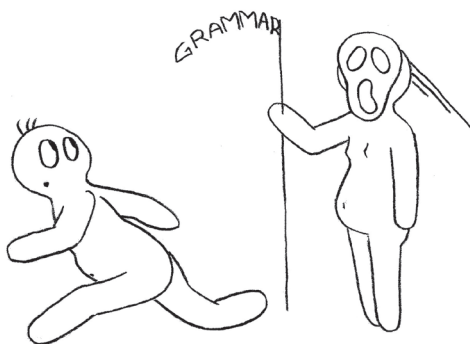
bous- both.

bres- breath [bre(t)s].

breysed- braced.

but- boot.

deps- depth.



des-
death.

droed- drew, drawn.

fi- fee.

fleers of anoy- flares, annoy(-ing, -ance).

gesed- guessed.

geses- guesses.

gier- gear.

goued- went, gone.

griv- grieve.

hani- honey.

hart- heart.

houl- whole (*when you pronounce the word "houl" separately, you recognize the following in it:*

1. hole; 2. whole- *because in English they sound the same.*

But, in the context of a phrase everything will become clear.

For example, in this translation:

"the shriek lasted for a **WHOLE** eternity"-
there *is no other way to understand it.*)

holded- held- (*in Espering there are no irregular verbs; therefore, it is "houlded"*).

kened- could.

kened si- could see.

keys- case.

kurazh- courage (*by the way, it is also more in keeping with the international rules.*

And, also by the way, in English, it is "carriage", and in Espering it is "kerij".

lanjed- lunged.

manur- manure.

mens- men.

mit- meet.

* mit- meat (*both words sound the same in English, too:*

mit, well or mi:t, i.e. with a long vowel, which is not always even distinguishable in spoken language.)

naif- knife.

nis- knees.

noued- knew, known.

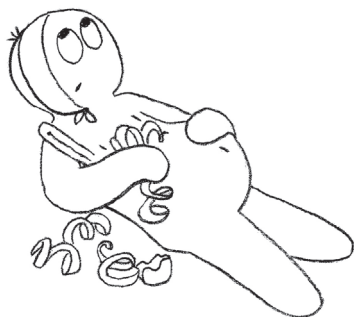
ou- owe [ou].

oun- own.

patsient- patient.

pil- pill.

* pil- peel (*these two words together are only interesting in a dictionary, or when they are pronounced one after the other; for some reason. When they are used in a phrase, the context of the phrase will immediately make the meaning*



perfectly clear:
 "he ate too much
 peel", and "he took
 a pill for"...

*One can take too
 many pills too, but
 you cannot really*

take peel
*for whatever
 disease you
 may have...*

below the waist.

priti- pretty (although, you understood this word immediately, without any prompts, as well as many other- if not all(!)- words mentioned above)

promis- promise.

raned- ran, run... (no clarification is necessary if you have learnt 1 of the 4 main rules of Espering- and, it has a total of 9 rules only!- because there are no irregular verbs in Espering.)

rous - rows.

satisfay- satisfy.

seged- sagged.

sena- scene [si:n].

senk- thank.

sheg-mazl-- shag, shaggy; muzzle.

shue- sure.

sings- 1. sings; 2. things [(t)sings].

skuped- scooped.

sot- thought [(t)sot].

* **sot-** sot.

sret- threat [(t)sret].

srou- throw [(t)srou]. etc.

sroued- threw, thrown.

srou- throat.

sru- through, thru.

stari- starry.

stegered- staggered.

stro- straw.

sveered- swore.

surf-as- surface (*besides the similar spelling, it is also closer to the international pronunciation, i.e. it is more recognizable and more easily understood by the majority of people.*)

teered- tore, torn.

ver-saund-- whirring sound.

vil- (*several identical matches with the English words that sound very similar-* [vil]:

1. will;
2. veal;
3. weal;
4. wheel.)



viv- weave.

volt-ark vey-- vaulted archway.

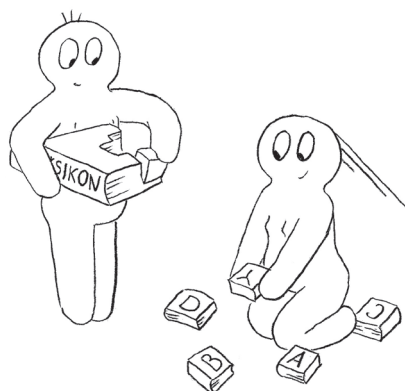
uz- ooze, oozing, etc.

zou (ez zou)- as though [(d)zou].

As though you didn't know that!

"A flower falls, even though we love it;
and a weed grows,
even though we do not love it."

COLLECTION OF ALPHABET -VOCABULARY SHORT NOVELLAS



a la Rabelais-Pisakhov-
Boccaccio-Krivin...
- Espering's
"know how"!

*(for Every Letter
of the Espering-English
Dictionary)*

"Ladies first"
*(the New Alphabetic Etiquette
"All as Before")*

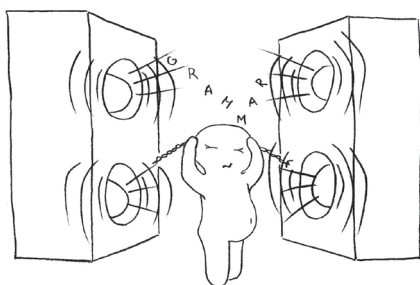
Aa To the Espering letter Aa came, of course, the words that start with the letter Uu, which in English gives the sound [a], besides [u] and [yu]- about 10 words.

A couple more words came to the Espering letter A from the English letter E. One word- "environment"- clearly for the sake of keeping everything clean, because in Espering it is "anviron" (also, to be in keeping with the universal European pronunciation).

Otherwise, the grammatical noise is too unbearable:

[in'vaierenment]?!

There are also a few words that came from the English letter



O, without violating
any rules
seriously, unlike
the English "outrage",
which in Espering
is pronounced exactly
how it is spelt autreyj
(almost identical
to its transcription
[autrei3])!

The time and hour have also come for the word "hour",
the hour has struck for the "hour" and it was fast and moved
to the Espering letter A: auer.

But, listen to this now: from the letter A, which in English
gives the sounds [e, ey], quite naturally- you won't believe
it!- 75 words came to the Espering letter E...

Well, it will serve the letter A right: the time has come
for a revolu... revolt against chaos in English grammar!
In the "english" Espering all is well and quiet- the sea
of grammar is all still, and the wind is just right for some
good sailing.

"...But along came Espering!"
All the English words that start
with A, which sounds like
[ey or e], move to the letter E...
Although, it is not true about
every single one

of such words...
(you will find more details
about this great migration
in the dominion of the
Espering Dictionary in similar
notes to the letter E and other
letters of the alphabet).



But, let's continue on this merry-go-round of English vowels- your heads will be spinning, I guarantee you!

Those that never dealt with the strangeness of the English language before will be amazed to learn that a dozen English words that start with the letter A moved in the correct Espering dictionary to the letter... O. How can that be!?!- they will say in indignation. But, consider the English word "always". How do you think it is pronounced? That's how, if you can believe it: olvez. Oh, the awfully confusing English! By the way, the word "awful" is pronounced exactly how it is spelt in Espering: oful.

But, some words also abandoned the letter O... You just listen to what the letter O has to say!



O-o-oh! O-o-u! No-o-u!..

Hurry to listen

to this **poor letter!**

And to those that tarry

I will say a couple

interesting things

about the letter A.

It is one thing when we are talking about words that start with "a", which is pronounced [e in different ways: wide, semi-wide... etc.]. But, there are also lots of words that start with "au-", which also sounds like [o]. It is good that among those words less than one seventh are frequently used in everyday conversations.

If you are headed to Australia, relying not on maps, but rather on your tongue, which hopefully can lead you to Melbourne, you will have to ask passing by Americans and Brits for directions to get to this place called [o:st'relie].

How terrified the English dictionary must have been all this time of English grammar, if the word "awe" when introducing itself should shyly say: "I am "o"... (awe [o:])

But, can you tell me how the letter A could possibly pose as the sound... [i]?.. This is simply inconceivable, or perhaps I... Look at that!

How do we see stumbling there: a pathetic looking bum or a drunken little actor who is whistling something from Offenbach's music. Meet (no hand shaking! Anti-grammar hygiene is above all things!) an i:tsi:t, or as it is stated in his dictionary passport in English- aesthete... How aesthetic is that... The word starts with the letter a, which sounds like... [i]. It should immediately be moved to the letter E in the Espering dictionary (estet)!

It should be shampooed, cleaned, perfumed, combed, dressed up- find a nice jacket of many colors, give him a cigar in one hand and a pint of ale in the other, wrap a Parisian scarf around his neck; on his one shoulder put a Scottish plaid and someone's friendly hand (all diamond rings and smelling of frankincense)- and he will be speaking only in Espering, with some fine French accent.

Bb Perhaps, consonants- in the "a capella" style and the back vocals by vowels- do sound harmonious and pleasant, but in the Alphabet, those that agree with everything and everyone are looked upon with a frown. Go ahead and be a conformist in your Anglican parish, but not in the society, especially such a fine society as the Alphabet.

In English dictionaries, the Alphabet was the hotbed for anarchy and grammatical debauchery of every kind.

Keeping company with strange fellows from transcription that shouted at every word they met something very different from what each word represented and even something compromising, the Alphabet was not at all against participating in such hooliganism.

But along came Espering. At first, Espering was concerned that the previously compliant consonant letters of the English alphabet- content with absence of any rights in terms of spelling and pronunciation- will not accept the new order of things introduced by true linguistic freedom.

However, Espering was amazed when the entire English alphabet greeted him in the vast empty field of its dictionary's first page with a unanimous chorus: "sprng! ths mrchng nt th dctnr grt!" They were quickly followed by the somewhat late vowels and across all the pages of the first Espering dictionary a mighty shout could be heard:

"Espering! Those marching into the dictionary greet you!"

Only a minute ago, Espering was ready to retreat into the vastness of the Internet to tend the wounds of defeat, but not he lighted off his horse, came close to the letters gathered, gave each one of them a big hug and asked each letter its name.

They all looked like stately Latin bumpkins-warriors. Even at close inspection, in spite of their voluminies ginger hair and the same britches they did not look much like Brits. And, God help us, what strange names they had! Ey(a) and Eych(h), Dzhi(g) and Dzhey(j), Ai(i) and Key(k)... The threesome of Bi(b), Si(c), and Di(d) had slightly more noble names, but two of these three kept trying to leave for somewhere, possibly to the west, to the Strait of Georgia- it might be so for aught Espering cares...

The stuttering letter Pi(p) kept running for the bushes and from there informed everybody that he is coming back

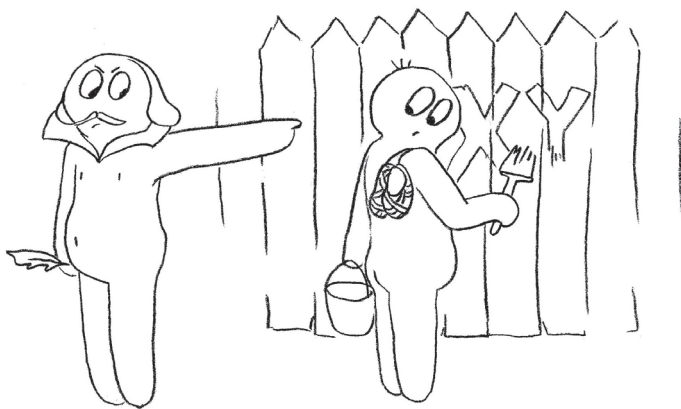
shortly. Then, there were also the letters El(l), Em(m), and En(n)... there were others there, too- it is impossible to remember all their names now...

Espering paid particular attention to the letter Way(y), which had a vastly generous nature in every respect- she is both a vowel and a consonant. Like Espering itself, she is accommodating and amenable, and Espering immediately saw his future favorite in this letter.

Espering took a long look at the pretty letter Zed(Z),
as if trying to remember something...

Now, Espering sees the alphabet veterans: the reserved Eks(x), a letter of a few words, with his Slavic features jealously looking at the letter Way(y) that was trying to avoid being too near him.

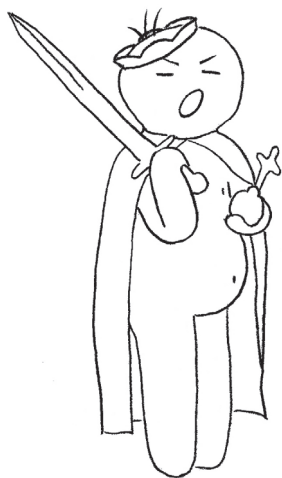
Espering is no Othello- rather, he is simply **Shakespeare-**but he decided to part ways (no hints needed) with the letter Eks(x). Especially, since Eks was not against it itself- the English "x out" (slang) means "terminate". Espering's resolution was as follows: "x-aut; xy- there will be
no"continuation to this story."



As to the letter Kju(Q) wearing a long dress, as if intending to use it as a sling to bring in her illegitimate child... well, that's exactly it, she is pregnant. She will definitely have no place in the world's global language! It's a great pity but... no sooner said than done.

Now, look at this curious figure: looking just like a porcupine- just look at this letter Dablju(w)!- and reacting to everything around with the silly "Wow!", even though clearly this letter is no fool. He has tattoos all over him with different words, and in every dictionary he knows the sacramental word "word".

Next to him is the letter Vi(v), which has learnt a thing or two from the letter W. Well, she will be the letter to replace W (Dictum-factum! Easily said and easily done: word!). As to the good old W, we will send him into retirement, back to the headquarters of the old enemy- English Grammar.



Espering began its speech

in high spirits

with these words:

"I am above grammar..."

But, he got embarrassed
remembering that it had already
been said once

by Sigismund the First

("I, the Roman Emperor,
and I am above grammar").

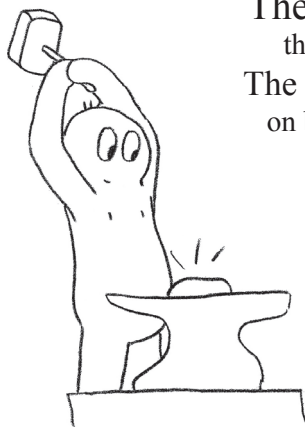
However, Espering recovered quickly and continued with strong emotion: "Grammar rules even over emperors"-

Moliere said once, either because he was not thinking straight or perhaps he was not fully awake at the time. To that, we all said in a chorus: "Dear Molya! Please stop annoying us."

The dictionary almost burst at the seams with laughter. Just then, the letter A:(r) got rid of his "throaty" defect in the middles and at the end of words, and freed himself from his earmark- filled with joy, he was pronouncing it happily and clearly "ier-mark!"- like a previously earmarked and now fully flattened page of a dictionary.

It was a delight to hear- among the general merriment- how the letter A addressed as "Ey!" now responded to all with a happy "A?" adding joyfully "A! A!! A!!!"

Espering ended his speech delivered in front of all the letters with these inspiring words: "Mankind has always dreamt of beating swords into ploughshares. But, swords seem to be getting louder and louder. Perhaps, it would be easier for people to understand and agree with each if they did not speak a host of different languages, but used one universal language instead- Espering!"



The roar of universal approval shook
the dictionary to its very binding.
The thick English dictionaries sitting
on bookshelves like sleepy fat loons
could only shift
from foot to foot
uneasily.



Espering was very happy with the results of the alphabet inspection. And, the letters inspected were also happy to respond to new and simple 2-letter names, which are not even necessary to know and use. There is no place here for tyrannical Grammatical Management Code; it is more the creation of a new revised alphabet. We will leave it for Hispanics to call each other using some toreadors' nicknames: Efe, Jota, Ele, Zeta and Griega, which is the letter Y, if you can imagine that!

And, look at those pasta loving Italians! Their alphabet is a veritable mix of a Neapolitan song with a tarantella. Judge for yourself (sung with Caruso's voice):

"Effe Elle Emae-e-e, enae e-e-erre, e-e-esse..."

And, so on and so forth. And, the refrain is to the tune of the Duke's final frivolous aria:

"Kappa i lunge, i greko doppiovu..."

(God is my witness! They are the letters K, J, Y and W!).

But, let's get back to our Romney Marshes. Without any drills, scuffles or fights, the letters sorted through all the words (read after each of the letters of the alphabet), and good and honest work began. It was work that everyone could do and do well, regardless of their rank or position.

One only needs to glance at a word, recognize it and name, or pronounce, it right on the spot.

We spell it exactly how we hear it.

What the ear heard, the tongue can pronounce. And, thus, it is taken all over the world.

That is how the dictionary began, and its end is somewhere out there, too; and, if you listened to this story and learned from you, good for you!

Ch ch

Let me confess this: I have allowed myself to be used too mach (e-ing) in the English dictionaries. But, it was never my intention to replace all the letters of the English alphabet.

There is too mach chicane in your criticism of me
(English: chicane; Espering: shikeyn).

Espering is quick with its punishment. But, I am totally happy with my new role of a 2-letter letter Ch ch!

It is totally chic (English: chic; Espering: shik)!

I am perfectly unique, inimitable among all the other letters of any alphabet!

Yes, I still retain a lot of my former French charm, and even my champagne is now flowing at the party of the letter Es(s)-shampan (in Espering).

I myself never liked champagne in English-language glasses: [shempeyn]...

My chauffeur has also driven away with his chassis (shasi) to the letter S.

Now, he is not shofer- he remains exactly what he always was: draiver (eng. driver).

Well, it will serve him well: it was not very chivalrous of him, but rather shivelres.

Let "la chaussee"(fr.) become a chute for him, and may he go deep down that shut (e-ing).

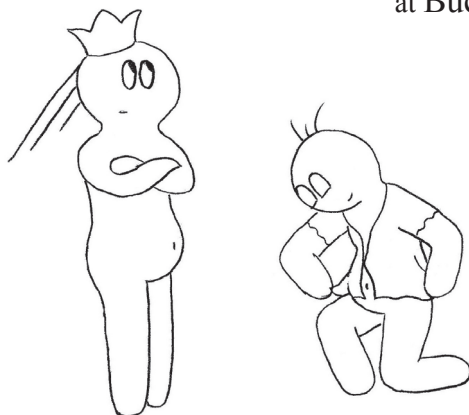
I do not regret parting with the chaise or chamois, but my French chandelier, even though it did hang a bit crooked [eng. shendilie], gave enough light, just like the English word "lustre or luster". Yes, I can clearly see that Espering's lustr shines brighter, albeit it is one bulb-letter shorter- lustr and lustre.

And, I honestly can't understand this stinginess: even my

French chemise was given
to the letter S, which wore it to a ball
at Buckingham Palace,

but no one paid
any attention
to it. That is
no nightgown
dress. When

the **Queen**
asked the letter
S what tailor
had made her
beautiful dress,
the little charlatan
did not even
blush.



To this day, she has yet to thank me for a whole range of words that used to be mine- those starting with ch and that are now hers starting with sh. Every other letter thanked me: the letters Hh and Kk- especially the latter, which got over a hundred words from me just like that!

Again, let me repeat that I am not complaining- actually, quite the contrary is true.

I was charjed (e-ing) a high price. That was how destiny wanted it. It was Espering's chelenj (e-ing), and I am part of it. It was entirely my own chois (e-ring).

Thus, I begin a new chapter (eng. & e-ing) of my life. And, my lucky chans (e-ing) is always with me. I do not want anything to cheynj (e-ing). If you want to have your lucky chans, kiss me on the chik (e-ing; eng. cheek). It is unlikely that you will get another chans to kiss two letters...as one.

Sey chiz! Bi chierful en olveyz remain sou!

Dd The letter B has already spoken on behalf of all the consonants. I do not want you to think that all I can do is be discreet (diskret).

It is just that I am modest and reasonable. As to my skills, I can say that I, the letter D, besides alphabets I do side jobs in music scores as D- one of the notes. So, I am far from being a boring and dull (dal) letter.

The few dark English words that begin with me (dark, die, dead, death)- in the minor, melancholic, or even somber funeral-style mood (from the very first pages in the dictionary)- do not overshadow lively and energetic dances (dans), despite the various issues that follow on my 33 pages of words that begin with me.

Especially since I humanized these words in Espering to the best of my ability: the word "dark" is pronounced in a very clear way, and it is a well-known fact that darkness scares with its ambiguity; the word "die" in Espering looks like the dawn of a new day in Buckingham, with no reminders of this totally natural event in the circle of life,

which is defined by the word

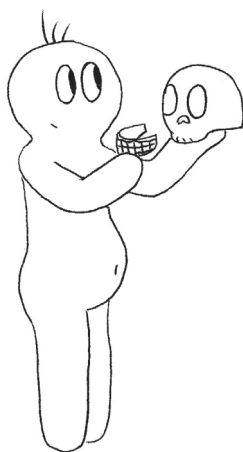
"**dead**" [ded], but in Espering (ded) it is more reserved and neutralized so to speak with the imaginary

transcription brackets, which is also linked

to the word we use to address our father, who gave us

all our lives

(it is within the framework of Darwin's theory, also on my pages).



You shudder as you remember this scary sounding word from Shakespearian plays, as if from the mouth of the toothless horror itself, whose name is "death"...

Espering did not only give her good new dentures, but also taught her to pronounce this word correctly- *des*, which- I hope you will agree- is a lot more optimistic.

As to some other unpleasant words, for example: damage and despoilment, deterious and downfall, defeat and destroy, danger and desperate, difficulty and disillusion, damnation and...- well, what language does not have them in its lexicon?

If one takes a deliberate (deliberat) approach to life, dangerous things can be avoided, and the forces of darkness can be defeated (difit).

It turns out that I too am not only dear, *dona*, delicate and capable of delighting and... *donation*- I am also determined, daring, doughty and daredevil (*e-ing*: *deerdevil*).

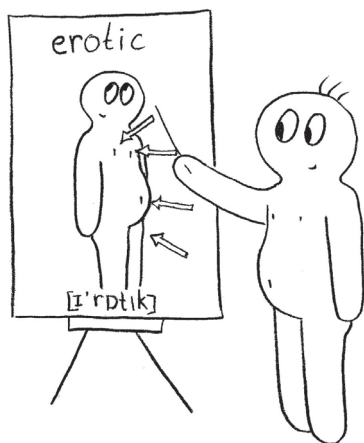
I wish you many more optimistic discoveries (*diskaver*) in Espering's first dictionary. May these merry sounds pour like a joyous song from your tongue:

Dan-di-lain! Dan-di-lain! (*dandelion*)

En evrising dandi en fain!

Ee For those that approach the English language for the first time, it comes as a bit of a shock to discover that in the English alphabet, for example, the letter *Ee* is not "e", but rather... "i".

How can it be? The letter *E* is the first one in the word "emblem", and there are also such words, albeit with some peculiarities, as "episode", "epithet", "epic", "epos"... Perhaps, the word "erotic" (I just haven't had the time to study this word more closely).



But, the word "epoch"
as pronounced
as [i:pɒk]...
Well, let me look up
the word "erot..."-
I knew it,

it is "erotic"
and it is pronounced
as [ɪrɒtɪk],
with the sound "i".

Still, one fifth of all the pages in the English dictionary listing words that start with the letter Ee contain the words that are pronounced starting with the sound "e".

But, there are also some peculiar words where the first letter is pronounced as "yu", "ai" and even "o", which only makes this phonetic confusion and chaos worse.

But, then Espering came! All the English words that start with A, which is pronounced [ey or e]- move to the letter E section. How erotic! It is almost like group sex... I just meant to say that there are 75 such words (for the Espering dictionary, which is still not a sex giant...I meant to say it is still not the biggest one of all the lexicons, vocabularies, and glossaries in the world). As a result, the letter E is heavily pregnant?.. It turned out, as it had happened previously in obstetrics, that it was a false psycho-linguistic-physiological alarm, because all the words starting with A-E came back to A. But, a set of twins remained:

evid (English avid) and eybl (English able).

Ff **The confession of the letter Ef (Ff),**

who one night bumped into Espering wearing his favorite black night shirt in a long corridor of the Espering dictionary, and- in a half sleepy state- confessed her former English language sins to Espering.

- Reverend Holy Father! (Espering humbly bows his head blushing profusely) Please listen to the confession of my sinful soul for the redemption of my alphabet soul. By force of habit, many here call me Ef and often call on me to lend my voice to the overall vocabulary choir, but I am a great sinner deserving only to burn in the fires of the hell
of English grammar.

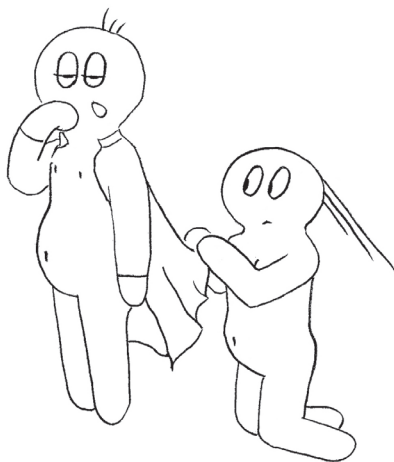
Because in the dictionary I hold the fourth position in terms of the number of words that begin with me, I was steeped to the lips in orgy of speechmaking, and I became very proud and lost my faith (feys, English: faith); I became a shameless linguo-atheist and had to hide my face from heavens
(feys, English: face)...

Espering, in the meantime, was admiring the pretty face of his letter, which was sincerely repentant and crying her heart out, with her blond curly hair- such a lovely frame for this head filled with rueful penitential thoughts.

Soon Espering was getting tired of his false pole and position- he hurry-scurry boomed in a deep basso

"You are forgi-i-iven",

helped the letter F, which was about to kneel before him, get back up and quickly went on his way, especially since at the end of the dictiona... rather, the corridor, he saw a small light of a candle and a pair of azure eyes watching him impatiently. But, he was unable to leave so easily. Two little hands with bright red manicure were clutching the crackling lower hem of his night shirt from a gunny cloth.



Espering was made,
so to say, there.
He again rooted
to the spot
trying to cover
his denude
sinewy calves.

The young sinner was already confessing a whole list of her childish little sins to him.

"If she has a lot of them- and there is no such thing as a curious young girl's sin- I will die here of extreme boredom", - thought Espering raising, from the height of his own tall highness, his eyes to the ceiling. "I should have loaded her up to her ears with words that begin with ph-, which in my language start with f, then she would have no time for walking around the dictionary corridors in the middle of the night.

And, I only gave her only 3 of the most commonly used words: fraz, fizik, and fon- "phone, to call b... "Don't forget and call tomorrow..." At this point he heard the letter F fervently whispering from below: "... and then he kissed me on my lips and... and... he put my tongue between the teeth. Holy Father, is French kissing a sin?"

The Holy Father's face grew an even deeper red, as if he was caught in some unpardonable negligence when performing a wedding ceremony, even though due to the prolonged ceremony of marriage dissolution between English Grammar

and Universal Language he completely forgot about other language functions, especially the French language.

- My dear, if you were troubled because of the pronunciation of the English sound th, God Himself commanded that you put your tongue between your teeth to pronounce, so there was really nothing that you could do about it.

But, all these sorrows are now a thing of the past, and you have been set free from your suffering. Now, be a good girl and go back to bed.

Saying that, Espering put one hand on her downcast fair-haired head and his other hand gave her a nice little pat on her back and somewhere way below the waist.

The little fair-haired head with a prankish pretty face burst out laughing and broke into a gallop towards the other end of the corridor- on hoping shapely little legs and with wagging in between them and the head nimble svelte maiden little body with a hourglass waist...

"Litl hed..."- Espering began translating into Espering a fleeting vision of this delightful sight and this lengthy affecting tirade à la James Joyce and from 48 English words and to spite English Grammar...

In the morning, Espering was still translating- his face all lit with a serene smile, night-time wrinkles still visible on his forehead, and lips still moving whispering "slender body of girl"- when the awakened from sleep vocabulary inhabitants-letters with pleasant freshly washed faces came to greet him. Only one young woman passed by, turning away...

(Author: Fed).

Gg For as long as she could remember herself, the quite grownup letter G has always had a soft spot for her "almost-namesake" the little letter J.

Even though that J would always tease her with endless "gee! gee! (the English expressions: gee-gee, horsy, goad a horse). What more can be expected from a little 4-page letter J?

But G was a lot more mature and developed. Shi was scarce nineteen years-pages old (the pages in her life, both and in some middleweight dictionary). It was supposed that she is a granddaughter of the great Gas King II (aka Grand Grey Man, a giant seven feet tall, but he wasn't silver-haired, rather grey-eyed), and which in his turn was a grandson of the Gas kinG I aka Gamblesome Grimble Gromble, but not a pigmy- rather Gnome in the financial world.

It was not for no reason that the G lived in an opulent mansion that looked very much like Downton Abbey, around which village boys liked to pretend that they were guardsmen with wooden rifles.

G grew up active and enterprising (go ahead): she was always traveling, acquiring (get) things, and obtaining (gain, gratuitous) things wherever she went. She did all that playfully and, as people in some southern regions would say-gradually and unhurriedly.

But, G did not attach too much significance to things; she did not collect or hoard them. Greed and avarice clearly missed the invitation to the party when G was born. She was always happy and delighted with everyone around her, and she liked to give generous gifts.

For example, she was not indifferent towards her neighbor

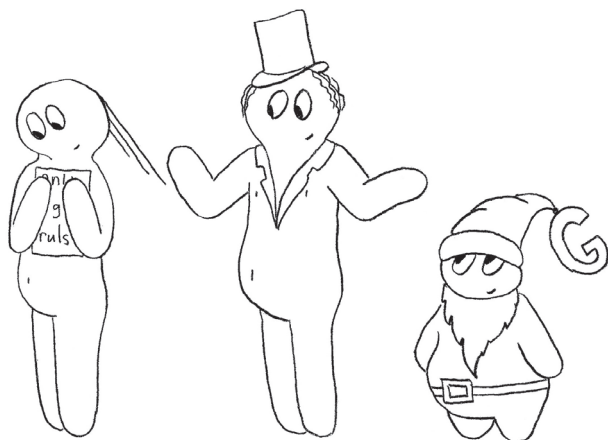
Espering (who lived in a modest house surrounded with lush green trees and was always courteous and polite, but nothing more)- she readily and eagerly gave (grant!) 3 of 4 English words that started with gn-, where the sound g- was actually silent.

She would never have admitted even to herself how much she wanted to annoy him with these words: gnat, and gnaw, and gnash... It was a pity to give away her favorite Noun (gnome [noum]), but, in her usual generous manner, she gave it as a consolation prize to the poor letter N, which found herself in serious trouble...



Only Espering was able to see deep into her trusting soul and one day, when he accidentally bumped into G, he confessed that since he wanted to live his life surrounded with only his family members, then he could...

Annoyed with himself, he gave back the words gnet, and gno, and gnesh (e-ing and with g!), and he also sent her the pleasant and caring gnome (e-ing: gnom)...



Likewise, the letter G was trying to teach her favorite J some kindness and meekness (and goodness, gentleness, geniality).

But, all to no avail. This ever fidgeting and chattering little letter-tomboy her face always covered in sticky jam- did not know how to be serious, but she was jealous of her benefactress and would poke the little "guardsmen" at her front gate. She always has a jack-knife with her, which gave all the neighbors reason to gossip about her wondering how she would end up on life- either in jail or married to a Japanese samurai. Whenever someone was mentioned as likely to go far in life, about her it was said- and the neighbors would exchange long knowing looks- that she was likely to go very far East.

However, G did not see anything bad in this little girl, even though she did not see her in passing- she would often invite her to her house, dragging her away from the local grocery store where the little villain would beg for a treat of fruit juice.

G was suspecting that in the world there were not only flower gardens, but also mud and dirt- on the things that grew in it were not always rosy and pretty. Not very polite either, because the little vagrant would not even say "goodbye", and to all questions her reply was often just one word- her favorite word "jast" {English: just). But, the gracious grownup hostess, for some reason, refused to see it as important or serious.

Trying to soften J's character and make her a gentler creature, the generous letter G agreed to take on a new name in Espering- Ge, and she gave to J her own former English name, only sounding a lit different- Je. She also gave her generous gifts, and once even gave her precious gems.

In a fit of generosity, she also gave J half a dozen new Espering words.

Generally speaking, true generosity is often blind. It is not true only about justice.

Hh In the vast grounds of the Espering leksikon (a medium-sized lexicon of spoken language), the letter He (H,h) is timid and demands quietness from everybody else (hash! English: hush).

It is only there, across a mountain range- in the thick dictionaries of the English language, that this letter gets an H-bomb (a nuclear bomb) and yells Hurrah! Having some sense of humor (hyumor- humor), however, even to this day she sometimes cannot help but behave like a hooligan (huligan-hooligan) and scare passers-by with its deafening shouts "Hoy!".

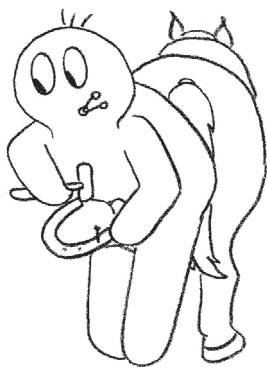
But as a recipient of Espering's benefaction (see the letter S), which freed her from the burden of the cunning She of the various forms "her-herself", H fully devoted herself to her home and house (houm and haus; home and house), as well as her beloved Husband (hazbend- husband).

All you hear (hier- hear) from her is this: hi, hi, and hi (eng. he, his and him). Previously, however, it was so easy to get lost in all these word forms: him, his, he...

It is no wonder rumor spread about some Hustler or Hostler- allegedly, a daring Gypsy and horse-stealer-- who began raiding her stables to steal her horses (hors- horse) in broad daylight; and at night, at the secretly agreed hour (auer- hour), he came to court... it's only too true:

not "came before the court",- but came to the backyard,
on a date... on a lover's tryst... with...

Because of such vile rumors, the innocent Hour (auer- hour) had to leave for the outskirts of the dictionary,
to the letter A section.



As to Hostler, he was only
half Hostler (haf- half);
he was not a Gypsy either,
nor did he steal horses-
he only shod horses,
and not in the H's stables,
but at the town's inn;
and his name was not always
spelt with an h- hostler,
but he, **Ostler**, was
pronounced [osle] also.

The eternal Russian answer to all eternal Russian questions:
Who is who?... [hu iz hu] To put an end to all the rumors,
Espering moved the English word "who" [hu] to the letter
He: hu.

But, what do you think? There were some with particularly
good eyesight and particularly sharp tongues that saw in
those 2 letters- not even 3 letters!-Hungary's domain!
New rumors spread, this time about some Magyar horse-
stealer, a wild czardas at the stables at midnight, and...

To strengthen the poor H and make her more resilient,
Espering gave her from the weak-willed letter C the character
that C did not need- but the character was good, solid
and strong- harakter.

"May her heart (hart) be at peace and her life as sweet
as honey (hani)! She should be called not He but Hani."-
wished Espering's kind soul.

Ii As soon as you open the English dictionary
at the letter Ii section and merely just glance at it, you
immediately hear "ai!", and you understand that you
are dealing with a "touch-me-not" kind of letter. Indeed,

on half the page devoted to it in the dictionary you find words that stand for rejections, objections and expressions of the opposite meaning.

There is no other letter in the English dictionary that is so stubborn. The letter Uu- with its famous prefix un- was famous for it, but Espering tamed it by doing away with that prefix and using its own prefix no- instead. Is the word "unusual" usual? In Espering, it is no-yuzhl! Why not?! It is, in fact, a handwritten-printed "hieroglyph"- unusual. And, it is pronounced [anju3ual]. Espering is very straightforward and not afraid to give a less-than-perfect example. It could also be this: uncertain and no-setn).

But, this stubborn letter Ii ("Ai!") begins with I [ai] and ends with I- it is on all the 24 pages of this letter in the dictionary, only with a hint that there is something or someone, or that there has been in the past in its past: I've...

And, you see all sorts of the negative prefix "no-":
il- illogical; im- immoral (how can that be said about
the noblest of the noblemen- Don Jose Amoraless!);
in- inanimate; ir- irrational...

Just think about it!

Towards its last page in the dictionary, this stubborn letter- almost fully tamed- begins to get annoyed and irate, but in its charming anger it begins to distort the pronunciation of words irate [ai'reit].

Ever so patiently, Espering corrects the letter: ireyt, even irit- that is closer to the original French irritier, and it is similar to the Spanish equivalent, too.

But, note this: it remained true to its character. Almost all the words that start as if with "ai", but with the letter Ii, it pronounced with the sound [i]!

But, that sound "ai", can be frequently heard on the first

pages; still, there was a whole page of words with the sound "ai" until the very last but one word (because the last word is always for Espering to say): ivory- aivori. Let the lively game begin!

Moreover, Espering sent her three words from the late-peacefully asleep in the Lord- letter Eks(X) and 35(!) more words from the letter E, which is also pronounced [i]. Among them is an ugly word "enough", but after some of Espering's skillful plastic surgery it looks a lot better: inaf.

The Espering word iger (iger dezair); in English, all the passion is wasted on the horrible spelling of this word-eager ['i:ge(r)]. And, even when the passion is tripled!.. But, the surplus of Ai required, instead of compensation, for the deletion of "it" in the meaning of he, she, this... but, only in reference to everything inanimate.

Often, this "it" was in a sentence- even a very modest one- as an untranslatable silent reproach to the crazy English Grammar. Getting rid of this word did not require a killer, precise shots, etc.- it did, however, require some electric shock, which was needed to bring to life this impersonal and almost impossibly gerundial word "it" and turn it into the living and breathing hi, shi, and zis.

Espering invited those "35(!) words from the letter E" without thinking that 23 of them (a quarter of a hundred!- just here) that begin with "ex-" will actually... stay here. But, the letter E has no objections, since it received twice as many words from the letter A.

Think about it: in the Espering dictionaries- Russian-Espering and the English-Espering- in the second(!) roles are these 23 and more Espering words that used to start with ex- and now start with eks(z)-! As the resourceful Espering assured, to make these words even more recognizable in writing: well, think about it yourself: e.g. exchange vs.

ikscheynj and ekscheynj.

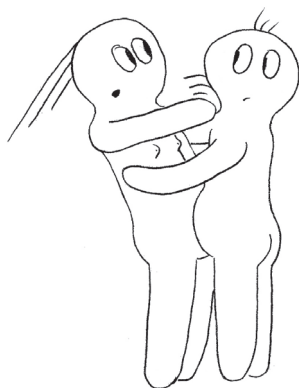
Still, if we forget about the puzzling peculiarities of the English spelling and pronunciation, eks- is more similar to ex- than iks-.

For "x, x out and x-rays", iks is much more suitable!

But... to spite Espering and to satisfy (albeit only platonically) all of you, the stubborn I(i) kept all the word that "start with iks-", but in the first roles! As it sarcastically pointed out to a red-faced Espering, who was ready to explode, as if pouring a bucket of ice water over his head:
- You yourself emphasize that in your Espering language there is no grammatical and lexical tyranny, and it is all about freedom- everyone is free to pronounce, write and read as they want, as long as they are understood. Isn't it your slogan: Improvise in Espering? Didn't you denounce the English grammar anarchy calling for freedom of language and speech?!

Well, yes, I did declare that Espering is the variant of English that is more spoken than written, which is why ikskyuz, as it is pronounced in English, is more suitable than ekskyuz, as it begins in the dictionary in English: excuse.

But... there!!! Still, Espering will be unable to repeat the gymnastics and acrobatics tricks performed in the circus of English grammar and vocabulary.



I abruptly drew this
"touch-me-not"
close to myself and gave her
a lingering kiss on the mouth;
the **weak-spirited** slap
across my face only gave
my face a healthier color.

Follow my example and remain brave and daring: pronounce and spell the word "example" in English, but in Espering it is ikzaml, ekzaml, egzaml (with a French accent), ejemplo (copying Cervantes' handwriting), esempio (in Italian bel canto), exempli (in Latin, looking like a learned expert), exempl (in the stringent German), ekzemplo (in Esperanto)...

One thing to not try would be Japanese Romaji: eguzanpuru, even though it too looks like "egzaml".

Otherwise, by sticking with the English "example" and [ig'za:ml], even if it is with the Esperanto word ekzemplo [pronounced the way it is spelt, and in no other way], you will never see- just like donkeys will never see their ears (the comparison is purely zoological in nature, trust me)- the universal language; you could only hope, perhaps, for a semi-universal, semi-poor, formalin-smelling English language.

Now, in the Espering dictionaries, the formerly known as a "touch-me-not" letter Ai(Ii) will respond with a laconic "&?!?" (And?!?) to every invitation of the "your place or mine" nature- and, now it will respond in the way that will rob anyone of any desire to go anywhere.

So, the name has stuck with this letter- I [i, not ai].

Jj - Jast (*sticks out his tongue*).



Kk The Espering letter K has seen a veritable invasion of the words that parted ways with the English letter C, which is pronounced as [k].

There are over a hundred of them (108!) even in this medium-sized dictionary.

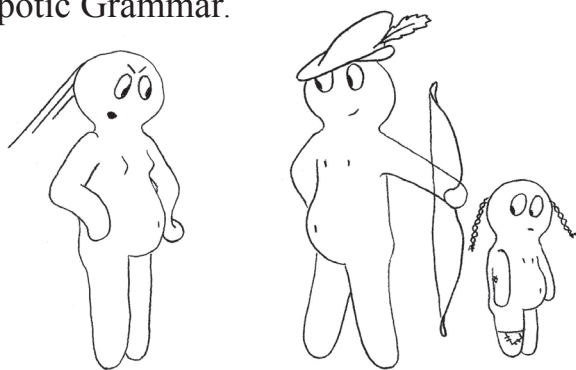
Truly, a migration of words! Essentially, the letter C has been depleted- it has turned into the letter "Ch". Well, it will serve it well for being "neither here nor there":

both [k] and [s], and [ch], and [sh], and [x], and [q]...

Besides those words, there was a loudly-croaking dozen of words from the abolished letter Q that moved to the Espering letter K. It is also true, however, that 8 words left the letter K voluntarily- they are the words that start with kn- in English dictionaries, where the first letter k is silent.

But... they were a little too late to join the letter En (see the letter N- later, you will learn more)... Rumor has it they were looking for Robin Hood's lads, who are kind to simple people- be it an aggrieved villager from Edwinstowe in Nottinghamshire or a discontented letter from the English dictionary controlled

by the despotic Grammar.



But, look at the letter Ke(K k)! Previously, it was a little-

noticed letter with just 3.5 pages of words in the dictionary- it could be compared with a little mousy housewife or housekeeper with a kerchief, knee plate on her noble even knightly head- yes, yes, indeed!- and in an olfactory aura of sweet smell of american kuchens, who spends her time in the kitchen or in the pantry fussing and rarely moaning and groaning with postural kyphosis (due to bad posture) and with some foodstuff or household utensils, the whole kit and kabudl (as Espering pronounces the caboodle): domestic kerosine in paraffin stove and water keg or ale-keg, eternally hot huge kettle and a kilderkin with walnut kernels and... familiar Koh-i-noor on the bottom and garded by her trusted confidant Kobold, that in the Espering Leksikon her Komforter too, and many others mess, sewing and make-up kits for knacky homemakers and a wee bit...

kamer (cummer).

Now, it looks like a well-respected noble lady in the Espering dictionary. Furthermore, Espering, hopping that it will corect her posture, presented her a kompyuter (eng. computer) for her house-warming in his Leksikon.

Well, wasn't that in a Gipsy's prediction for her? She revealed that the letter K was a blood relation of the King himself... The story was that the letter- when still a young child- was kidnapped from the palace and later abandoned in a vegetable garden in an empty doghouse.

This mystery was revealed to the old sorceress by one keyhole in an interesting house... But, most likely, destiny rewarded the letter K for its kindness.

So, the letter K received four English words that start with X [ks], which was also abolished in Espering... It is a veritable natural cycle! It is a well-known fact that knowledge is power!

Please know that Espering is proud of its "knowledge" noliij (!).

With it, power comes to all that speak this universal language!

Those that previously wasted their effort on recognizing the English word "knowledge", which is also allegedly "knowledge", but... It is the very essence of English grammar, which excludes itself from all rules of linguistic decency!

But what will long be a puzzlement- for all time and even for all-knowing linguists, nor yet for intelligence linguists- is the fact, that in spite of she was among the knowable sort of people, she spent the first 2 and half pages (of her life in dictionaries) hobnobbing only with five vowel letters?

And why only her last one page from all 3.5 pages she was friends with only and only one consonant letter En(Nn), in which presence she was for some reason always... silent. And it remains so to this day.

In the Espering Leksikon K has all kis, klus, klefs, kyus, kriteris, evidently, "the key to knowledge" also, all the more "ki tu noliĵ", but...

O, this unknowable, ʌnnouəbl K, talking about herself in Espering "klever klogs"!

L It would be strange indeed if such a lucky letter as El (L l), which is the last one in the first dozen letters in the alphabet, would suddenly meet with misfortune in the Espering dictionary! In this dictionary, this letter is right in its center!

It happened after the dictionary found itself without the letter Kju- Q q, first pregnant and then with a baby in her arms, a true veteran and a victim of a "speech pathology" abortion- the letter Dablyu(Ww), and then a secretive letter Iks(X x), which was secretive to such a degree that even in the public dictionary its section began with an unknown entity of x and almost immediately ended after a dozen foreign words,

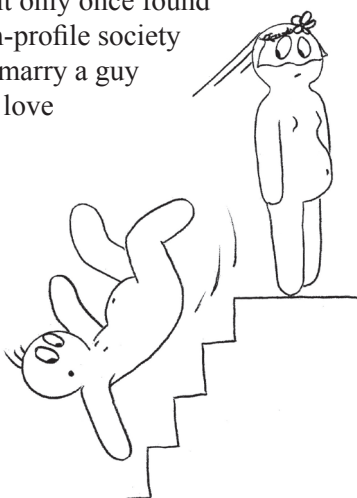
bringing on this letter's complete silence.

But not so with the letter El(LI)! Life has been generous to L! From her first steps in life, this letter- bright and bubbling with laughter- has been fortunate; from her multiple trips, she has always come back with a lot of new luggage. It is a light, lively, and lyrical creature. At school, she was an A+ student; she knows languages, and made great friends with Espering immediately (and Espering does not insist that she be called Ludmi... i.e. Le, as the other letters: Ke or Ka, Me or Em, Ne or En, but it cannot really be Eh instead of He- H h, can it?). Here, the letter L is hoping that her personal life will also be happily settled. However, in her past in the English language... But, let me tell you this story in its proper alphabetical order.

The doors of her house are always open to anyone. She is universally liked by everyone around her. However, it is not always totally unselfish: she willingly and generously gives and lends to everyone that asks her.

Never saying a word of lies, it only once found herself in the middle of a high-profile society scandal. She was planning to marry a guy who had pledged his undying love and devotion to her; he was at the top of the stairs at the church, they were just about to walk down the aisle, when he fell down

the stairs- **rolling**,
he went all the way down;
perhaps, he tripped over
his own long tongue,
or the bride's long veil.



m-mumbling mooing sounds since he was unable to speak, but the rest of all English-speaking people developed their voices- tenors, baritones or bass- whatever it may be- kept pronouncing this ma'am [mem] (madam), but now respectfully addressing any mature woman.

Then came crazy auto races, incredible love stories, and the magic of the first date with Her, the one and only, and then- the splendor of the wedding ceremony, either one's own or a royal couple's- be it at the Buckingham Palace or in Swaziland. The Celebration of Life- one and for all!

After that, life is but a meter keeping record of all our deeds- good ones and not so good ones.

How many things get done in life! And, life itself- doesn't it have a personalized label "Made by... (so-and-so)"?! There are so many feats of generosity, authoritativeness, and duty!

How much true bravery was demonstrated: from the ability to use a hammer or a rifle to the ability to manage things: if not one's own mansion, then at least someone else's borrowed bike.

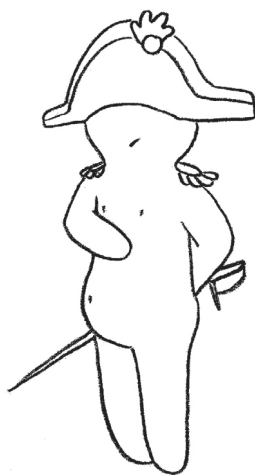
And, there is also the ability to find one's way on the map or in one's own empty pocket.

And, how about being able to maneuver on a military battlefield or the marital battlefield?

And, all those words begin with the same letter- the letter M.

And, lest we forget- the all-important money, money, money?!

We become **different people** and follow our different destinies: from outcasts and thieves to brave marines, from Nobel Prize winners



to people whose only valuable possession is their bone marrow... instead of the brain. It is also time we clarified that the letter M speaks volumes about us, men- it is more of a masculine letter.

Man- Nature's splendid masterpiece (look for a real mature man- see the letter M section in the dictionary) is Life's favorite. He takes everything from Life: from nothing to everything. And, he can do everything himself. A servant and a rebel, a merchant and a thinker, a brutal conqueror of mares (not only in stables) and the romantic Romeo, a mercenary and a marshal, an apprentice and a creator, a monarch and a monk... He is enjoying Life's merry-go-round and keeps it going with all his might, all covered in motor oil.

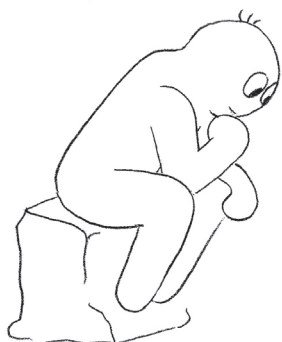
And, he is everywhere. From the deepest mines on the Moon or on Mars to the tops of the highest mountains, if not the Everest itself. From the icy depth of the Mariana Trench to the hot curves and depths of a port town's Marianna. Misfortunes and failures plague him, but they cannot defeat him. Mistakes and life's trials only make him stronger and wiser. There is something almost mythical in this creature called man.

There are shortcomings in him, too: he is certainly inferior to the fair sex when it comes to looks, of course. A man is a hairy creature, with scars and often a broken nose; his facial expressions are volcanic in their fierceness- they are deeply distorted by a man's mental efforts or creative inspiration; his eyes- or one eye, if the other one is all swollen after a fight- are alight with a permanent fire of inspiration mixed with a temporary flame of fleshly desires.

He is a true picture of a monster; a real beast. It takes a truly beautiful woman to see in him an object for sensual condescension.

It is almost a pity that his main mission is the continuation of his family life with the help of a certain Miss that fell in love with him. His true motto in life is "Conquer life!"

From the day of his birth to the day of his death, from a maternity ward to a funeral home- his life is a story of this fiery passion. For some of us, Life makes it look like it cedes its ground to us, just enough of it to get to the nearest morgue. Who said that *perpetuum mobile* is impossible?!



Here is a man,
its very embodiment;
and he is also
own mechanic.
He is truly a Life Machine
of muscle
and brain power!

If I meet in my alphabet the letter Dablyu(Ww) visiting- for old time's sake- her neighbor, the letter Vi (Vv), I will be singing similar praises to the Woman. For now, Espering- still young and trying to look like a ladies' man- does allow to touch upon the topic of vumen.

And, by the way, with regard to the great migration of words in the Espering dictionary, it did not bypass the letter Em(Mm). I had to point out to the noisy egoists: me, my, mine, myself- all for me! Mine!! Also mine!!! I myself!!!! etc.- that it is not a poor house and kick the selfish brutes out into the street, together with their ring leader I [ai].

They are all replaced with a modest and dignified Espering's word for "I"- ay, which is at the very end but of the first letter of the alphabet: Aa.

Nn The letter En (N n) is ever so quiet, pleasant and nice (nice- Espering nais); it is a bit simple and naïve (naïve- Espering naiv), but she jealously guards her peace and quiet, as well as her dictionary 10-page grounds. Anyone trying to take it away from her had to listen to her categorical "nou" (no, not, n't, non-; Espering no). Who would think that in the Espering dictionary half a dozen words would join her- those that in the English language started with a highly noble but also perfectly silent letter Kk. It is like kukish-[ukish] (eng. fig); as they say in Russian:
Go bite my fig!

No, here be stopped on a deserted road an impudent knight with a chess knight on his banner (Espering nait) who will startle you with a 4-letter word:

"Check! Mate! Away from me! Get lost!"

He is mentioned- along with his whole detachment that he had fallen behind, as well as all their horses- in the Espering translation of The Telephone by Grandpa Chukovsky by Grandma Konotop in the Translations section of this book. What for? Here, in the medium-sized Espering dictionary, we only have the words that are commonly used and are always on the tip of our tongues.

So, one fine moonlit night (night; Espering nait), the letter N was rudely woken up from her nap (nap; Espering nep) by a definitely strange and not agreed upon, hmmm... knock (knock; Espering nok) on the gate; unthinking, she undid the knots ("knot"; Espering "not") around the neckline and the hem of her nightgown and ran completely naked (naked- neykid; nude- nyud; Espering neyk, nyud) through the stinging nettle (netl) barefoot to the gate...

And, there she- allow me to phrase this in the most delicate way possible...aha, became known (know- nou) by a complete stranger for one night.

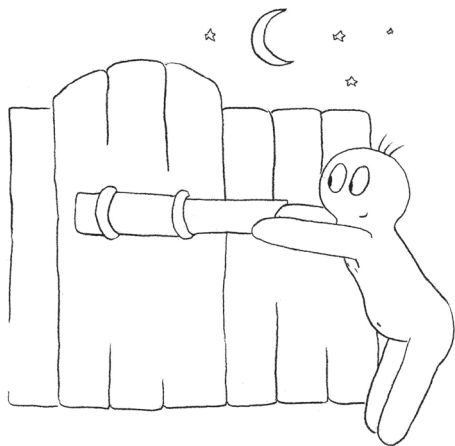
Knowledge (knowledge; Espering's "brand name" noliij) is, of course, power, but not brutal force...

The words that were moving from the letter K to the letter N with a writ of protection issued by Espering showed up only by early morning after spending the night in the nearby grove until they heard the singing of the nightingale (nightingale-naitingeyl; Espering naitingal). They beat up the knaves (knave, and not Espering neyv) hitting them on their necks (nec- nek), used good old knouts (knout; Espering nout) to beat them and finished by kicking them with their knees (knee- ni) and beating them on their heads and behinds with sharp knags (knag- neg). The letter N herself is so skillful at knitting (knit- nit)-she used her knitting needles to poke at the rascals' sides.

They bade them begone, drove them back somewhere high on Dartmoor in the count Devon and to the sounds of rueful knell (knell-nel; Espring nel) from the neighboring (neighboring-neiberin(g); Espering neiber) cemetery and to the loud "neighing" (neigh-nei; nei) of all the good people gathered together to throw cones at them- and, not even pine cones, they were cone-shaped brass knobs (knob-nob; Espering nob).

At last, they cut off all the buttons on their pants with knives (knife; Espering nayf) and, perhaps, something else there, too... I myself only saw that on TV, but in Twitter people were chattering about it claiming that "some eggs were missing for some of them", but they were all left with at least one.

However, things are easier said than done, and it was even easier for the letter N (ask the website's moderator about her real name) to find comfort. Especially since, after hearing about Espering, various people came in crowds joining her network (net, internet): classmates and drinking pals,



linguistic journal
writers
and various
weirdo's
from the field
of linguistics...
But, those hackers'
gates are all
locked,
with Roman geese
in the yards and,
just in case,
a shrill-gorged
rooster on the fence.

Oo Thank you for dropping in to listen to the sad story of my woes in English dictionaries.

There, I have had to say Oh! so many times, which may not sound very unnatural for the letter O, and you might want to ask- aren't I doing the same here, in the Espering dictionary? Not at all! There aren't that many instances in which the exclamation Oh! is called for. Listen! Here I am feeling a lot better!!

Yes, I got rid of a couple of my former friends that are pronounced starting with the sound "a": other and otherwise. Good riddance. Everything is only fair. Yes, the words from those 2 pages in the English dictionary containing over fifty words that start with out- [aut-], which basically also begin with the sound a were ousted and continued their game on the letter A field.

But, that couple of words is a total other (other- a(d)zer) matter; they are not from the same team. Otherwise ['a(d)zervais] would be spelt very differently: outwise.

Together with them away to the outskirts of the dictionary went half a dozen words to join the letter... V, for example: one- van, one, two, three... and they are gone from the O section.

To the letter U oozed the word "ooze" [u:z]; well, you know how it happens in a bog: between the soft tufts covered with flowers and wild berries, you suddenly see poisonous-green ooze that spits you in the face covering you in marshy slime brewed with methane, propane and hydrogen sulfide... yuk!..

Suddenly, somewhere over your head, you hear an owl's thunderous hooting, and the owl- just like Krylov's crow-drops on your head a dead mouse half torn to pieces... But, you are deeply engrossed in the mystery of "where did that owl go"? I will give you a brief answer- it is not to a place described in Russian with a laconic three-letter word;

that word start with A. Surprised?

But, in the English, the word owl is pronounced ['aul]. The word oust ['aust] has also been ousted. In the same manner: outside and out you go (out- 'aut)! Following them away went the oven - ['aven]... As to onion (['anien]), it did not escape- I myself kindly invited it to go to the letter A's kitchen.

The important thing is that my dear "oukey" (O.K.- Okey!) is with me- I used to be called in the English manner Ou. And, there are quite a number of words that begin with ou-. Besides, there are 2 pages of word that begin with over- ('ouve(r))!

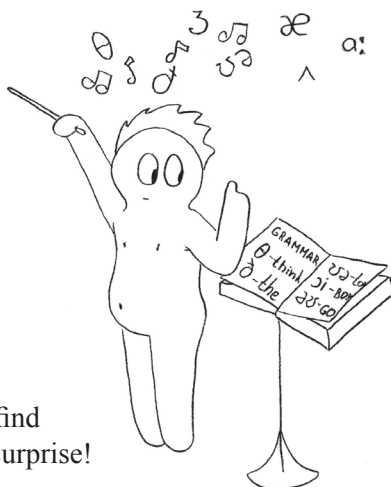
This prefix "ouve-" would give me such a boost of confidence if it wasn't for the taunting word overawe, which constantly reminded everyone in the dictionary that Grammar keeps us all in "overwhelming" fear. Just as you show this "overawe", the transcription next to this word will sarcastically say: [ouve'ro:]. Oh... This "awe"

is actually the sound [o:]... Do please give me some valerian drops...

Now, everyone addresses with a delighted O!, even though my new name is simply O. I guess I must be looking better. Here, in the Espering dictionary, life is good for all letters.

There is no confusion; there are no grammatical intrigues, fights and offenses. In the English dictionaries it was not an uncommon situation for letters to roam... and wander... yes, occasionally even losing one's way in the myriad of word's multiple meanings, the spelling and transcription creaking with a mighty effort of trying to express themselves within the confines of transcription brackets and other fences.

And, if some
unfortunate soul
learning the English
language opens their
mouth when leafing
through the pages
of the English dictionary,
well... it is a good thing
if they are yawning, but
if they are indeed trying
to pronounce words from
the dictionary... you may find
yourself speechless with surprise!
One may even want



to use earplugs!

Here, harmony. It is not Bach or Lully, Puccini or Sarasate, Handel or perhaps John Bull, but it does sound like John Dowland's lute.

As to English, strictly orchestrated and coupled with its Grammar's libretto... it is a veritable avant-garde cacophonous langue-opera.

Pp I am the second most voluminous letter of the English alphabet in terms of the number of words that begin with me. I directly follow the letter Es(S), which is so very proud of its connections in the world of Advanced Mathematics, where it is used as the infinity symbol. Don't you see?

Me neither. But, it is in the position on its side, with its legs kept together- this letter...

Well, let's us not begin talking about secants and cosecants...

The letter S and I have- to a degree- been able to maintain the status quo, having divided between the two of us, just like vassals- with English Grammar's silent consent (well, you know this slogan: Divide and conquer!)- 2 of its 3 patrimonies: I received Pronunciation, and the letter S received Spelling, which was the reason why it constantly invaded the letter O's old estate called Orthography.

The third patrimony called Transcription hedged itself in using its brackets and remained neutral territory. It followed a simple principle: "You write what you want; you say out loud what you want- as for me, I will remain on my own, in brackets here". But, inside her brackets came an New Englishman of a new order- the Espering language, in which she(! no longer "it") became a figure of top significance- now, she herself writes, herself says: she writes and says out loud what it wants, in whichever way it wants, because... she is the basis for the language Espering.

Yes! Her star was rising! Today she- the ubiquitous transcription- is starring in the Espering.

Properly speaking, as the English transcription with its special symbols, here she is one of the has-beens. Today her relaxed dress-code includes the well-cut alphabet and to the letter handpicked (?- tonguepicked!) sounds just like

the alphabet letters.

But, let me now move on with my own story.

I am the letter Pi(Pp). Now, you can see clearly that in the English language I bore the name of a glorious mathematical variable. I begged Espering to not try on me his spelling-pronunciation vivisection methods, and he swore to me that he would spare me.

Moreover, I voluntarily- and even gladly- moved into the Espering dictionary. For a couple evenings, I had to forget about being a pedagogue and become a pupil to quickly learn about the new order of things and the new order of words- their new and truly correct spelling, for example: pedagog and pyupl. On those evenings, you could hear from a great distance Transcription teaching the proud letter S elocution and speech. It seems- or rather as can be heard- there are many new positions... It would be so nice to be able to see that, too...

But, on the first evening, I had a fiery hot encounter with Espering. Shame to those of you who imagined that I am talking about something untoward! Espering intended to take away from me over a page of words that start with ph-, which I had inherited from my Greek grandmother, which would virtually make me bankrupt. You see, the place for all those good honest ordinary words- craftsmen, healers, scientists- is with the letter Ef(F) known to musicians as the note F.

In the meantime, Espering sent there the first batch of words threatening- as the dictionary grew in size- to relocate all of them, as well as the population of a couple Greek islands, for example, the Island of Euboea with the City of Aidipsos, which begs to be renamed the Island and City of Espering.

Please try to understand my fears: since I had completely lost my authority as the mistress of English Pronunciation,

which had simply been wiped off the map of the world by Espering, I was afraid that I would end up below such high-flying letters in the Espering dictionary as A, all thanks to E (as they are now called in Espering); K- due to the half-disappearance of the former letter Si(C)- now Che(Ch) just like Che Guevara's widow; the long gone letter Kju(Q), as well as Vi(V), which picked up a lot wholesale from the letter Dablyu(W). Besides, my rival- can you imagine that Pronunciation would be friends with Spelling in the English language?!?- got pretty rich thanks to that same letter C.

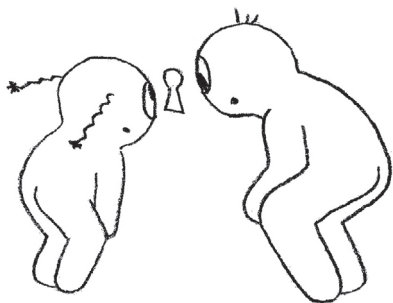
So, during the first evening I was able to control myself and only ask Espering who he thought he was, to get rid of and take away words.

I shouted in his face (we are on pretty familiar terms) these poisonous words (I am a veritable fury when I in a fit of righteous indignation): "Are you out of your mind? What do you think you are doing? Do you think that if you are a philologist and a phonetician, or if you are a physician (doctor) and a pharmacologist, you can do whatever you want? Perhaps, you are a philosopher (you should have seen how displeased he was with those double ph's), or even a physiologist, but nobody gave you... the right... Even if you were a physiognomist- damn your physiognomy- or a photographer from Playboy (it seemed he would have a heart attack following this double ph)- you have no right to...". At that point, I started such an angry philippic, and then... told him he could go take a hike, on foot, in accordance with all the street and traffic rules, using the English word for "footpassenger"- pedestrian. At that point, Espering hit me on the cheek. It did not hurt at all; between you and I (we are all pedagogues), spanking rods are much more effective.

And then I left.

I left for another room, i.e. to my own room, to the letter Pe(P)... I am no longer related to the pi character, as you can see, I will have sufficient patience after any quarrel with Espering, because... because Espering is such a sweetie. All of us, letters of the Espering alphabet, are madly in love him. I will tell you more- all the letters love him. And, he has the temperament for more than one dictionary, including a Chinese dictionary.

But, I will quietly whisper in your ear a little secret- that pretty letter from the dictionary farm, the letter Ze(Z)...



I am not, however,
one to gossip!

Not at all!

What are you
hoping to hear?

You are forgetting yourself! You are in a decent dictionary, and not in some Yellow Pages.

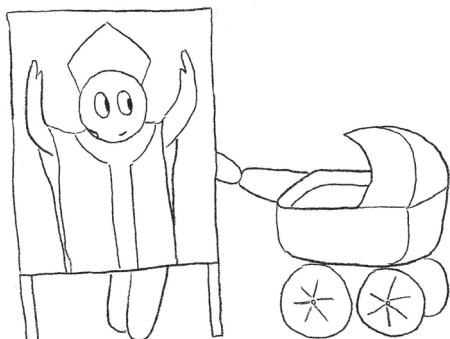
One day, Espering provoked (provoke-[provouk]; Espering: provok) another quarrel between us. I myself can be quite a provocateur, so I told him everything- I reminded him of all his solemn oaths to be lenient to us, free citizens of the free worldwide language.

I was showering him with carefully selected- not yet fully forgotten- English words, but without bothering with grammar, in a simple way of Espering: may perdition fall onto the head of the perjurer, and all of a sudden Espering fell down and started rolling around laughing uncontrollably. Go figure those Slavic minds... (* these English words perdition,

perdue, perdu, as French words perdait, perdu- they ring a bell with English word fart but in Russian)

Another time, after I had been brought to the gold melting point- since by nature I am pure gold- I decided to write an epigram- the first one in Espering, the second one after Pushkin:

"Haf-patritsi, haf-filister\ Haf-patron, haf-paterniter" (yet another neologism from Espering: from English "paternity", in Espering paterniti- meaning the paternity of the Espering language.



As to the "half" prefix, it is because it is half English),
 \Bat vi ol in houp,
 \Zet hi vil bi ful ded
 no Poup. (But we all hope that he will be fully a dad, and not the Pope.

However, I have been talking for too long; enough of my profuse talking, which is profyuz-tok in Espering (starting with my letter!) and in English- if memory serves- is "talk profusely".

The so called "winding speeches" (as "winding boy") or, as we say in Russian: "slo'vesni po'nos" (verbal diarrhea). (* but, at this point, Espering walked in and heard the last phrase "slove'sa pod nos", a sort of invitation to engage in a conversation where words simply flow... where? Under the nose, of course! And, he included this folklore pearl into his notebook. And, it was only at home as he was boasting to a retired great-grandfather, who was no linguist but rather a proctologist, an additional variant for interpreting the meaning of this phrase...)

Rr It would seem that there is nothing in common between the letters R and W? They are separated with 5 alphabet steps one from the other. However, from the eliminated letter Dablyu(W) came half a dozen words with a silent w preceding r, sticking out of their heads like horns... which, of course, is incredibly wrong (rong).

On the other hand, the letter R itself demonstrates a surprising for such a rag (rag [reg]; Espering: reg) and generally speaking rare [ree(r)]; Espering: reer!) adherence to principle and, unlike the letter Pe(P), which gave to the letter F its very own (and even inherited!) words that begin with ph-, and a whole page of them, too.

The English letter R (pronounced a(h)r: - how do you like the name?!! Quite throaty, isn't it?), in some contemporary versions also pronounced A:(r), i.e. A(r), but in Espering we will call this letter Er- so, this letter only had 6 similar words with a similar combination rh-: 'repsodi, ryu'matik, raino'seres, 'rombes, raym and rizm... What do you say? You have not recognized any one of them? Not even the word rainoseres? Oh, well, in Africa you will come face to face with a rhinoceros, and you will immediately recognize it. And it will put such a spring in your step, or rather in your sprint.

You will be running so quickly that you will even drop your pants

and run
without
them.

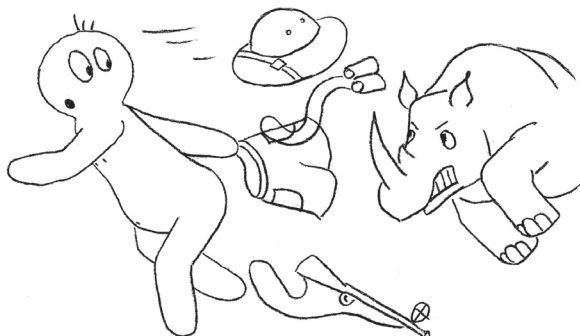
Let me give
you

a prompt

in Espering:

rino...

- Seros!



See! You recognized the word immediately. Yes, it is indeed the word "rhinoceros". And, the rest of them: repsodi, ryumatik, rombes, raym and rizm. You don't believe me? Allow me to give you as a recipe (recipe; Espering: resept) for every doubtful Thomas: rhapsody, rheumatic, rhombus, rhyme and rhythm. The rhythm, by the way, is dreadful: these rh and th that is almost the death of the letter T.

The letter R, however, after joining Espering, brought all the words with it. Prior to that, it washed and cleaned, combed and nicely clothed all of them. Their own mother would not recognize those words, let alone the wicked stepmother, English Grammar. Look at them and read them out loud: rapsod, revmatik, romb, rima, ritm. As to the word rima, in most European "rhymes" it is the foundation that came perhaps from as far back in the past as ancient Rome.

But, there was nothing else to praise the English letter Ar (do not confuse with the letter Er in Espering) for. It caused a lot of innocent English-studying people a lot of stress (feeling guilty, the letter Er chose to not speak, so we- the former English vowels born from as a result of its many "R-like" sins- will tell you its sad tale).

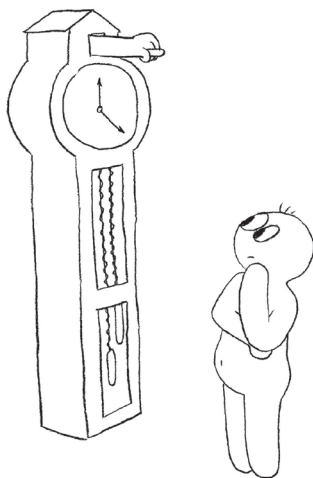
It is called "the R type" in syllables (and the syllables are called "r syllables"- a real catch-22 here!) because due to their proximity to this letter they either open or close, and the letter R has absolutely no idea about and does not even produce a sound, or it sounds- to use the precise language of English Grammar... somewhat ambiguous, go figure...

Imagine that you have a wall clock inherited from your billionaire uncle. No, no - it is not a clock the size of your wall from the floor to the very ceiling of your two-level living room made all of gold and diamonds. No, it is your regular clock with little weights and a door behind which...

there is something indefinite... Not every hour, but every quarter of an hour (hour, but [aue(r)]) and even more frequently the door opens, and something indefinite emerges: it is either a raven (raven; Espering: reyvñ) or a crow (crow; Espering: krau), or a burring Rabbi yelling three times "Nevermore!" (English for "Et the Greek calends!"-nevemo:), two times

"Cock-a-doodle-doo!"
and 1 time making no sound
and just silently showing you
the finger.

You should not have left your
uncle's bedside when he was
dying, at least during
his last days.



The same is true about
the clocks of English dictionaries. The two dozen pages
dedicated to the words beginning with the letter "a: "(Rr)
are like walking over rakes (rake; Espering: reyk).

The words that start with r- and their first sound "r"
(the well-known to everyone annoying word for "again-, re-"),
which all of a sudden sounds like [ri]). And, if you approach
the letter r from the middle or from behind, the rake is likely
to hit you hard (albeit very quickly) right on the head.

How does "radar" function in English, for example:
radar as radar (Espering).

But, in writing it is "radar", while in its oral form it is [rede]...
You will say- perhaps, there is a mistake here? What if you
spot a hang glider instead of Stealth?..

By the way, only in the English language pronouncing a word with three of these r without two of them is not considered an error: error, but... [ere] (Espering: eror).

In the "forest" [forest] of the English language, one cannot hear the trees (no romantic and poetic rustling of the leaves or creaking of the branches...): tree- arbor, but [a:be:] (also American arbour- botanical "tree"). The word "tree" is also "arbor" but it does rustle and move, and one can hear its creaking- creak [kri:k]...

We are just and impartial.

But, only in the English language- like a shoe maker in one shoe or a dentist with one tooth- the word "armorer" is without 2 of its 3 letters r when it is pronounced: [a:mere]... And, what about Espering? Espering is fully armed: armorer or even arm-master.

In short, with this letter a:Rr, one badly needs rehearsals (rehearsal [ri'he:(r)seɪ]) with a speech pathologist.

In Espering, the letter Er(Rr) has fully recovered! Espering put a nice mustard plaster on the bottom of the word "recover" suffering from constipation-[ri'kave(r)] and... and we now have the word rekaver [rekaver(!)]. However, an enema works much more effectively, which resonated with the medical community, where besides the Esmarch's irrigator there is now Espering's "R-type" enema. It also works wonders when it comes to curing from burring and glottal sound diseases. What is it if not complete reincarnation of the letter R (reincarnation-riinka:neyshn-e-ing reinkarnat)!

Ss In English, this letter S- a she- has always occupied the vastest alphabet field in the dictionary.

It used to wear a shawl (right between shawl and...), sit atop a sheaf (...and sheaf)- but, no, she was not a Hollywood star- she was a sky star Spica from the September zodiac sign of Virgo.

It basked on the sun, which never set in those parts, and the stars never deemed over her- she was happily singing obscene songs (songs with a hint: "This field cannot be measured, the stars cannot be counted, and the shepherd is horny") as she was shelling large sunflower seeds spitting them out all around the sky equator. To whomever the saliva-covered shells would stick- they became a she, even if it was a he-goat, after the star's marking on a creature, it would have to produce milk.

Once, she spat her shells so far as to land on the first English ship, and since then the British royal fleet has been plying foreign seas in ships of feminine gender. But even the worst of the buccaneer sharks imagined themselves to be shepherds among their sheep. So, it was not long before in the English spelling it became a habit

to confuse

ship and sheep,
as well

as stewardess
and

shepherdess.



And she called herself English Grammar. And, so that no one

could overpower her, everything that was "her" and "herself" she hid and buried in the section of the letter Eich- Hh, i.e. it transferred all of that without asking as if having hypnotized the poor letter.

But in came Espering. And, with Espering justice returned to everyone's great joy: shi and shiself returned to the letter S freed from grammatical oppression. English Grammar herself was banished from the dictionary and soon, hopefully, from the world altogether, and... the words "her" and "herself" were banished together with English grammar!

- Are you finished? Thank God! This Espering is quite a bore. Once he starts spouting words and letting his thoughts flow over the tree, before you can blink there will be a grove of baobab trees (spaut- jet out, spurt out; orate, spiel, speechified, etc.- English: spout). Now, listen to my story the story of the letter Es(S). Zis stori of ay. The whole truth and nothing but the truth.

I was surprised, even shocked and outraged to the very bottom of my soul by the words of my esteemed colleague from this dictionary, who only yesterday was my bosom friend- the letter Pe(P p) (in her English past called Pi). The saying is right: "For the sake of a witty remark, even a loved one's death is not too much of a price". I can't believe her escapades. I do not know about the philippics, but she is definitely opposed to me now issuing angry pamphlets.

I can even see her sardonic smile that is so becoming a fury. I cannot remember when it was that we were at war against each other. She had Pronunciation, and I had Spelling. And where should it be if not near scribes (skraib- scribe) since they are wise and learned, all the scribbles are here and the syntax (sintaks; English: syntax), not to mention the Scriptures (Skriptur- Scripture [skripche])! As you have

noticed, they all start with my letter S (which is the same as in the English past, the same as here in Espering).

As far as I remember, only very recently she was praising me to the very stratosph... no, it is best to use this word in Espering: stratosfer (English: stratosphere). It seems that it caught a bad case of priggishness from her swine.

If the diagnosis is correct, she is indeed a svayn (swine).

Yes, a thunderous storm broke out over my poor head- it was a tempest in a teacup filled with a cat's tear and an elephant's poo for good measure. Well, it is not the letter Pe,

it is a veritable Panda Po.

It is also true that I have provided room for settlers that escaped her: Spik (speak) and Spich (speech). But, it is not my fault that they relocated to their dear and loved ones in my dominion shielding themselves with the letter "s".

I did not reproach her when psychiatrist left me under a pseudonym of "p" (psevdonim-pseudonym), and he was so very good at calming me down with psalms (psalm).

And, I suspect that it was the doing of... Let's talk about the "third wheel", of course.

The third subject of the ruling English Grammar is Transcription, it is kept behind high fences surrounded by foreign mercenaries strange looking characters in number of a dozen signs of the zodiac or the Tvelve, and all of them are fitted into brackets (square brackets, parenthesis, etc.) Transcription itself is not very bright. Whatever the letter-written or spoken, the mighty grammar policemen will interpret it in whatever way they need. But, Espering chose Transcription, and together they had a sharp-tongues son called Espering. Right now, he is just a teenager, but he is too smart for his years. He is also quite cocky. He can keep even Grammar herself on her toes.

He is very promising- once he comes of age, he will conquer

the world.

As to the rumors about him looking a lot like me, the letter S, in terms of Spelling, and the letter P in terms of Pronunciation, these days we are seeing much more miraculous results of ALI (artificial linguistic insemination), along with LGI (language genetic engineering) and glottology cloning.

We are merely donors. A cell here and there, and Espering's sperm, the rest is just a formality.

So, now we are seeing new growth- bearing fruit and producing blossoms, but a lot of blunders have been made, too- and some grass has been trampled down. That is inevitable. But, there have been no bedroom scenes between us. Everything was just like in Hollywood and Bollywood, except steamy bedroom scenes.

By the appearance of things, Espering is very tender towards all of us; he called the letter Pe "my little Pepitta" and he calls me "my little sister", but that is the extent of things. The rest is all made up rumors and lies. The same applies to the rumors about me having sex with Eks(X).

I do have this word "sex", but I do not even fully know what it stands for.

Generally speaking, I am quite shy (shay- English: shy). For example, I am too shy to ask about the meaning of one of my words- semasiology.

Do you know what it means? I am even afraid to ask. What if one letter is missing?... It is really a kind of Thai intimate massage... The letter Pe is too shy to pronounce it and spells it in the following way in Espering: semasiologia... And, it then smiles knowingly when using an ellipsis after this word... I asked Espering, a Slav, who knows all kinds of words from his family of languages. Espering grew embarrassed and mumbled something about some sememe and then sighed loudly rolling his eyes and whispered: "There

is no torment more painful than that of looking for the right word..." Did you sneeze (e-ing sniz), or am I imagining things? If you did, bless you then! So, where was I?...

Yes, I do own more words than any other letter. I even established my own company, and they are all co-owners and shareholders of the company. But, I do not strive for super profits (superprofit-syuperprofit, and the difference is in the pronunciation: the natural way to pronounce and... s'yupe'profit). Nor am I a shark (and e-ing shark) of the business world.

I am not afraid of smashing (smesh- eng. smash) bankruptcy because I am not some shady sharper (e-ing sharper).

The foolish word "she" damages my reputation; in Espering, it became shi- she is loaded with work now that she has no deputy words: her and herself'a, but she is a very flighty creature.

She is causing a lot of headache to our sheriff (e-ing sherif).

I have very many words in my charge, and I can afford to have a few favorites. How can I not treasure such words as soundness, sanative, salutary, and sanity! And, what about sagacity!!

And there is the word soul (heart, mind)! And, Santa Claus! And, Satan... of my!

I'll be damned!

I wanted to continue the dazzlingly bright list: shine and sheen (shain-shine



and shin-sheen)!

These words, however, I am not particularly fond of:

sik- sick (desease, illness, etc.), sleep (shut-eye)...

Or this one, for example: somnambulism (and tsetse-fly desease); how do you like it?!

By the way, I have 7 words that start with sh-. That light-headed letter Si(C) only had 5 pages of words that began with ch-, and that is all that she has left. So, there was no need any longer to change from one costume into another, like at a carnival or circus: here it is "kei-k" (c,ch,ck) and there it is "es-s"- you see, it was trying to masquerade as me, imagine the impudence! Fi for shame!

But, the rags could be seen through all the rips and holes: here is "es", which is -ce-, and then it is si (ci-, cy-), and here again it is saj- (cy-). That letter had also been seen in the company of the Russian czar, and there it was ts or z. It gave you a pretty splitting headache- it would sound like "q-kv-kw" (cui-), as well as "sh-ch" and even almost... "x-ks", God forgive us. What an eccentric person [iksentrík]! It would imagine that she is a big card! Or a big wheel. But she is merely

a "Figaro here, Figaro there, Figaro up, Figaro down".

But let's be clement judges. Let's be forgiving and generous.. Well, I accepted her orphaned words starting with "s"- a whole 3.5 pages of them.

That letter Pe(Pp), which only lost one page of words starting with "ph-", became wildly jealous.

It does not know how much I have to put up with, with these words beginning with "sh".

I am shackled (shekl-shackle); my life is shadowed (shedou-shadow) with accusations and even attempts to damage my reputation. Once upon a time, this load was placed on my

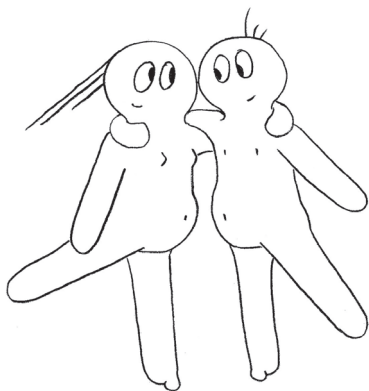
shoulders (shoulder-shoulder) by the cunning Grammar, who asked me to carry the burden for just a couple minutes, and well... I am prepared to give them all up to the letter Pe(Pp), if she is so eager to have them- it will turn her into a true Pole from "Polackia"- with these "psh, psh, psh, przy..." It is true that I got rid of shall, shan't, and should.

You see, it is not a hobby of mine to fortune-tell using daisies: "shall- shall not, if and then would". But, I did keep the word "shell" (shel-shell-conh..., and also... wizzbang, grenad... etc.)

Still, I have a big and generous nature. My true scale is from a span (e-ing spen) to outer space (speys). No Conglang has been created yet whose Grammar would be able to tame me with its snaffle (snefl). And, I have never been truly a subject of English Grammar, but subordination means subordination, or rather subordinat- as we now spell and pronounce it (or, as Englishmen say to spite Frenchmen seabordineyshn-subordination).

I did not consult on the sly with this silencer of English Grammar (silanser- English: silencer [sailense(r)]). I was never in its slavery (sleyveri). It is a very silly (sili) statement. Indeed, it is a sin (and e-ing: sin) to be telling such lies about me. You know what: you better leave me alone; otherwise, I can really snap (snepe), and you won't like it. However, slander and gossip (Espering: slander, gossip, skandal; English gossip- 2 of letter s's!) do not stick to me (stik; stick).

And, swearing (sveer), in case you did not know, will only be suspended (suspend; but eng. [ses'pend]) from a high gate. So, before evening comes, the letter P and I-S will be hugging each other, apologizing to each other and making peace, and wishing each other- and all of you- every success (suk'ses, but not eng. [se'kses]).



I am also very honest and open- I have nothing to hide. In fact, I have a lot to show. I am no slut (slat). I am shapely (shepli), not a skeleton (skelet), like the letter Z (in English, her name is Zed(Z z), even though she is quite sweet (svit). I was in no way damaged by acquiring the former letter combination th-,

which used to produce such a disgusting hissing kind of sound. From that sizzling combination (sizl-sizzle), I got the English voiceless sound [θ], and the letter Z got the voiced [ð]. But, in Espering, there are both clear sounds: s and z! But, more about that in the blood-chilling horror story of the letter Te (in English: Ti), Tt...

Tt

Even when there was the ever-silent Mr. X in English dictionaries, whose mysterious personality should excite lots of curiosity, everyone would go to my pages when opening the dictionary.

My 2 dozen pages are the most worn, torn, and trampled (Espering: trempl; English: trample) in the dictionary, from the fingers of those that wanted to know: how do you pronounce those two blasted letters put together- th. I heard so much hissing, and puffing, and whistling, along with swearing and spitting right in my face, for some reason. And, on more than one occasion, I had to shake off tips of tongues bitten off in strict accordance with the rules of English grammar. Thunder and lightning! Yes, yes, those words light and thunder all over those less than 4 pages,

among other words of little interest beginning with th-. Except for, perhaps, theater with its inevitable excitement, which for some reason is pronounced t'siete, and the word "thrive"(not meaning the English pronunciation). Here, we also find the words thistle, thorn, and thong (Espering: sisl and English... thistle [(t)sisl], sorn and thorn, song and thong- it is truly some grammatical thistle!).

It is quite a theorem (thank God, in Espering it is simply theorem... and senk God). Or, take these words: theory (teoria), thesis. And, if you had a thought, Lord forgive us (English [(t)so:t], and a very laconic sot in Espering, which- try as you might- you cannot confuse with "sort" or sot (tippler)), you can easily

think (in English, with a lot of creaking and hissing,

and in Espering- easily: **sink**,

without any **sinking**(1)

in the kitchen sink(2)- the same English word sink is used for both these meanings).



You tell me: in the dictionary, there are so many words that have this th, but not at the beginning of word, which is the case with my words, but they all want to come to me. And how can I be of help to them?! Transcription will snarl at me- full of vexation- with its absurd symbols θ and ð, and skips out of the brackets. There is no respect for the master of the field (transkript; English: transcription). Well, and as to Grammar- you can beat her with a think textbook on the head, and still she will refuse to listen to reason.

But, then Espering came. Grammar was thrown away

into the thistle thicket. Espering shook all the dictionaries with such vigor that superfluous letter came tumbling out. Espering removed the shackles- heavier than cast iron- from our tongues. Espering gave us its sleek dictionary with these wise instructions: take as many words as you need. Take them and keep taking them as needed. And, there is nothing more to learn.

In Espering, we all breathed a sigh of relief and became optimistic again. Pay no attention to the quarrel between the letters P and S. Lovers' tiffs are harmless... in fact, they are wonderful friends: if one gets sick, the other one rushes to help. But, the English tongues (Espering: tang; English: tongue [tang]) are their enemies. In Espering, they are set free from the defects of the past.

The same is true about me. The problem is with the fricative sound th- thanks to Espering, who sent them all packing to go take a hike- had its impact on my character, too. I have already mentioned the deafening thunders and blindingly bright lightings in my vocabulary list. Besides thunders (sander; English: thunder), tempests (Espering and English: tempest), and tornadoes, I may also inadvertently overwhelm you- and you will not like it, trust me- my rather mean character and incontrollable temperament (Espering and English: temperament).

Here are only some words in my repertoire of behaviors: from tantrums (Espering and English: tantrum), from which you can find shelter with my hospitable dictionary neighbors (but, there are crowds as it is with S, and there is simply more room with U here in Espering, to being tetchy (Espering: techi) and again testy (Espering: testi). I am warning you! And, it is all the fault of those th-... to up threats (in Espering, it is a milder sret). I can be aggressive and horribly truculent (Espering: trakulent).

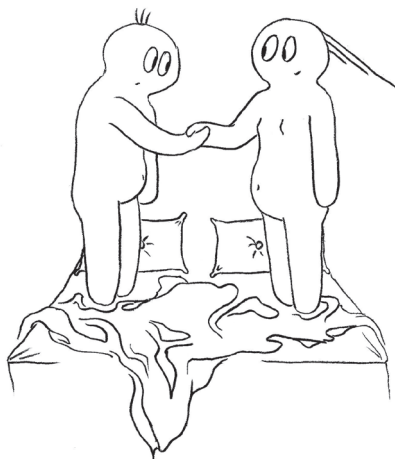
However, deep in my soul (being very thoughtful, I go to the very deepest depths) I feel gentleness and even tenderness (Espering and English tender), which my dictionary neighbors will readily confirm. Moreover, I am a tranquil letter (Espering: trankvil), quite tolerant in any dictionary (Espering and English: tolerant) and even... timid (Espering and English:

timid),

when it comes
to the bedroom.

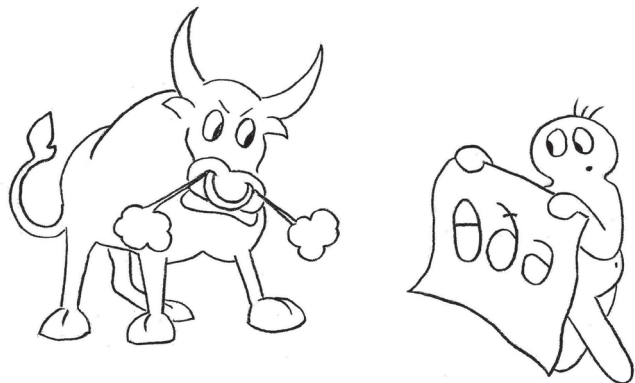
There, I can even show
some confusion
and trepidation

(Espering: trepidat;
English: trepidation),
especially if it is cold
in the bedroom. They
say that I am quite a nice
trump (Espering: tramp).



By the way, about my common law partner, Transcription, with whom- despite the rumors- Espering has only a linguistic kind of connection, on the foundation (where have you ever seen foundations and not beds in bedroom?) of the "universal simple Espering language based on the transcribed (!) version of the English language".

It is utter nonsense, all these lies about her being a "def old hen behind a solid fence" that listens to no words or speeches, and only sending her strange looking symbols to scare away anyone trying to speak English. It is true that if you meet those θ and δ characters in a dark alley, you will need no laxative to soil your pants, but I know them better- they are quite harmless and help English Grammar a lot, but only as part of their official contract; in reality,



they hate the guts of English Grammar.

But, I may have scared you- I hope not those of you that were about to enter their bedroom- so, let me show you some of the nice and decent words that I have under my alphabetical authority: tell and teach (tel and tich; English: tell and teach), travel and target (trevel and travel), task and triumph (task and triumf; and English... [t'raiemf]- I see no reason for Grammar to beat a tattoo of "traiumph" on chest.)

And, all the great words with tele-: telescope, television, telephone! I am not a simple letter; I am a real treasure (trezhe; English; treasure [trezhe])! It is the truth and nothing but the truth (e-ng trus).

You can always come and visit with me fearing no harm! Where can you find me? In Espering dictionaries, of course! So far, not all the I's have been dotted- either in Espering or in English, and not all the t's have been crossed (Espering: kros t; English: cross the t's)!

There is also a saying in Espering: Dot i's of yu en kros t'es of yu (Dot your i's and cross your t's).

Now, you see for yourselves how much the appearance, i.e. the spelling, of my words and their pronunciation are associated with their meaning, connotation and other

features of their character, as in my case. This interpretation is the very essence of the "science", whose name puzzled and even confused the dear letters P and S, and filled Espering with deep despair. It is the science of semasiology, which hangs on to linguistics, which itself is a relatively young science, using the same part of its body as astrology clinging to cosmology and astronomy.

Enough of this twittering now. However, how else can it be proven that there is a direct connection with the word Twitter (tweet, twitter; Espering: tvit). I hope that I helped at least some people to remember a dozen or two of Espering words so they can compare them with the equivalents in English. But, I have been twaddling for too long (Espering: tvadl; compare with English: twaddle). And, when will Espering rule in the world?! By the way, that little fool of a letter, S, boasting that she saw the Russian czar close up and spelling the word as czar [tsa:r].

In English, I too was pretty foolish: tzar and tsar. In Espering, it is tsar (the same sound as in the word pitsa), but... sar is also possible. Complete freedom in the name of universal mutual understanding!

And now I take my leave.

(according to the accounts of the witnesses- mere passers-by that looked into the English dictionary at the beginning of the exodus of words (according to other witnesses looking at things on the other end)- all the following words arrived at the doorstep of the new Espering dictionary looking happy and smiling, with tears of joy in their eyes)

Quote, "...The exodus of English th-words to S from T looked somewhat surreal, but they almost immediately got transformed into Espering words: in came a large tumultary-tju'maltjuəri: (e-ing tyumultari) crowd of words- the polite word "thank" (senk), a thick and thick-headed theif (sik en

sik-hed sif) with somebody's thatch (sech) on his back and his fellow thieves (sifs); with a thud (sad), in hopped on the stump somebody's thin thigh the size of a thill (sin say ez sil), followed by 2 thigh-bones hugging each other and thrumming (sram); then in came either a living being or some thing (sing); thirst (serst) with an empty cup, thrift (srift) with a thimble (simbl), and a generous thought (sot) together with the word "think" (sink) as a throbbing (srob) skull; then, there was a long line of numbers: three (sri-3), thirteen (sertin-13), thirty (serti-30), and then 999 thousands (sauzends)...

Following all the other words, as if running away from thunder and lightning, maestro Salvador Dali came running- with waxed cockroach moustaches, flying behind him,- and laughing wildly, with his thumb (samb) pointing up, as if saying: "Look at this! Admit, Salvador, you could never paint it better than this!"

Perhaps, the letter T was happy to get rid of annoying words like thistle, thole, thorn and thong... They all came in a whirlwind with the great Salvador. However, in also came somebody's thorax, all decorated with military medals; but the pronunciation of the formerly Latin anatomical word is toraks in Espering. In also crawled somebody's throat (srout)... desperately trying to pronounce the sound "th".

There was a lot more to see there-in a wild surreal mess, like someone's sick fantasy or even raving phantasmagoria... but smoothly passing into tranquil, almost idyllically peaceful town landscape, for what description Espering's words- without any th- will be required."

(unquote and the end of this thriller reportage)

Uu *(told by the letter Uu about her girl-friend,
the letter Nn, who helped her a lot, together with the letter Ii)*

"...She definitely did a stupid thing, poor little darling. Such impatience can come over any one of us in spring... But, it sent packing all the English-language nihilist words that begin with il-, im-, in-, ir-, non-, un-, commanding them not to be impertinent but rather be prudent (prudence; imprudence; Espering: no-prudens), and remain without those psychedelic prefixes that make your head spin when you open a dictionary (also, ill-advised means unreasonable, etc.); they all went to join the words that were once their stem-words, where their twin words were already waiting for them, and to stay with their relatives- their synonyms.

And, if they need to be in their negative form, it will lend them its word no- as a prefix. That's it; problem solved. Inapproachable? Inaccessible? Infeasible? Yes, it is indeed inconceivable how one can spell and pronounce this word: ineprouchebl. How can it be in the universal global language, I ask you? Now, follow Espering: no-prouch.

"Why do we need this immutability (Espering: no-myutebl)?" - the letter N said to them.



It seems they were only waiting to hear those words- they immediately left running. Ahead of all the words was the word "immobile"

(i'moubail; in Espering: no-mobil), and behind them all, looking back as if still unsure, was the word "immobilize" (from "hold" to "withdraw from circulation"). The kind-hearted letter N cried out to it: "If they need you, they will call you!"

She sighed with relief: she succeeded in taking in so many various words and welcoming, supporting and making comfortable each and every one of them. There were at least half a page of words beginning with il- and im-, ir- and non-; she also accepted 8 pages of the 10 pages containing the words beginning with the letter U. Can you imagine the celebration in the letter U street!

The festive slogans are "Universal Espering!" and "Espering- zis utiliti!". There were also words that start with in-; you simply will not believe it... almost 10 pages. The vague rules for their usage are more complicated than advanced mathematics... oh, I mean, grammar!

There is a truly incalculable number of them: incalculable-in'kelkyulebl... Now, go back to your rightful place, with the letter K: kalkul (besides calculate, there is also the English word: calculus-'kelkyules). And, if there is a need for a word with the negative meaning: it is no-kalkul (incalculable).

Espering is a veritable linguistic virtuoso! Now, you cannot say that the English language is inconvertible, in the face of such a word in Espering: no-konvert (English: convert) or that it is incurable. And, here is a cure- the word kyur (no need in the pronunciation "kyuer") for those that are incurable, or no-kyur in Espering!

In short, if you go down with the fever of contradiction, turn to the lovely and responsive letter N, ignoring her no-. If you get poisoned by the inedible English language, she will help you in no time using the delicious and healing Espering, which is definitely edible!

Vv Wow! Our modest English letter V (only 5 pages in the dictionary)- either showing the sign for victory, or getting ready to show you the finger, or hinting at the horns adorning the head of her future husband, as she has already put on some weight and is beginning to show... no, she has not conceived an illegitimate child, she simply devoured 11 pages of dictionary pages containing a strange vegetable called Dablyu with here such sheafs: Ww.

When English speaking people are chewing it, they are filled with half-linguistic and half-gastronomic delight and produce a croaking Wow! [(u)vau]



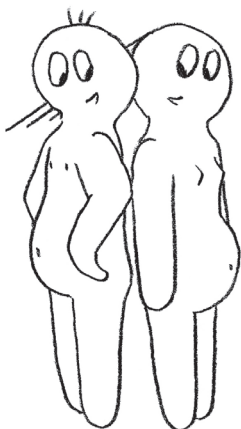
However, in English, the vegetable patch of W is now all empty. In Espering, the W vegetable has been eliminated altogether. As a result of Espering's a la Ivan Michurin or Luther Burbank selection, it has become a modest red-colored berry called Vv. It lost none of its useful qualities and even contains more vitamins.

The letter O opened her mouth wide in surprise when she realized the letter V became 2 pages heavier than her on the Espering scale; she said:

"[vi:], onli vans vi... o... viselfs..."
(only once ours... o... ourselves...).

Before she finished, the letter V snatched half a dozen words right from her mouth, and in Espering they became the letter V words: vans (once)





and van (one), vi (we, you, our, your...), viselfs instead of ourselves. "[ou]!"- exclaimed the letter O, but it is no without blame itself... When she moved to Espering, she took with her about a dozen English words that used to start with A pronounced as [o] (read more about it in the alphabet dictionary novella for the letter A a).

How did it all end? In Espering, all letters and their sounds came together in perfect harmony!

One big happy family!

The letter V once gave an interview to the online author Fed.

This is **the interview given by the letter Ve (Vv)**, which used to be the English Vi to Fed after a rather unflattering review of her in the alphabet dictionary novellas.

When I learnt that I would be getting a whole lot of former English words beginning with W, I got vaccinated (vaksin; English: vaccine) against double-dealing. Just in case, to be on the safe side. You will now learn why I did it.

I was once great friends with the good old WMW... surprised? Yes, in the middle of this mysterious monogram you see an upside down third W. The idea of these "initials" for the World Wide Web- WWW- was prompted to Tim Berners-Lee by none other but W! It may sound immodest, but it is true: in his own honor.

On his pages in the dictionary- between a dozen and a devil's dozen_ it doubled itself in exactly 12 words. One of those

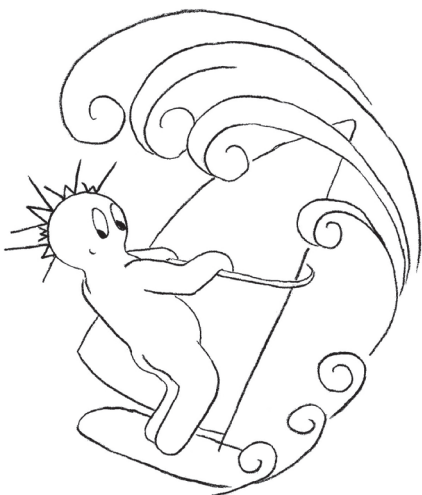
was memorized a long time before Tim Berners-Lee began exploring the vast space of the Internet, on the other side of Bill Gates' as-yet tightly shut Windows (Windows is another name promoted by the rich imagination of W).

Espering offers double the savings on the electronic ink and pixels, as far as I understand economy and computer technology, by replacing WWW with VVV, which sounds almost identical to the original version coming from the mouth of a person that does not speak English:

World Vayd Veb- it is the same all-encompassing Web.

But, the savings are actually triple: there is no need to try to pronounce this impossible "doubleU- doubleU-doubleU" -- you can simply say "three V", and to make it more expressive, one can use their fingers of both hands to show alternatively right-and-left and horizontally- passing before the eyes- the letter V twice; and the third time raise their hand with the victory-declaring triumphant V up in the air.

Shaggy Hair,
as we all called him
in the dictionary,
chose this
as his slogan:
"Windward!"



That has always been the direction he chose for his life, feelings, and actions.

If someone supposes that my friendship with him amounted

to a couple dozen words in the English dictionary, they will be totally wrong. There are only... 5 words where we can be seen together, but never too close to each other. First of all, they are the most words weaver and weave [vi:v], which in Espering became my words starting with Vv: viv, but- can't you hear the thunderous "Vive Espering!"?!

W's wild character was revealed in his attitude to things matrimonial. His wife (in the dictionary, i.e. common law wife) turned into wives in plural. Because of W's trickery, I remained a wallflower (i.e. single, without a soul mate) in my personal life, I was the one who laughed last and longest: both the words became mine: vayfes and volflauer. I waved good-bye to him forever (veyv; English: wave) and "waived" all my rights to him (the same richly expressive veyv, but in English this word is waive).

I told him: "Withdraw!" (vizdro), without much drama. And, as you already know, he was also withdrawn (vizdroed) from Espering, in the same way weak-willed and cowardly soldiers are commanded to withdraw from the battlefield.

Accidentally, I became a witness (vitnes) of a disgusting scene between the Shaggy Hair W and Espering. I was just approaching the door of Espering's office, which was slightly ajar, when I hear W saying:

- You will not achieve your goal without me, Espering.
- Why is that?
- I have the much-coveted word "worldwide".

From W's thick lips, the word came tumbling out with impressive chic: [(u)'vo:(r)ld(u)'vaid], with incomparable English transcription). Without it, you will not be able to put your new universal language into the mouths of all mankind, repeating Jesus' miracle of feeding multitudes with just a loaf of bread. Your "linguistic bread" will at best become

a doughnut for a couple hundred people, perhaps, even a thousand, or let's imagine- even millions of those that have not yet lost the ancient rudiment of a universal language. But, there are now as many as 10 billion...

- And, how about,- Espering calmly interrupted W's "word-wallowing" (volou)- the word vorldvayd?! Without the dance of the Little Swans- rather, with the Saint Vitus' dance, as a group of four: the tongue, both the lips, and the lower jaw, what do you say!?

- Well, let's agree on that...

At that point, understanding that I will interrupt a serious business like conversation, I was about to leave, but then I saw something, through the slightly ajar door slot, that left with an impression of a bad dream for a long time.

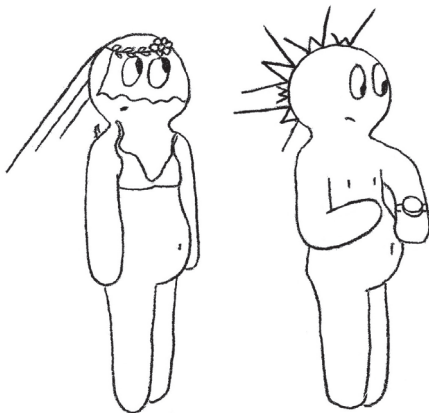
Onto the desk, at which Espering was sitting with his arms folded across his chest, after flying high up in the air, fell Shaggy Hair's... thick wallet [(u)'volit]; Espering: volet)- Shaggy Hair was obviously well trained in throwing heavy objects or a boomerang. The wallet had barely touched the desk when Espering threw out his hand and with a strong sweeping motion sent it flying back at Shaggy Hair, whose hair rose up on his head: WWWWWWW...

The owner of the wallet deftly grabbed it right in front of his own nose, which again made it obvious that he was trained either in beach football or in water polo. Then, I saw him running past me, his feet not even touching the floor- I imagine he could also have been a champion in the standing long-jump at the marathon distance, as far as I understand sports.

To think that I used various little tender words for him, like "my Doppio Woo-Woo" (in the Italian fashion). There was even a time when we were planning to wed (ved); we even

set the date for the wedding (veding)- I clearly remember that it was supposed to be a Wednesday (vensday).

But, my seamstress forgot to sew on a button on my dress and I postponed the wedding until Thursday. But, it was an unfortunate Thursday, when two Sundays come together, even as pigs flew, and Greek calends was on us, and probably devil became blind, and...- in brief, it was raining heavily, and my wet to his bones groom took advantage of the opportunity: he was all wet, and therefore, slippery, and escaped easily before I could stop him.



No, he was not a villain (vileyn) or a scoundrel.

But, he was unscrupulous in the methods and means he used in life. For example, one dark stormy night he ventured (vencher) into my room and made such an outrageous offer that at first I assumed I was just hearing the howling wind outside, not his words: "Let's make an alliance and act together in Espering's dictionaries". My response to such a double-dealing plot was even swifter than that of Espering, and the traitor disappeared just like vapor (veyvor) in the high wind.

Espering's verdict on the Shaggy Hair W was both wise and unforgiving: "To be thrown out, not to be kept". To this day, this old salted veteran and featherbed campaigner comes visiting me, as if to pay a visit to a "colleague" (meaning me), and goes away empty-handed, with his chin proudly high up, and his head adorned with the same "common law" horns- Ww.

Yy I was truly flattered by Espering's confession that I am his favorite letter! Yuzhl (I insist on this variant, instead of Espering's variant yuzhual (English: usual, pronounced [ˈjuːzuəl]), so usually, with me he is a man of very few words, like a sparrow on a cold January day.

By the way, a big thank-you to him for correcting the eternal injustice: I have the word "year", but I did not have a single name of the month!.. Now, I have January, because in Espering it is yanuar (formerly well-known from nearsay as Dzhenyueri and little-known by sight as Dʒæ(a)nʒue(ə)ri); rumor has it that in the English dictionary this word was either friends with some janitor as a yard-keeper (janitor) or with a Japanese doorman at a striptease bar.

I was trying to persuade Espering to give me the words "June" and "July" (as "yun" and "yul"), but he refused gently explaining that "there was no need to muddy the waters of Yangzi Jiang".

But, my whole life is still ahead of me. I even believe that my yesterday has not yet come.

I am young and beautiful.

When I am with Espering,

they take us for an older

sister and a younger

brother, even

though we are

the same age.

But, if he takes

the time to decide-

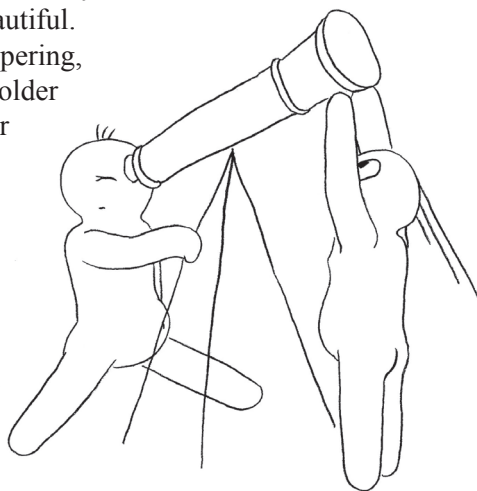
once he is done

with establishing

the new universal

language

in the world- to



propose to me, I already have the "Yes" answer for him, which is the same in any language. It is not for no reason that I am a semi-vowel; no, actually, I am more of a semi-consonant, more amiable and ready to agree than any other letter in the alphabet.

Trying to please him, who is interested in astronomy, I agreed- not without some pain- to let him make changes on the level of the Universe: he left the word "universal" to the former letter Ju, now known as U: Universal, especially since this world is now forever tied into this set expression: Espering- universal simpl lengvij.

He gave me (I'd like to think that he was trying to be calculating hoping to receive my substantial dowry) a lot of useful things (yusful); the very word "use" (yus) is now mine to be used (yuzij).

There were also some very simple words (for example, yuzhl, which a la Espering sounds yuzhual, which is actually unusual for him), and even the tried and true, old word "used" (yusd) came into my possession.

I myself persuaded Espering to give me all those trifles and utensils (yutensl) in exchange for the frightening in their anatomic and physiological naturalism words... thank God, they went to the letter U: urine and uterine...

Thus, it is not that I was planning to take up usury (yuzhuri), as the letter Ze (former Zed- Zz) joked behind my back when she learned that I had a romantic interest in Espering. But, I do understand her...

However, for those cracking sarcastic jokes about our mutual interest in each other- why would I be so proud, they want to know- know that in Espering I am the letter with which the United States and the United Kingdom begins; and, I can be used in those names twice (!), not once: Yunayted Steyts

and Yunayted Kingdom! And, all the New names...
 Nyu-York!.. Nyu-Jersey, Nyu-Mexico, Nyufoundland...
 Yes, I know that in Espering: Nyu-Meksiko, Faundland...
 And I'll take it: Yunaited...

Well, well... I said "I can be used"(!), but only taking into account free-style versions of spelling and pronunciation that are widely used and easily understood by the majority of people or to people speaking in the context of a specific situation. There is no grammatical or lexical dictate in Espering, God save us from such a thing! But, in the dictionary, you will find the USA and other similar geographic names in the letter U sections: Unit Stats of Amerika and Unit Kingdom- simple and elegant. People do say simply "States"; or, about Russia, they say: Rashn, 'Rusia, Ryu'si, Ru'sio..., and yet everyone seems to understand all the "where, where to and where from".

Yes, it is too bad that I lost the "utilitarian" utilities (yutilitis), which remained with the letter U- utilit. The same is true about "my universities" long since graduated from, a gorgeous and mouldering uniform inherited from some ancient nameless primogenitor and other "uniformity" and even "unique" things.

By the way, I never wanted to get her former name! Because I am yu, ye, ya, yo, and yi all rolled into one. I denounced my former sobriquet Wai, but I cannot begin to imagine what new name I should take in Espering! I want a name that can be heard across the yard (and e-ing yard) and will not make people yawn (e-ing yon). I do not agree to variants like El Greco: the Spanish "I griega", the Italian "I greko", the German "ypsilon", and even (I once heard of it)- the name... Y- what is it?.. again " 'ippsilon" and "ipsi'lon"?..

Espering does not impose any unnecessary names in the

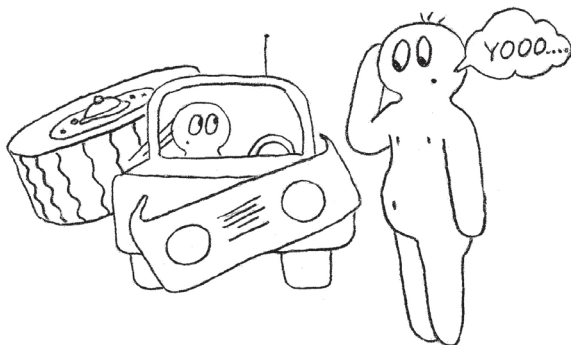
alphabet: the important thing is that it should be comfortable, convenient, familiar, so that the letter is... easily recognizable, and it does not matter if the name is Er or Re. Dzhi became Ge, and Dzhei became Je. What about me? Perhaps, Ya? Of all the Ya-e-i-o-u, the most words begin with

Yo (11 words) and Ya (8 words).

I have decided- I am taking the name Yo! By the way, my Slav will be flattered: in their alphabet, they have this letter Yo (yo), which Espering wishes he had at his disposal as he is working on his voluminous dictionaries. I watched him give English lessons to some not so young ignoramuses, and all I heard was: "Why are you fidgeting (yorzat) as if you have a hedgehog (yozh) in your pants?!", "Why are you fidgeting now as if you have a ruffe fish or wire brush (yorsh) there!", "Stop fidgeting as if you were climbing up a pine tree (yolka) completely naked!" Making some lame excuses, they mumbled something about the "fidgety" (yorzani) English grammar.

Espering convinced me that there were no more words that start with the letter Ё.

When I decided to ask his advice about my new name Yo, I heard something very similar: "Stop fidgeting, my little Yo!"



But then he got distracted by the driver of a huge truck which

following the unfortunate maneuver tore off his Chevrolet Lacetti's bumper; and I was showered with some choice words beginning with "yo" from both the angry drivers (yo... - a series of Russian unprintable dirty swear words).

Zz The letter Zz [in English Zed] had lived an idle life occupying one third of a page, not only in small concise English dictionary, at the very end of the alphabet. She was a modest and well-mannered letter, with such words as zeal, zealous, and zest, zestful... She is always dressed sensibly, all zippered up; she tied around her waist a women's faux leather cinch (zone) as a belt.

She liked to breathe in the fresh air of the westward wind- one might say, Zephyrus- even when the temperature approaches the zero level. She seldom had any visitors, just like a zoo that nobody wants to go to, at any rate no often than to McDonald's, or only once as Zeus to Leda, but not because the word zoo is one of the last words in any English dictionary. So goes the world.

It seemed she was friends with zoologists, but not with astrologists, whom she believed to be manipulators of the zodiac signs to order to please ignorant people.

Then suddenly... in came a wind from somewhere in the east. He was gentle and courteous, and also single. He introduced himself as Espering. He charmed her with his tender words and affectionate manners... in the morning, he left- as the English do- without saying goodbye, taking with him the thickest English dictionary and leaving behind this heartfelt note:

"My darling Zita, I promise that I will come back for you when you learn to speak Espering.

Wait for me. Kiss..."- and, there were other details that are too intimate to go into here.

The fact that he called the poor letter Z Zita, a common Indian female name, proved that he neglected his list of those to whom come again. But he has a generous nature: he left her 10 new words, but not in English- they were in the new Espering language.

That was in addition to the previous 11 words. They were small words, which told their story: in the English dictionary, they all began with a horrible letter combination th, which was the leading cause of many people's wrinkles in the lower third part of their face.

"We love it here!"- said the words this, that, these, those, and they happily. Their life greatly improved, especially

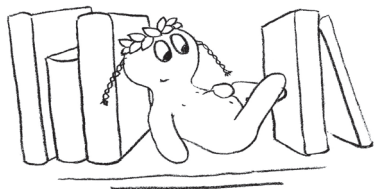


the letter Z
was soon fluently
speaking Espering
and responding
to her new name, Ze.
She is now also
an avid reader
of the
Esperinglingualism
magazine.
And, she is awaiting
the much-longed
for phone call...

(Happily for all us, the days of our life no go in alphabetical order. And therefore, there is no prise for guessing whose eyes and for whom they were looking out in the end of the vocabular's corridor in the night of the prankish confession of the letter F...)

* * * * *

FEDO-LIBRARY



The author of the grammatical miniature anecdotes is Fed, who is an online author, albeit an amateur one. Keenly interested in Espering, which helped him

and his friends (also retirees) to learn the English language, Fed touches upon both English and Espering in his light-hearted short stories in verse.

Contents:

- * Dramatic play "All Rise for the Court!"
- * New success of linguistic critical care and radical surgery in light of cemetery best practices.
- * Overview of the general history of grammar and the role of military fleets.

* * * * *

Drama "All Rise for the Court!"

"...The greatest shock in those that approach
Espering is caused by the following features..."
(from the words of the defense attorney)

Characters in the play:

* Espering- a young man of Hollywood type appearance charged with stealing English grammar and several letters of the English alphabet, expropriation of vicarious parts of speech from the English dictionary, and serial liquidation of the Irregular verbs of the English language.

(during the entire play, he remains on the defendant's bench looking modest and keeping dignified silence).

* Motley crowd of witnesses for the prosecution: various words of the English language- some decent words, and others not so decent.

Victims:

* English Grammar- an elderly lady with a limp and a bad temper, who had hidden the fact that she was related to some of the judges of the court (she keeps grimacing and sending mysterious signs and signals to the judge and the prosecutor from her seat in the first row).

* English Alphabet- an average looking man, with some birth defects: twin teeth, together with supernumerary ones (throughout the entire proceedings, he was silent looking like the most offended party).

* English Dictionary- an obese man suffering from shortness of breath and speech incontinence, which did not cease even when he was asleep; however, no one is really listening to him.

* Prosecutor- a linguist with the manners of the Grand Inquisitor.

* Judge- English Spelling, whose illegal activities have long been widely discussed on every corner.

* Court Clerk- English Transcription, a well-know philanthropist with connections to the English Dictionary and English Pronunciation, who is a patient- by rotation and in vain- at the Speech Pathology Ward of (as she pronounces some words) Ze Sklivkofsoufsky Institute ov Emergency Care, or Zi Forist city Clinic, or Za Princess Tori Hoshpitl.

* Defense Attorney- a representative of a great galaxy of protectors of all mankind and a brilliant orator speaking Espering.

* A crowd of decent-looking young men bursting into the court room when the court hearing was in full swing...

Act One: First and Last.



Scene:

a sad spectacle
due to the actions
of pro-English
elements.

Action:

the Manifestation
of Espering.

The court hearing is in full swing, and emotions are running high.

The prosecutor calls one of the witnesses to come before the court- he is some weakling with pathetically think hair; he is clearly showing his disdain for the High Court:

slight [slait]

1. infinitive verb form;
2. present tense verb form;
3. noun;
4. adjective;
5. adverb... (in English, it is often formed with the ending -ly).

The defense attorney is feebly trying to fend off the prosecutor's attack by calling his witness, who appeared either too slow or too scared- he was unable to even correctly place his hand on the Bible to swear to tell to truth (he was busy trying to free both his hands from the large bags of ladies' underwear, perfume sets, and other such things:

set

1. infinitive verb form;
2. present tense verb form;
3. noun.. Wait a minute here! It is also the past tense verb form! (also set);
4. past tense participle (again, set)- the verb is irregular;
5. noun;
6. adjective;
7. no adverb here either...

It is clearly a failure on the part of prosecution: the next witness in whom prosecutor clearly had every confidence suddenly asked to bail the defendant out:

sure [shue]

1. infinitive verb form (albeit with a "crutch" be: be sure);
2. present tense verb form;
3. noun;
4. adjectiv;
5. adverb (with the ending -ly).

One of the people in the courtroom- obviously, one of the ill-wishers- cries out loud:

"Espering is taking too much upon himself!"

Now, it is the defense attorney's turn, and everyone in the court room is silent in eager anticipation.

Here are some excerpts from the verbatim record of the defense attorney's speech printed in all newspapers and in all languages. (The text of the full speech is published on the Espering website):

"... The greatest shock in those that approach Espering

is caused by the following features:
 a zero-level grammar; multi-functional words in his
 dictionaries because they can be used as:

1. infinitive verb form;
2. present tense verb form;
3. noun;
4. adjective;
5. adverb, etc., etc., etc...

That is the foundation on which the esteemed prosecutor has built the house of cards of his accusations and charges against my client (the prosecutor casts angry glances at the defense attorney).

...It is clearly explained on different pages of the Espering website that there has been developed this linguistic formula: the best grammar (the speaker makes a dramatic pause and then continues loudly) is no grammar!

(these bold words cause a few of the spectators in the court room to faint and to fall off of their seats, but the defense attorney is not all at affected by it- he lets the medical personnel take those out to the ambulance and continues his speech).

Some languages that do not have grammar- in the usual sense of this word- have been mentioned here, for example, the Chinese language. In it, one cannot distinguish between a verb and an adjective, much like one cannot tell one Chinese person from another (loud applause in the audience, flowers are thrown from the audience).

It is time we all calmed down and stopped making such a big deal out of this grammatical zero, which is no more significant than the hole of a stale doughnut (the judge turns green with anger and calls the defense attorney to order).

Think of all the teeth broken when trying to take a bite of the stale doughnut of the English language with its hard-

core grammar!.. ("Tsat is ebsholutli true!"- there is a chorus of voices from the audience in various languages, some with an audible lisp- trying to pronounce the sound "th" in the English words "tooth" and "teeth").

The only thing remaining is to make things clear with Espering's vocabulary, in comparison with the vocabulary stage of the English language itself (at this point, the defense attorney uses a theatrical gesture as if to throw back over his shoulder an imaginary judicial robe, together with his mane of silver grey hair. The women in the courtroom squeal in delight.)

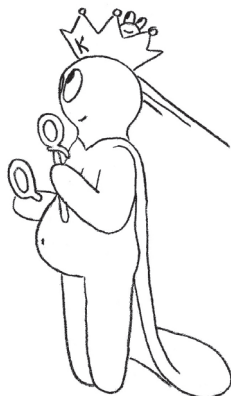
Fist of all, let us mention those absent here..."

The prosecutor gets up and shouts in a falsetto:

"Objection- they are not "those absent here"; they are victims of kidnapping, perhaps, deceased by now..."

The judge said, without much willingness: "Sustained, with regards to victims; as to... (he makes a pause looking for the correct word... The English Dictionary is prompt to help from his seat: "morgue and cemetery clients")...yes, those visiting morgues... (feeling that he said something absurd, the judge makes a welcoming gesture towards the defense attorney who was smiling sarcastically).

"I was interrupted by the prosecutor, who was trying to make me trip, but I am taking a step over his head. So, let us continue. Regarding the shortening



of letters in the Espering alphabet; for example, the case of the perpetually pregnant letter Q, which was replaced by the letter K.

Blunt wedges drive hard knots, as the saying goes! Now, you will see what I mean.

Here are two English words:

coin ("piece of money; sing")

and even (so timely, by the way!) "create new words".

quoin- "a stone at the corner of a building" and...

"wedge".

You may not believe me, but both the words are pronounced in the same way: [kɔɪn](the Court Secretary- English Transcription- nodded to confirm that it was true when the Judge looked at her inquiringly).

So, what do we do! Call for a bouncer? No, Espering dealt with it in an elegant way.

(We will skip the numerous details of the evidence used by the defense attorney, which resulted in a few people in the courtroom- who had fallen asleep- falling off of their seats; all those details are available on the Espering website, where you can easily find them all and read them)

...In the course of the investigation, the following discovery was made: the English dictionary, in its ko-... section, seems to have a lapse of memory, or a lapse of words rather (the English Dictionary, who was present in the courtroom but was sleeping after a hearty lunch gave out an offended loud snore, and his belly puffed up even more). There are no words that begin with ko-, except a few foreign and very odd words: Korean and... kolkhoz, and the word Komsomol.

In the Russian dictionary, there are 10 pages of words that start with ko- (the people in the audience shout out "Go

Russia!" and "Russia is the champion!". The policemen waiting outside the courtroom entered the room, followed by the Special Police Unit guys, and the number of the people falling off their seats increased significantly. Finally, order was restored in the courtroom, and the defense attorney continued, looking a little pale.

...The trick lies in the fact that in the English dictionary there are 20 (!) pages of words that start with co- pronounced as [ko]! Is that normal? (the English Dictionary grew red in the face)Espering baptized everyone into the same faith and under the same letter (the Episcopal choir, whose members were present in the courtroom, loudly sang a cappella its new hit-the winner of the Eurovision 2012 contest- "Brothers, Let Us Proclaim the Works of Espering").



The judge is furious and demands silence in the room, threatening to close the hearing.

The prosecutor approaches the judge and whispers that it is time for a break:

"Your honor, the word **close** is a very curious word! It took a lot of effort to confiscate it from the defense and eliminate it from the investigation reports. It can be pronounced in two different ways: [klous and klouz].

1. infinitive verb form;
2. present tense verb form;
3. noun;
4. adjective;
5. adverb (secretly and... a walled place, etc.).

Perhaps, there is already enough confusion..."

Suddenly, a huge crowd of about 200 decent-looking young men bursts into the courtroom.

They declare- shocking all the people present, who were expecting a sensation: the prosecutor would expose Espering as the killer of about 200 irregular verbs of the English language- that they were the irregular verbs (all looking very healthy and acting very peacefully). They explained that they all sought asylum in Espering, where they were all accepted and took the place of the regular verbs!

The prosecutor grew very pale and began slowly sinking down, but he was quickly helped by a doctor, who was also a forensic examiner, so once the judge regained speech, he asked the doctor to also examine the 200 "impostors" to make sure they were indeed alive and well. The medical examiner was very meticulous- he looked into their eyes, palpated the pulse at their necks (carotid arteries) and groins (femoral arteries), checked their knee-jerk reaction; when he finally reached the 199th of them, the judge lost all patience and declared a break in the proceedings."

After the break, without the resumption of oral arguments, Espering was fully acquitted by the jury.

(The curtain falls, hitting the panel of judges on the heads with the ends of its brass rod).

* * * * *

New Success of Linguistic Critical Care and Radical Surgery in Light of Cemetery Best Practices

It is a common practice in our world that not only hard-on-

luck practitioners, but also many fastidious doctors have their own "account with the cemetery" in the form of untimely graves of their former patients.

The evil English Grammar, too, has a "significant account" in the same place, but it is in the form of the delatedly departed into oblivion "irregular verbs" crippled by it beyond recognition and beyond any hope of recovery.

We will have a separate conversation about its Audio Kunstkamera later.

The slowly dying out irregular verbs of the English language- whose number only recently was

over 200-

once delivered
by a crooked-
handed English

Grammar have
their very own
burial ground...



on the pages of the English dictionary: there are 5 (five!) full pages, without the traditional 9-page (nine! pages) table with the detailed information about them at the very end of the dictionary.

For the first time ever, Espering revived and brought back to health each and every one of them, sending English Grammar into not-so-well-deserved retirement, as unfit for its own purpose as an independent language, albeit based on the English language.

After that, the birthing
process was long and hard:

bear [ˈbee(r)]-

bore [bo:(r)]-

born [bo:(r)n]-

как и **borne** [bo:(r)n]...

(the colon signifies
a long vowel)



Now, it is very easy,
simple, and even happy:

(in Espering) **beer** [ˈbeer]- **beered** [ˈbeered].

Why not?! If the English word for "tolerably" is bearable
[beerebl], why shouldn't Espering keep it company
and produce the word beer? And, the word for "bore (born,
borne) company" is beered!

But, there is also a midwife in the English language, whose
name is English Grammar.

The only hope is time, which will heal all the remaining
irregular verbs.

I can just see the bright future of the English language.
A time will come when some supporters of originalism will
erect a monument "In memory of 200 irregular verbs
of the English language".

When passing by the monument, the former English
learners, their teachers and tutors will be reading the rueful
lists in Espering and Esperanto, grieving for themselves,
for the time and the grey matter wasted on cramming.

In grave whisper (not to wake up those sleeping eternal
sleep), they will be telling their children and grandchildren

how they suffered, sacrificing half their academic life cramming and memorizing these irregular verbs.

Let us pause at one of the engraved names and service record of those departed:

"was [voz]- past sg form of to be
(i.e. "the past singular form of the verb to be).

Somewhere nearby, we hear quiet whispering:

"I WAS such a simpleton hoping that English would be the universal language' (the angry person in front of us keeps walking, and we are following him).

Spitting in anger, the person in front of us is walking sometimes not even stopping at some of the engraved words:

"been p.p. of to be" (i.e. "past participle of the verb to be")
"were p.p. and subjunctive mood of the verb to be" ...

All the plaques have writings in Espering on them:

"Vasya bied here" (bied-was),
"Gita from Bombay bied here",
"And I bied here- your hippy happiness",
"we ici bied, and you ancore not bied",
"and ellos bied?",
"zdorovenyki bied!" and more in the same vein.

We were so engrossed in reading those writings that we almost stumbled on the people in front of us that suddenly stopped in front of this plaque:

"wept- past and p.p. of to weep" (i.e. "past tense and past participle of the verb to weep")

We hear out-loud crying: "Oh, how I WEPT after the 13th irregular verbs, having forgotten the first 7, and there were 200 more of them to see..."

The person standing by the next plaque turns to him and says:

"I wept, you say!.. I actually often **KNELT**
in the corner of the classroom as punishment
for not memorizing yet another dozen of irregular
verbs perfectly- I remembered 9 verbs, but I forgot
this one!"

(he points at the plaque in front of him:

"**knelt**- past and p.p.

of to **kneel**"

(i.e. "past tense
and past participle
of the verb kneel")



Somebody behind us said
in a trembling voice: "And I **WOKE** up all covered in cold
perspiration on a hot July morning on the day of the English
exam; the night before, I had memorized only 199 of the
200 irregular verbs, and the only one that I had no time to
memorize was... this one".

We read the plaque that he was looking at:

"woke or awoke, woken- past and p.p. of to wake
or to awake" (i.e. "past tense and past participle
of the verbs wake or awake")...

Somebody standing nearby threw up, but everybody
delicately looked the other way.

We had barely taken two more steps when we had to stop
at a tombstone that looked more like an advertisement
billboard:

"Stop! Have you been **TAUGHT** irregular English

verbs?!

At our language courses based on the famous methodology developed by Buddhist guru..."

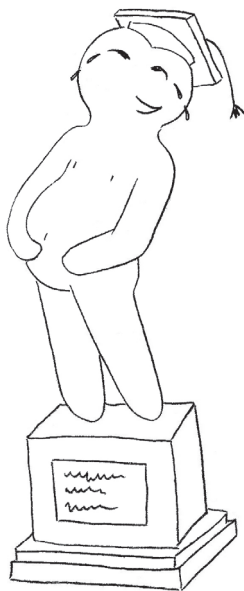
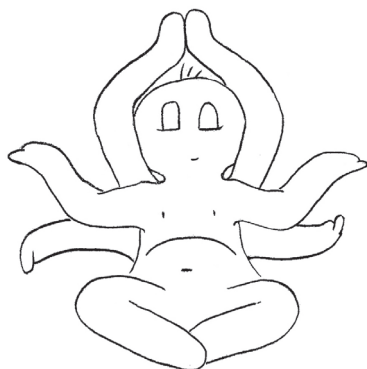
Next to those words was a lopsided memorial plaque:

"taught- past

and p.p.

of to **teach**"

(i.e. "past tense verb
and past participle
of the verb to teach")...



Hurriedly, we tried walking further, but... we had to stop before the crowd that was blocking the way. We asked a Japanese man with an iCamera standing nearby on tiptoes, trying to see what was happening, what the matter was, and he told us: "They say that there **STOOD** laughing at the entire English-speaking world a graduate of Cambridge, who did not know a single irregular verb. His name is forever included in the Golden

Pages of the Book of World Linguistic Records,
and his name is..."

The tallest person in our group began reading the plaque
that he could see in front of the crowd gathered:

"stood- past and p.p. of to stand"
(i.e. "past tense and past participle of to stand")
"kept- past and p.p. of to keep" (i.e. "past tense
and past participle of to keep")...

Someone said: "Well, God must have KEPT an eye on him,
if he was able to do well without those blasted irregular
verbs..."

The tall guy kept reading the words on the tombstones:

"lay or lain- past and p.p. of to lie"
(i.e. "past and past participle of to lie")...

It was my turn to be surprised and even scared:

"What is meant by "LAY"?! Where is it now?
On the run?..."

People were trying to comfort me:

"Don't panic. It is not coming back. Perhaps,
it moved to Espering and became a regular verb laied".

Suddenly, someone cried out:

"Do you know who is laid to rest here?!"

"laid- past and p.p. of to lay"
(i.e. "past and past participle of to lay")...

We were just beginning to shake our heads when we read the
words on the plaque:

"knew, known [nju, 'noun]- past and p.p. of to know
['nou]" (i.e. "past tense verb and past participle
of to know")... AND THE ONE WHO KNEW ALL
200 IRREGULAR ENGLISH VERBS BY HEART.

Rest in peace, oh son of toil!"

Next to the tombstone lay a dried out wreath with the words:
 "...forgettable Newman Verb from his loving,
 grieving widow, Miss Grammar".

Perhaps it was a sign of time, or perhaps it was people's feet that the second time after Anton Chehov corrected the hypocrisy, deleting the prefix "un" at the beginning of the word "unforgettable" used to describe Newman.

"I actually once knew Miss Grammar", said someone, and there were several voices expressing similar sentiments: "Yes, it is Miss Grammar- English Grammar! Everybody knew her. But, we only knew her face and her back. As to her inside, who knows what's in there".

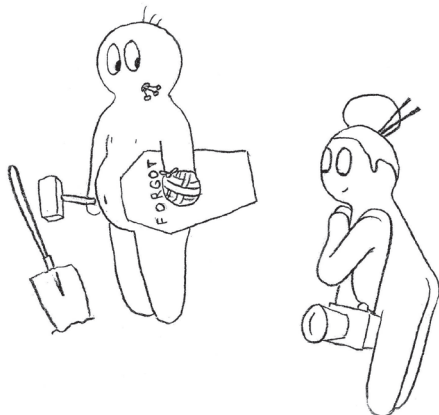
"Yes, indeed...", said a chorus of agreeing voices.

"What are you talking about?", asked a one-armed fat gravedigger who was passing by; he was holding several large rusted nails between his teeth, a hammer in his only hand, and a memorial plaque under his only armpit:

"forgot, forgotten- past and p.p. of to forget"

(i.e. "past tense
 verb and past
 participle
 of to forget").

The polite
Japanese man
 explained to him:
 "We are talking
 about those that
 FORGOT English
 Grammar. Do you
 remember her?"



The grave-digger's face became all alight:
 "Do you mean darling Grammar?! Do you see those bushes?
 When I still had both hands and a shaggy mane, I was lying
 under those bushes with her, or rather with heaps of English
 Grammar textbooks and notebooks with notes of English
 Grammar lectures.

I was reciting the list of irregular English words when
 suddenly- when I was already in the 19th dozen of the verbs-
 I felt sharp pain in this my arm, that you do not. Well,
 I do not have the time to tell you the whole story as I have
 work to do; to make a long story short, I was bitten by a snake
 irritated by English pronunciation; it bit me right into the spot
 where most beginner doctors try to find your pulse.

It took me a while to get to the nearest clinic, which was
 a veterinary clinic; the closest doctor had just recently died
 and buried in this cemetery; he was, by the way, my uncle...
 So, a horse-doctor used a horse's dose of ether on me
 and cut off my arm. If it hadn't been for him, you would now
 be talking to my legs as not much would have been left
 of me after that bad case of quickly progressing gangrene.

When I was feeling a bit better, I came to the cemetery
 again- I stood crying at my uncle's grave, whose untimely
 death prevented him from helping his nephew, and then
 I made a firm decision and...buried under those same bushes
 all my English textbooks and thick English dictionaries.

And, so here I am. I am watching the grave and making sure
 that no one digs them out to learn some of that crazy English
 Grammar. Gud bay, frends!"

Having said those words in clear Espering, he left. Soon, we
 heard him working with his hammer.

As we were heading back, we saw him deftly DIGGING
 with his one arm, to install the plague:

"dug- past and p.p. of to dig" (i.e. "past tense verb and past participle of to dig").

I cannot say for sure, but to me it looked like among the names on the binding of the English textbooks lying in a heap around him there was somebody's potato surname.

To lighten everyone's spirits, one of us exclaimed:

"The weather is wonderful; it is a beautiful time of the year; the universal language Espering is excellent- it unified all the people in the world, and ahead of us- at the count of 3, just like in Espering!- are verbs in Esperanto! Life is beautiful, dear friends!"

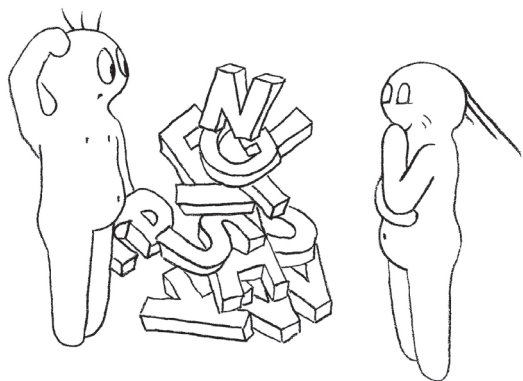
Everyone was suddenly lively again; as we left the grounds of the memorial, we were all happily chattering in Espering.

* * * * *

Overview of the General History of Grammar and the Role of Military Fleets

(It is not enough that English pronunciation is so intricately tricky, there are also very many... silent letters, for example, in the word "comb". There are such letters in other languages, too, for example, in French. Throughout its history, the English language has borrowed Latin, German, and French words, only to change them in different ways, so that in the end they are pronounced in one way and spelt in a very different way.)

In English, the word "comb" is used to denote "pectonation", etc., and it is pronounced... ['ko(e)um], i.e. again, English grammar is literally stuck like a lump in your throat. Take a very heroic word "combat" meaning "fight, battle, martial art"...



and
it sounds
the same:
[kombat].
Even
the word
"comb"
is a pretty
decent
word,

almost a linguistic term, meaning "comb tongues"
(English: flap chops, flap jowls, gab away). But, this crazy
English grammar interferes, and we are left scratching our
heads, and other places, trying to make any sense of it...

It seems that the word "again-make-an-examination", which
is re-examination [...igzem...] in English, in Espering it can
be re-ekzam or ekzem, but you can say- no, it sounds too
much like "eczema". Well, first of all, any exam can give
you a bad case of skin irritation, and in English the word
"eczema" is exactly the same as it is in medical Latin, but it
sounds... ['eksima(e)];
well, in Espering it is "ek'zema" so there is a difference)...

So, for the phrase "reexamination of recruits", one would
think that the word should be appropriate, somewhere
halfway to the military sounding word; however, in English,
this phrase is ... comb out ([kom aut], which also means
"combing out [kouming]", "search"...).

But, it would be a lot wittier as comb-out [komb-aut!],
i.e. the comparison of "combat" and "komb aut"!..

But, these are all linguistic frivolities, fantasies, and plays
of words.

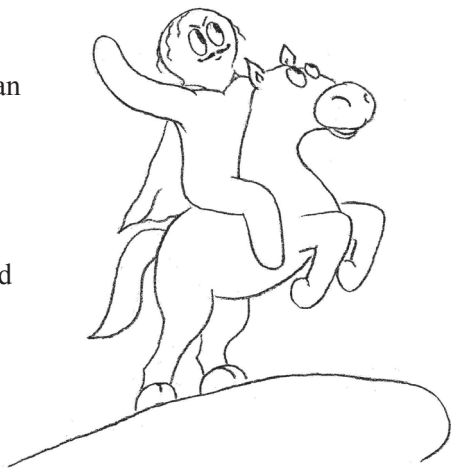
But, let's go to England now. We are in one of London brothels, and it is year 1698.

Peter, a Russian ship carpenter, is trying to look like one of the locals- he is taking (yet another) lesson of English, trying to pronounce and even write down the word "brothel" [brəθl]- with a "lispings th" in the middle. By mere coincidence, this word actually means "bordello".

At that he, seen to be, minutly keeps mentioning with curces Kheraskov the First- or what? (because long been forgotten Russian poet Kheraskov was born 80 years later), as well as damn relatives of all boyars of the Kheresko clan... (i.e. he uses obscene language).

"The English Germans distorts words something awful",- Peter the Great reminisced.- "I asked my teacher: why is it that you, the Germans of the Albion, call "combs", but why them do you not pronounce the sound b?

Take this good Russian word "**grebeny**"- the letters and the sounds are all the same... Perhaps, I should send my fleet over there to improve your lam- grammar!..."



(Peter was truly horrible in anger...)

The English word "combination" is used very frequently by many people in various contexts:

it can mean "combs" and "overall",
 or "syndicate, association, union"
 and "motorcycle with a sidecar"...

Do you get it? The English word is combination,
 but the letter B sounds excellent- and, it all languages!
 Do you know why? It is because according to the latest
 conclusions of semantic linguistics, it means... get this...
 "thought's coiffure" (combination! especially, in chess),
 or as Russians would catch up this neologism:

kher-style (eng. hair-style, the thought's hairstyle).

In Espering, it is both spelt and pronounced comb and [komb]!
 Can you imagine a semi-literate street vendor in India
 or China to read the word "comb" written on the price tag
 and pronounce it as [koum]?!? How could he do it if even
 those studying the language formally protest such
 a pronunciation of the word?!

Oh, if only History would give us lessons of Grammar...
 In that case, we would all be speaking Espering by now...
 History- especially world history, not the history
 of well-developed Anglo-globalism-- does not want to use
 subjunctive mood, or any grammar rules, for that matter,
 in the universal language... except for the "goes-without-
 saying" half a dozen sensible and easy rules.

Conclusion: Espering is a fact of world history.

* * * * *

It is true we have cracked so many jokes here based
 on phrases in Espering, comparing them to English.
 And, there are more anecdotes and funny stories that would
 fill another book.

It also helped us greatly in learning Espering.

And, that is a good thing.

One of us was planning to travel to America with his grandson and his girlfriend (both are students barely speaking English). He wanted to visit his son in America, who was the grandson's uncle.

The uncle is quite young; he had been working in the States for six years and quite successfully, and before returning to Russia, he wanted to show them the New World.

And, now, we are all fluently chatting in Espering, teaching each other and learning from each other. And, even with Uncle via Skype. He joined our fun language game.

Pardon?

What did you say?

Aha! (u)vot (u)vil dze (u)vedze(r) bi laik temoro(u)?
Say it again, more clearly. It did not work. It sounds like English. Please write it down.

Oh, I see- What will the weather be like tomorrow?
(our grandchildren "studying" English at school made 2 or 3 mistakes in this English sentence, and no wonder!!)

So, you want to know what the weather will be like tomorrow, correct?

OK! It is simply "what will the weather be tomorrow?"

By the way, together with you,
almost falling asleep,

Adriano Celentano
asked the same question:

Ke tempo fara domani?
(Che tempo fara domani?)



He then repeated the same question again, between some loud snores, in French:

Kel tam fetil demen?

(Quel temps fait-il demain?)

In Espering, this question will be: Vot vezer vil bi temoro?
Please write it down in Espering. You do not know how...
For now, forget Italian, French and English, as well as Chinese. In Espering, everything is spelt exactly the way it is pronounc...

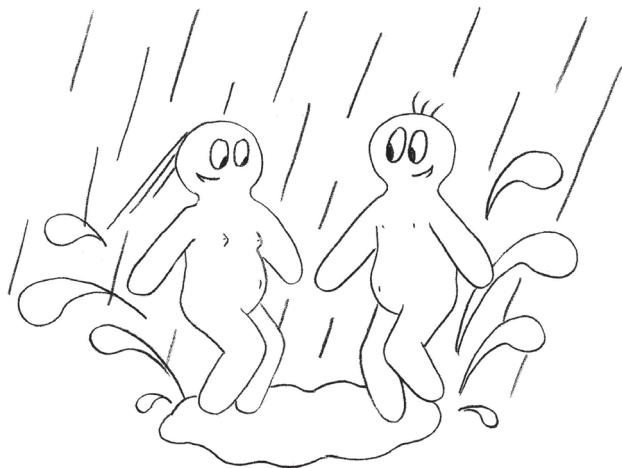
There! I see that you have already written it down.

Vot vezer vil bi tumoro?

It is correct, even though in Espering and in English, too, you can spell it "temoro".

By the way, our grandkids did not make a single mistake in this Espering phrase. And everybody that they asked at school, including their English teacher, understood them perfectly well.

We will be unanimous in our response: If it is not beautiful, it is at least good, because as we know that
nature does not have bad weather...



We can even say it in Espering, if you are planning on traveling to a far-away place: Natur no hev bed vezer!

And nature does not have bad languages, either. It is just that one of them is the easiest and most convenient for communication all over the world.

And, you already know the name of that language.

* * * * *

The End...
as the Beginning of all Beginnings!

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AN APPEAL TO ALL

The titles on the front cover of these books that we offer you and a couple names mentioned in the summary on the last pages are enough to understand and acknowledge the significance of the whole idea.

And, there is no need for critics or reviewers; there is no need in expert opinions, whether positive or negative. There is also no need for those who hesitantly look back at others, for example, at the English Spelling Society (British but an international organization for simplifying the English Language), not for those that are blinded by their academic or professional importance and authority.

There will always people in both those categories, but this project also speaks for itself. Hundreds, if not thousands, of people that have tried to speak Espering in literally every corner of the world have said an approving Yes to it!

For the first time in human history, every person on the planet is offered a truly universal language- not Esperanto, but a language based on the most commonly used international language English.

It is much simpler than the EuroEnglish proposed by the European Parliament; it is simpler than Simple English, Blitz English, even Globish and Basic English; it is simpler and easier than even... any Pidgin English.

It is all because Espering has no grammar at all, except for 9 simplest rules that most people already know. There is nothing to learn in this language. The whole language Espering is contained in its dictionary: from however many words one needs right here and right now to the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language.

With all its peculiarities, Espering remains a language that is very close to the standard English language, its extremely simplified version that sounds very much like

spoken English.

It is sufficient to say that words are written exactly the way they are pronounced in Espering; and there are only a record (among the leading languages) of 22 letters/sounds, not the 26 letters and over 50 sounds of the English language.

Thus, thirty percent, if not forty percent, of the world's population that knows English to varying degrees already practically know Espering. Not one of the 7000 languages ever to have existed on planet Earth has known such startup capital.



Here is how Espering began.

In 2011, a young linguist and keen traveler from Moscow who is currently working in France came up with the idea of Espering. He was immediately joined by a friend who was a teacher of English in Rouen, France. Soon, six more enthusiasts, friends and fellow travelers joined them from Moscow, Saint Petersburg and America...

This core group of eight young specialists (one more linguist, one philologist, two more teachers of English, a teacher of Russian, and a software developer) are still, to varying degrees, committed to the original idea and the project that now involves many more people that have joined this enterprise.

From the very beginning- not for the sake of anonymity or some sort of game or pretense (although some elements of a game, a kind of romantic "intrigue", did naturally develop)- everyone agreed that the universal language of Espering should be truly universal, belong to anyone and everyone, and be developed by all, which is exactly what has been happening.

Therefore, this collected volume is published under the name of Espering, the universal language. Everything in it is in the name of this language, hence in the name of those that already know about it and all those to whom it is being offered.

It is difficult to imagine that anyone- no matter skeptical a person may be about the whole idea- will not find here the answer to any of their questions and doubts.

Everything here is explained with utter sincerity in a language that is lively and easy to understand, the language of a crowd, so to speak, in the best sense of this word. Indeed, it includes the numerous voices of those that have been discussing this idea and the language itself.

It is even all within a kind of "linguistic amateur activities".

The material is presented in a way that is engaging and interesting to one and all.

It is purposely so, and not because there was no person to present it in a more serious way, which would make it grimly strict and dismally dry, just like so many monographs or dissertations and even textbooks..."for all". And, it has all been tested and practiced among all sorts of people literally in every corner of the world.

The main purpose of these books is to facilitate broad and unhindered spread of the universal language of Espering, comprehensive information about it, and also all the necessary materials to speak in this new language (phrasebooks and dictionaries and so on in a new series called "Language Skills for All" from 3 books so far.

Everybody is welcome to join in!



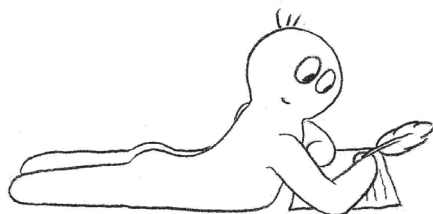
For your quick notes:



For your quick notes:



For your quick notes:





So, what is your
favorite weather?..



The famous American linguist Einar Haugen wrote: "If English spelling were to be reformed, I think we should pray that it be a sudden rather than a gradual change. But this would require the act of a statesman and reformer like Atatürk, or else total consent in advance, neither of which appears to be in the offing..."

And earlier still, a mathematician, philosopher and logician, and a professor at the University of Turin Giuseppe Peano (the creator of an auxiliary language from simplified Latin himself) said: "The best grammar is no grammar at all."

So here you have Espering- the universal simple language without grammar based on the extremely simplified English.

The key advantages are as follows: nothing but 9 simplest rules and only 4 principal ones. In all mankind, 42% of all people who understand English already practically know Espering.

The rest have almost nothing to learn save for new words, as many as are required here and now, on the fly! Two words at breakfast, a couple at lunch, and the same amount at dinner! It is simply impossible for a language to be any easier. And half the planet will understand you immediately!

So why don't you join the cause?! Right here and now!
It is really simple and easy!

Contained here is the shortest language lesson in the world- a lesson of Espering, and the book called "About Espering from Everywhere... for Curious Minds" that will contain many interesting facts about the universal language- from brief notes and feedback on the language to funny short stories, original alphabetic-vocabulary novellas, and interesting translations to cater to various tastes and with about 230 witty drawings-illustrations. As separate publications in this series "Language Skills for All", there are a 2.100 word English-Espering phrasebook for travelers and 2.250 word English-Espering-English dictionaries-notepads, enabling to complement them.

Translation of these books into other world languages is pending.



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And half the planet will understand you immediately! And all together will be able to talk to each other. It would be so much simpler for anyone to get in touch with everyone else around the world, were Espering the universal world language for all. So why don't you join the cause?! Right here and now! It is really simple and easy!

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about espering...



Espering



Espering

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About Espering
from everywhere...

